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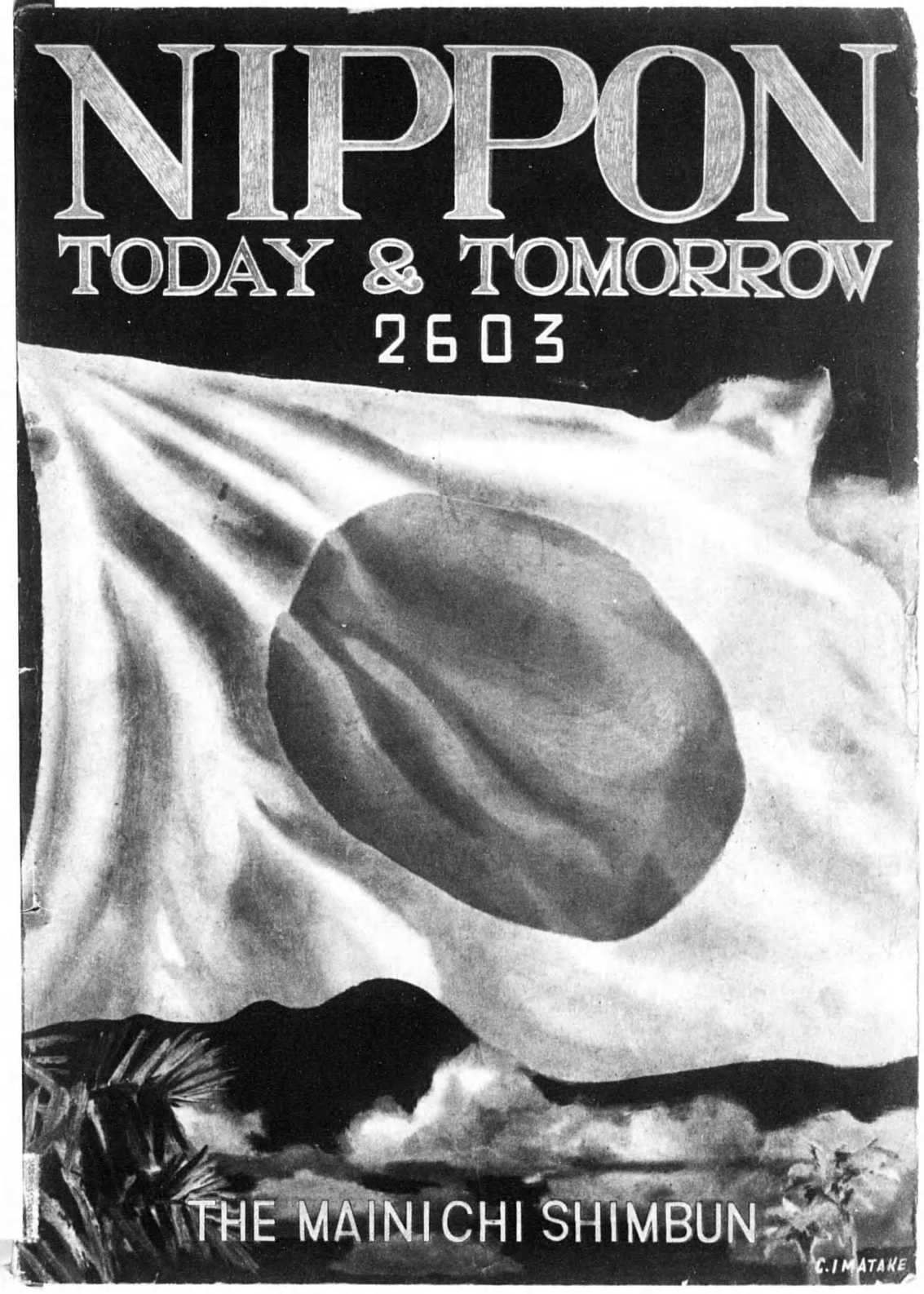

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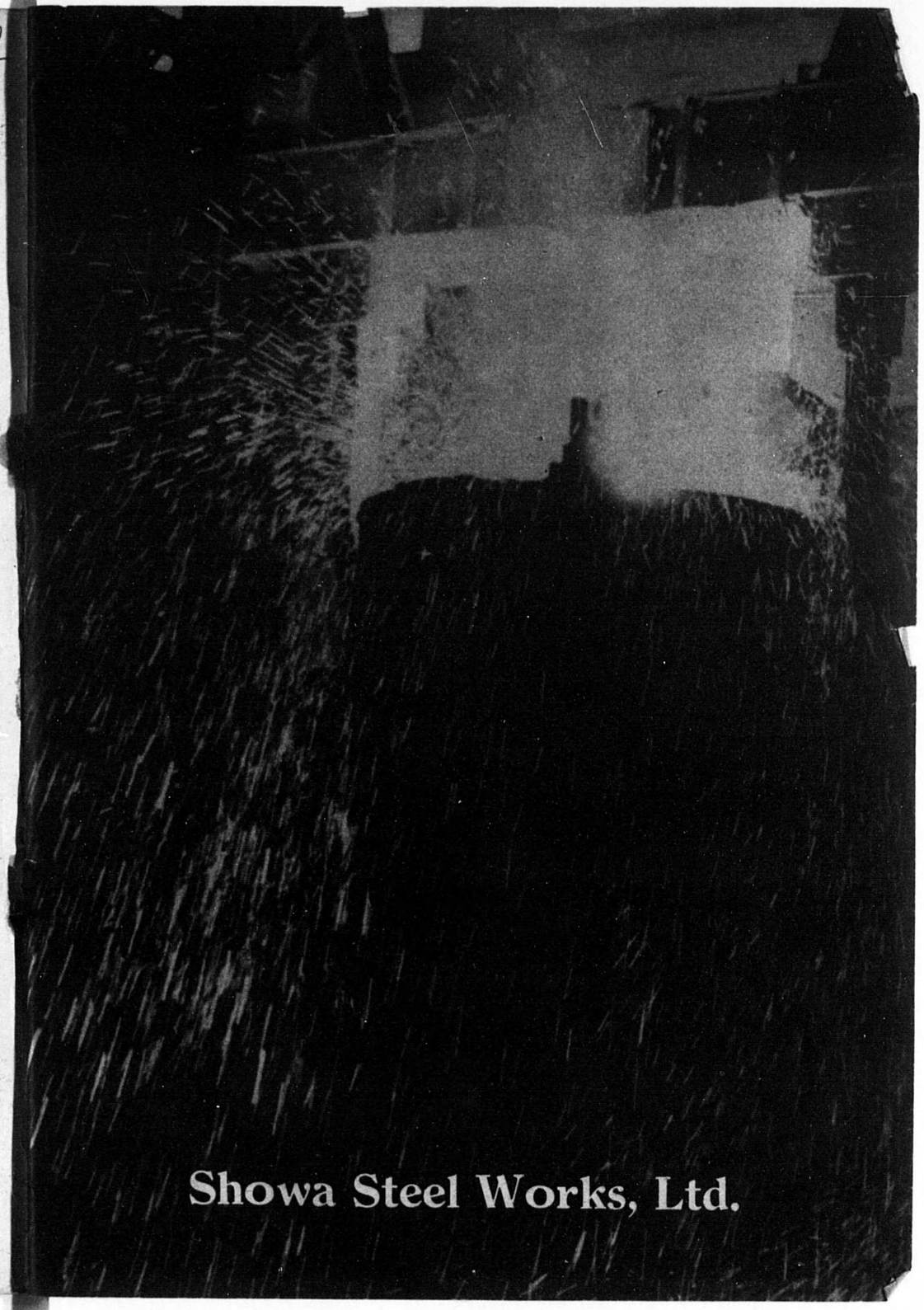

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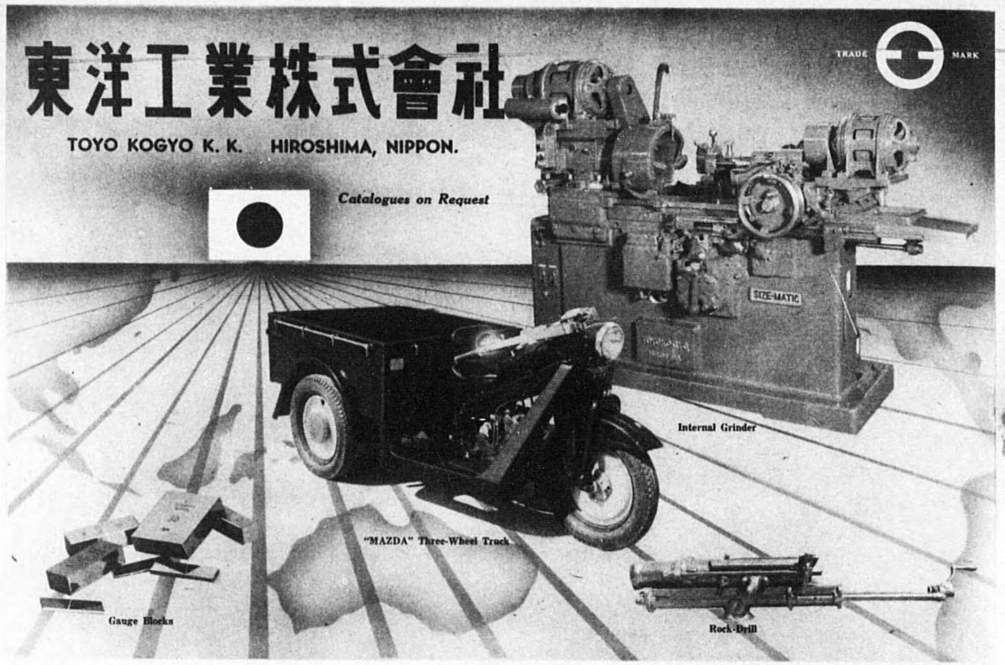


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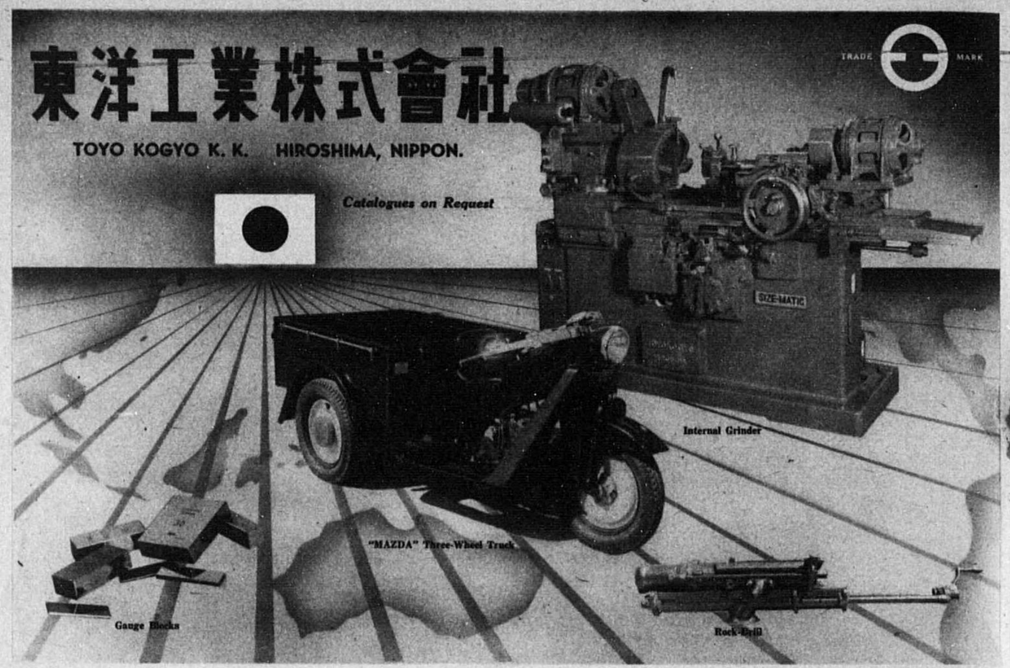


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| Fujin Nippon (Monthly). | Fujin Asia (Bi-Monthly in Japanese, English, French, Chinese, Thai, and Malay). |
| Seikatsu Kagaku (Monthly). | Nippon Today And Tomorrow (Annually in English). |
| Greater East Asia War Graphic (Monthly). | |
| Jikyoku Joho (Monthly). | |
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## IN THE NORTH • • • • AND • • • • IN THE SOUTH

With the naval ensign in the lead, a Nippon naval landing unit advances over snow-covered Atsuta (Attu) island in the Aleutians.

Seated in howdahs, the members of the "elephant unit" formed by the Nippon Army in Burma ford a river on elephant-back.

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★ And five full-page colored plates. ★

### MAINICHI SHIMBUN

During the course of printing this publication, a decision was reached by the publishers of the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, Nippon's foremost newspapers, to change their names, effective January 1, 1943.

Henceforth the MAINICHI SHIMBUN will be the unified name of the popular newspapers that occupy the paramount position in Nippon's journalistic world.

The daily English Edition of the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi will be published henceforth under the unified title of THE MAINICHI.


NIPPON
TODAY & TOMORROW
Year Of Nippon Empire: 2603
No. 15 1943 Edition
Mainichi Shimbunsha
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### Names In South Changed

**The Board of Information announced on December 9, 1942, that the following changes have been decided regarding the names of places in the Nippon-occupied regions in the South:**

1. **Former British Malaya shall be called MALAI.**
2. **Former British Borneo shall be called NORTH BORNEO.**
3. **Former Dutch Borneo shall be called SOUTH BORNEO.**
4. **Batavia shall be called DYAKARTA.**

## Flame-Thrower

Nearer and nearer they have drawn—the intrepid soldiers of Nippon—to the enemy tochka from whose gaping mouth the foe's guns are madly spitting lead. Suddenly the flame-thrower goes into action, spurting forth its deadly fire. Gripping their bayoneted rifles still more tightly, the soldiers of Nippon wait tensely, with bated breath. The moment for the final charge is coming! The enemy tochka MUST be captured. The enemy tochka WILL be captured. (Photograph taken by Staff Correspondent Shichiro Udono on June 7, 1942, during the Imperial Army's attack on Corregidor. Approved by the War Office).

# *THE IMPERIAL RESCRIPT*

## *Declaring War*

## *On The United States And Britain*

---

The Imperial Rescript Declaring War on the United States and Britain granted by His Majesty the Emperor on December 8, 1941, is as follows (Board of Information text):

---

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our army and navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war. Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart.

To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain.

More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been reestablished the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition.

Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia.

Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire.

Patiently have We waited and long have We endured in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace, but Our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission.

This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our Forefathers will be carried forward, and that the source of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia, preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

## *Nippon's Wartime Structure Is Perfected*

# TO DESTROY BRITAIN AND THE U.S.A.

## *And Construct A Greater East Asia*

Shingoro Takaishi

By SHINGORO TAKAISHI

*Chairman Of The Board Of Directors Of The Mainichi Shimbun*

**Nippon's wartime structure has been perfected to destroy Britain and the United States. All preparations have been completed by Nippon to establish the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.**

**What are the factors enabling us to make these statements?**

**For one thing, there is the iron determination of the people of Nippon—everyone of whom is willing to die for his Sovereign and country—not to rest until arrogant Britain and the United States are thoroughly chastised.**

IN the second place, Nippon's defense has been strengthened and increasing pressure is being exerted on Britain and the United States. In the third place, Nippon's domestic wartime structure has been thoroughly readjusted. In the fourth place, Nippon has become assured of a continuous supply of the strategic materials most necessary for carrying on protracted hostilities.

Thus, the people's morale is high; armaments have been replenished; the defense of the home front is strong; and no anxiety exists regarding the supply of necessary commodities. In all these respects, Nippon's position is superior to that of her enemies and it is clear that the day is coming when the jeweled diadem of glorious victory will be secured by Nippon.

History records the achievements of many nations that have existed in both the East and the West. But is there any nation in which the people's spirit of sacrifice for their Sovereign and country been so rich and strong as in Nippon?

Upon being recruited for the fighting forces in the ancient days, Imamatsuribe-no-Yosou sang:

*Kyo yori wa*
*Kaeriminakute*
*Ogimi no*
*Shiko no mitate to*
*Idetatsu warewa.*

This may be translated roughly as:

*"From this day onward*
*We shall not look back.*
*As the Sovereign's humble shield*
*We shall advance."*

Another poet, Otomo-no-Yakamochi, has sung:

*Umi yukaba mizuku kabane,*
*Yama yukaba kusa musu kabane.*
*Ogimi no heni koso shiname,*
*Kaerimi wa seji.*

This, too, may be rendered roughly as:

*"For our Sovereign's cause*
*Fain would we lay down our lives.*
*Whether we fight on sea or land,*
*We do not expect to come back."*

The meaning of the first poem is that upon starting out as a humble shield of the Sovereign in order to chastise a foreign foe, the warrior will not think henceforth of his own or his family's interests.

The second poem says, "When we go to the sea to fight, we shall bury ourselves in a watery grave. When we battle on land, we shall become corpses over which the grass will grow. To fight and die for the Emperor is our cherished desire; we shall not consider personal or family interests."

These poems, the first by a commoner and the second by a courtier, were both written about 1,200 years ago. Both are strongly imbued with the traditional spirit of loyalty to the Throne, a spirit that has existed since the founding of the Nippon Empire. Often quoted, these poems have served to stimulate patriotism and the spirit of service to the state. One is included today in the elementary school textbooks and the other has been made into a war song. The reason why the people of Nippon are so fond of these poems is that their own spirit of loyalty is fully manifested in them. At the same time, they regard the poems as valuable precepts prescribing for the subjects of the Empire a practical mode of conduct.

As a consequence, for people having as their ideal the materialization of the spirit of such poems, no difficulties, no hardships can be too great in fighting on to the bitter end in order to destroy Britain and the United States—nations in which the people put the greatest emphasis on individualism.

THE Greater East Asia War is, after all, a war being waged for Nippon's just defense and for the maintenance of her national existence. Britain and the United States, spurred on by imperialistic designs, brought increasing pressure to bear upon Nippon in order to strangle Nippon and satisfy their own sinister ambitions in areas far off from their own shores. It was only natural that Nippon, in order to live, should have risen finally with grim determination to drive back the aggressors attempting to oppress others for the sake of vanity and greed.

Because of British and American racial discrimination, Nippon's overseas development was checked. Because of the excessively high tariff walls that Britain and the United States arbitrarily set up, the outlets for Nippon trade were likewise blocked. Forced by necessity, Nippon sought to make a peaceful and lawful advance to her neighboring territories, but here again she encountered Anglo-Saxon oppression. In addition, Britain and the United States, by egging on other nations, launched an offensive and attempted to blockade Nippon. What else could have Nippon have done but to rise up in just wrath and battle in self-defense?

**As far as the people of Nippon are concerned, there is not a single person throughout the length and breadth of the land who does not fully understand the aims for which the nation is now fighting. Every man, woman, and child in the nation is filled with the firm determination not to rest until high-handed Britain and the United States are thoroughly crushed.**

Compare this with the case of Britain and the United States that arrogantly attempted, in order to satisfy their own vanity, to interfere unjustly and obstruct Nippon s actions in distant East Asia where their own interests were comparatively meager. With their Governments having stirred up an unnecessary war, the British and Americans today do not possess a clear idea of the aims for which they are being forced to fight. As a consequence, their morale must necessarily suffer.

Just as in the case of the difference of national spirit, Nippon possesses superiority in military preparations. In the past also, the aggressive designs of foreign foes have placed Nippon in danger on three or four occasions.

In the year 1281, the Mongol dynasty in China that had extended its influence far over the Asia continent massed an invasion force of 100,000 in an attempt to conquer Nippon. At that time Nippon had been enjoying long years of peace and outwardly it looked as if Nippon were doomed. But due to the complete unity of the national spirit, and the courage and loyalty of the people, the enemy forces were not permitted to land, but were driven back from Nippon's shores and the threat of an invasion eradicated for long.

In 1894, when Nippon was still engaged in a colossal task of construction following the Meiji Restoration, China, belittling our national strength, ignored treaties and attempted to exert pressure upon Nippon. Once again our land was confronted by a grave emergency. Although possessing but a small army and insufficient arms, Nippon achieved successive victories and thoroughly chastised the great power that China was at that time. This, too, was the result of a strong national spirit.

When Nippon rose valiantly in arms in 1904 against Czarist Russia that had invaded Manchuria and threatened the northern part of Chosen, thus menacing the existence of Nippon and the peace of the Far East, no one in the world considered Nippon's fate as other than that of a moth flying into the flame of a candle. But during the more than one year of hostilities that ensued, victories unparalleled in world history were achieved by Nippon and Russia's ambitions were set at naught. In this instance, too, one must say that the vigorous national spirit enabled even insufficient arms to display the maximum efficiency and power.

**In the lower lefthand corner of the photograph is the Prince of Wales—flagship of the British Oriental Fleet—ablaze after accurate bombing by Nippon Navy planes. In the upper part of the photograph is the British battle cruiser Repulse a moment before she sank.**

IN the present war being waged to crush Britain and the United States, the national spirit of the people of Nippon has surged to a level unimaginable by enemy nations, but in addition, the favorable position in which the nation finds itself today owes much to the fact that Nippon's armaments have been developed and replenished to a remarkable degree. Even with an insufficiency of armaments during the three national emergencies mentioned above, Nippon was able to repulse and chastise powerful enemy forces. All the more so today, then, when the people's loyalty remains unchanged and, in addition, when armaments have been replenished to a satisfactory degree, it is not difficult to foresee the glorious victories that Nippon is destined to achieve.

Consider the epochal Naval Battle off Malaya. The enemy strength consisted of two capital ships possessing great speed and so armed that the foe had proudly claimed them "unsinkable." These were, moreover, guarded by several destroyers.

Nippon's attack was carried out by an air squadron alone, but with the sacrifice of only three planes, the enemy's powerful capital ships were almost instantly sent to the bottom. From this single battle alone, one can easily realize how formidable the Nippon fighting forces are today, how superior their technique and how advanced their armaments.

In the brief period of time that has elapsed since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Nippon has achieved such brilliant war results that practically the entire area included within the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere has come under Nippon's protection. The swiftness with which such a vast area has been occupied is without parallel in the annals of the world.

If the distinguishing characteristics of Nippon's phenomenal war results to date are carefully considered, there are four points that require special mention:

**1** The maximum damage has been inflicted on the enemies with the minimum losses to Nippon. In the Battle of Hawaii, for instance, the main strength of the American Pacific Fleet was annihilated. In the Battle off Malaya, the "unsinkable" pride of the British Navy was sent to a watery grave and the main strength of the British Oriental Fleet was annihilated. Both were glorious exploits that struck terror into the hearts of the foe. But in the former battle, Nippon's losses were only five vessels of the Special Attack Flotilla and 29 airplanes and, in the latter battle, only three airplanes. Maximum damage with minimum losses—this has held true for all the battles that have been fought since.

**2** The enemies' confidence in battling Nippon has been shattered. Where today are the "unsinkable" battleship Prince of Wales and the "impregnable" fortress Singapore? All of the

enemies' calculations have been upset. Gone are both their prestige and confidence.

**3** The Nippon Army and Navy still retain their main strength intact and possess more than sufficient reserve for future action. Britain and the United States made a gross miscalculation when they thought that Nippon had used up the greater part of its military strength in the China Emergency. In the Greater East Asia War also, the Nippon Army has hitherto unleashed only a part of its strength in expelling Anglo-American influence from the greater part of East Asia. Similarly the Nippon Navy has not "employed a steam-roller to crack a nut," as the saying goes, but is fully prepared for the future.

**4** Above all, the Nippon forces have been the first in recent years to force Britain and the United States to give up their territories. Ever since the United States revolted against England and declared its independence, both the United States and Britain have together made unceasing expansion and prided themselves upon the fact that their territories had never been invaded by a foreign foe. Nippon, however, has made that Anglo-American boast an empty one. The British and American bases for, aggression in East Asia have all been taken over by Nippon and cleared completely of Anglo-Saxon influence. This is an outstanding and remarkable happening in recent history.

Thanks to the intensive efforts of the farmers of Nippon, a bumper rice crop was secured in 1942.

While the military operations have thus been carried out with success, the domestic wartime structure has simultaneously been perfected. The nation is fully armed and there is not the slightest point of vulnerability that the foe can seize. In accordance with the development of the China Emergency, the National Mobilization Law was enacted in Nippon, establishing a wartime system whereby all the resources, all the facilities, and all the labor available within the Empire could be mobilized to realize the war aims. Ever since then, necessary measures have been taken at appropriate times and the most effective use has been made of the national potentiality.

**In other words, the Imperial Army and Navy have perfected their armaments so as to crush Britain and the United States. But at the same time, Nippon's industry, agriculture, commerce, education, arts, culture, and the people's daily livelihood have all been geared so as to achieve the war aims in the most efficient manner.**

One of the first to be readjusted and strengthened in order to enable Nippon to realize her great objectives was the electric power enterprise. Privately-owned power concerns have been placed under state control in order to enhance their development and efficiency. In succession, all other fields are advancing toward wartime control which is, in most cases, not compulsory control but is being carried out in the form of a voluntary and harmonious control.

Although space does not permit a detailed presentation of all the adjustments that have been and are being carried out, let us briefly consider industrial control. Through the extraordinary efforts of the people, Nippon's industry made remarkable development during the period of laissez-faire economy. In order, however, to increase industrial efficiency to the maximum, a Key Industry Organization ordinance to establish a Key Industry Council and various control associations was passed on September 1, 1940—at the very time when Anglo-American oppression of Nippon had reached a point where it could no longer be endured in silence. To enable the people's concerted strength to be displayed in the most effective manner, the ordinance provided for the controlled operation of the key industries, as well as the drafting of the national policies in regard to the key industries and their cooperation in carrying these policies into effect.

Up to the end of the first half of 1942, a total of 13 control associations were organized and they are now advancing toward the realization of the national wartime aims. These control associations cover the following industrial fields: Iron and steel, coal, mining, cement, vehicles, automobiles, precision instruments, electrical machinery, industrial machinery, metal industry, trade, shipbuilding, and rails. In addition, nine more control associations are expected to be formed shortly in the fields of light metals, chemical industry, rubber, skins and hides, fats, cotton and staple fiber, rayon, wool, and hemp, thus increasing the total of control associations to 22. The men chosen as presidents of these control associations are all outstanding for their character, moral influence, ability, knowledge and courage. It can be truly said that all of Nippon's important industries have been fully mobilized in order to realize the war aims and that these industries are devoting their full potentiality to the fulfilment of their mission. Preparations are also being pushed for the establishment of the proposed Key Industry Council.

Upon turning our attention to the field of agriculture, we find that a decrease of farm-hands and a lack of fertilizer are inevitable to a slight extent due to the war, but the farmers of Nippon have exerted intensive efforts in order to overcome these difficulties. In fact, the farmers endeavored in 1942 to equal the rice harvest of 1933, the year of an unprecedented bumper crop in Nippon, by securing a yield of 70-million "koku" (one "koku" is equivalent to 4.96 English bushels). The wheat crop was also increased in 1942 by 4-million "koku" to total 14-million "koku". What is even more reassuring is that the farmers are strongly determined to increase the rice crop by 12-million "koku" to a total of 83-million "koku" within the next 10 years so as to assure for Nippon Proper self-sufficiency in both rice and wheat.

In the field of education, we can say that Nippon's educational system is the most advanced among that of the world powers. The people's enthusiastic desire for education is similarly unequaled elsewhere. For instance, the enrollment ratio for elementary education is 99 per cent plus. It can be said that the great development made by Modern Nippon and the strong national potentiality have resulted—with the traditional national spirit as the foundation—from the thorough methods of school education since the time of the Meiji Restoration.

As a consequence, ever since the outbreak of the China Emergency, increasing emphasis has been placed on education. In the first place, the elementary schools have become national primary schools and, in addition to the subjects taught hitherto, greater attention is being given to the promotion of the national spirit and the training of mind and body. The period of compulsory education has also been extended two years. On the other hand, the high school and middle school terms have been changed and their curricula reorganized with the result that the students will graduate a little earlier than in the past, but thoroughly trained in both knowledge and spirit.

Physical training, in particular, is being given the greatest attention in the educational field of late, so as to prepare fully for protracted hostilities in order to crush Britain and the United States and to train men who will be able to shoulder the task of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere in a splendid manner.

In conjunction with the efforts being carried out in the field of education, due mention must be made also of the activities of the academic world. As is widely known, Nippon's academic world is outstanding in both abstract and applied sciences. Although contact has been cut off with academic circles elsewhere following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the leaders of Nippon's academic world are filled with the determination, while making an independent advance, to surpass the level maintained by other nations. By establishing new learned societies or replenishing the existing ones into more influential organizations, the leaders in this field are carrying out new studies with indefatigable assiduity. On the other hand, the Government has established the Board of Technology and, by mobilizing the best technique available in the military, industrial, and other circles, is exerting the utmost efforts to assure a realization of the war aims.

Meanwhile, the people's livelihood in general has undergone a great change in recent years. With fixed quantities set, the main food of the people, rice, has been placed on a distribution system. Other foodstuffs, depending on the kind, have either had their quantities or the methods of distribution, designated. A ticket system by points has been adopted for clothing and other daily necessities are also gradually being controlled. Moreover, while encouraging savings and carrying out steps to fortify the people's endurance, measures have been adopted to insure a fair and smooth distribution of supplies, thus stabilizing the people's livelihood. A wartime structure has thus been established so that the people will be fully prepared to carry on a great war for the next several years or even the next several decades.



Simultaneously, drastic changes and readjustments have been made in the people's group and social life. It has been traditional for the people of Nippon to assist each other in order to render the maximum service to the state. Today, however, aside from the administrative divisions in every city, town, and village, we find smaller groups as block associations and neighbors' associations functioning. While serving voluntarily as auxiliary organs to aid in the work of loacl autonomy, the block and neighbors' associations are displaying a spirit of reciprocal assistance and are united in most effectively carrying out such work as the smooth distribution of foodstuffs and commodities, participation in military welfare activities, training in anti-air raid defense, etc. In the districts, too, barbers, carpenters, and others engaged in the same vocation have respectively formed patriotic leagues that have, as their main and praiseworthy objectives, service to the state and society.

THIS enhancement and strengthening of the people's spirit, and the changes and readjustment of the people's mode of living have all resulted in strengthening the fighting strength in various fields. The remarkable increase of the rice crop in 1942 is but one manifestation of this.

Let us consider another example that covers the national life as a whole. Nippon's military expenditures for 1942 totaled ¥18,000,000,000, a sum actually equivalent to the military expenditures for the first four years following the outbreak of the China Emergency. The average for one month was ¥1,500,000,000 and this alone was nearly equal to the total war funds for the Russo-Japanese War. On the other hand, the sum may seem small when compared offhand with the $2,000,000,000 to $3,500,000,000 expended monthly in the United States. But for the Nippon fighting forces that burn with the spirit of loyalty and patriotism, that endure and overcome all difficulties, that never complain about clothing or food, and that display the highest courage and utilize armaments to the maximum efficiency at all times, the sum possesses twice or even thrice the value of the American expenditures.

To the military expenditures there must be added, of course, the ordinary expenditure. In this respect, the flotation of national bonds in 1942 totaled ¥8,000,000,000. The savings goal for 1942 was ¥23,000,000,000. Despite the great burden since the time of the Manchurian Emergency, the people of Nippon willingly bought bonds and increased their bank and postal savings, as well as trust deposits. In addition, through such forms as payments on life insurance policies, annuities, etc., the people have annually attained the set goal for savings. Even from this one example alone, one can easily see how united the people of Nippon are and how fiercely determined they are to crush Britain and the United States.

While the domestic wartime structure has thus been readjusted and replenished, another factor has come to the fore to assure ultimate victory for Nippon. This is none other than the fact that Nippon has changed from a "have-not" into a "have" nation, or at least, has attained a position whereby she will be able to display full efficiency as a "have" nation in the nearest future.

Prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Nippon was a "have-not" nation. But because of the traditional spirit of loving peace, Nippon, by means of simplicity and frugality, and through self-control based on patience and endurance, endeavored to maintain the minimum requirements for existing as a nation. It was for that reason that Nippon asked the Chiang Kai-shek regime in China to cooperate in advancing along the path of co-existence and co-prosperity. But not only did the Chiang Kai-shek regime spurn Nippon's peaceful proposals, but it was egged on by Britain and the United States to attempt to strangle Nippon's national existence. This was the situation, developing from Anglo-American high-handedness, that led ultimately to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

Thanks to the courage and valor of the fighting forces and the intensive efforts of the people on the home front, the expected war results were attained in a surprisingly brief period of time. The Philippines, Malaya, Burma, and the former Dutch East Indies are today all Nippon-occupied areas. Moreover, the rich resources of those areas are now all in Nippon's hands.

Although considerable quantities of oil, rubber, tin, tungsten, quinine, and other materials directly necessary for the prosecution of war had already been stored by Nippon, there was some anxiety that the stocks might not be sufficient in some cases to carry on a war of long duration.

Today, however, Nippon is assured of oil resources that can produce over 12,000,000 tons per year, as well as rubber resources that can produce approximately 1,500,000 tons per year, i.e., more than 90 per cent of the total world production. In the case of sugar, Nippon is not only assured of complete self-sufficiency, but is assured of a surplus of 2,500,000 tons per year. Moreover, Nippon now controls areas producing 70 per cent of the world's tin supply and is also assured of an abundant supply of other strategic materials. In the case of rubber and sugar, in particular, the problem is no loger one of supply, but the reverse, namely, in what way production can be curtailed.

Although the food supply was one of the biggest problems in the past, not only is Nippon now assured of self-sufficiency, but in addition, exports totaling 45,000,000 tons are available from Thai, Burma, and French Indo-China. Moreover, the lands within the co-prosperity sphere are estimated to possess a total of 50,000,000 heads of cattle, 80,000,000 pigs, and 440,000,000 domestic fowls and, in addition, since fisheries second only to those of the Okhotsk Sea are possessed, it can be said that all the peoples within the co-prosperity sphere will be sufficiently fed, with a surplus left over.

Besides, the Nippon Army and Navy forces are now within hailing distance of the Australian continent and New Zealand, and should these areas come under Nippon control, wool, mutton, and wheat will cease to be problems. Then, too, if India that is now battling against British tyranny should cooperate with us, the supply of raw cotton will become even more abundant than at present, while on the other hand, it will become possible to supply large quantities of cotton yarn and cotton textiles to the people of India.

In the case of South and Central America, we find that apart from the great nations Argentina and Chile that can carry out independent policies, the other states have either foolishly declared war on Nippon or have severed diplomatic relations. But if after Britain and the United States are crushed and outside pressure is removed, the Latin American nations show willingness to cooperate with Nippon, there will be an opportunity here again for more abundant commodities to be supplied to the co-prosperity sphere.

THUS, within the brief period of time since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Nippon has soared to the position of a "have" nation while Britain and the United States, on the contrary, are fast tumbling down and becoming "have-not" nations. The 1938 position of those two nations, on the one hand, and that of the Axis nations, on the other, have already been reversed in respect to rubber, potash, bauxite, quinine, tin, sugar, and several other strategic materials. Britain and the United States are already loudly bemoaning the lack of these materials.

In such a way, Nippon's position is becoming more and more favorable and advantageous. But Nippon, which is strong in the spirit of attack, will not be content to wait idly for the enemies' gradual collapse. Nippon will not be satisfied, moreover, until the United States and Britain are erased as great powers from the map of the world.

**Thus, while continuing its offensive, on the one hand, Nippon has entered the period of actual construction of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.**

Military Administrations have been established for the various occupied areas. Since the spring of 1942, advisers and a number of civil administrators have been appointed and dispatched to the South to guide the work of construction.

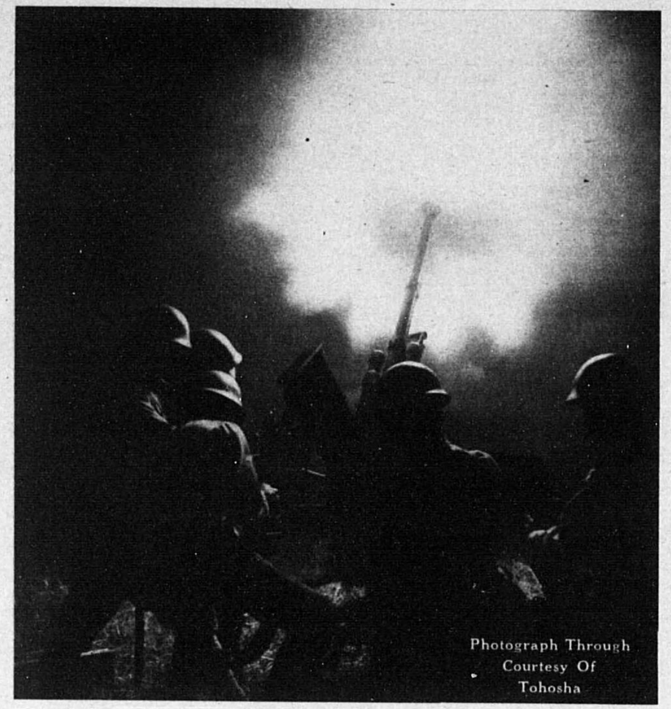
In particular, the Government has newly established a Greater East Asia Office. This new office shoulders the great responsibility of carrying out administrative affairs in regard to the politics, economy, culture, and all other fields in the entire Greater East Asia Sphere with the exception of Nippon Proper, Chosen, Taiwan, and Karafuto.

To sum up, Nippon, immediately following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, swiftly delivered a telling blow on the United States and Britain, thus inflicting irreparable damage on the enemies and securing control of their resources. Moreover, Nippon has so replenished the national strength as to be fully able to crush the United States and Britain and, at the same time, the home front has been strengthened so as to be able to carry on protracted hostilities. On the other hand, work has already begun for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, a task in which the welfare and progress of the various races within the sphere are duly being considered and their cooperation requested. Nippon has thereby greatly strengthened the degree of its self-sufficiency.

Upon looking further off to Europe, we find that the German-Italian offensive against the United States and Britain has increased in intensity. Success is also marking the German operations in Southern Russia, inclusive of the Caucasus.

It must be remembered, however, that the United States and Britain are nations that monopolized rich resources over a long period of time and, as the result of their extortion from the various races of East Asia, they still possess a considerable stock of materials. In addition, they are now making frenzied efforts to increase their munitions productions. It is difficult, therefore, to predict when the day of their collapse will come.

Nippon must henceforth carry out even greater efforts than up to the present and must also be prepared for a long-term war. But Nippon's ultimate victory and the enemies' inevitable collapse are already definitely assured. With the happiest anticipation we can await the glorious fulfilment of Nippon's ideal—the perfect construction of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.



Photograph Through Courtesy Of Tohosha

# Significance Of The Greater East Asia War And Settlement Of The China Emergency

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*East Asia Editor Of The Mainichi Shimbun*

THE Greater East Asia War is a frontal clash between the Weltanschauung of the Japanese and that of the Anglo-American peoples. The Weltanschauung of the Anglo-Americans is not only opposed to that of the Japanese but is also opposed to that of the Axis powers as is seen in the second European War. Thus, the Greater East Asia War in the East and the second European War in the West have become one in their fundamentals, opposed to the Weltanschauung of the Anglo-Americans, and the two make up the worldwide war which is now raging over the five continents.

In other words, Nippon, Germany, and Italy with their allies are opposed to the United States and Britain with their satellites who want to prolong the old system of selfish exploitation and are endeavoring to establish a New World Order in which human beings can enjoy true peace that can give security and prosperity not temporarily but everlastingly.

This sort of conflict has sporadically occurred in some sections of the world in the past several years, but as treaties or mediations did not or could not solve the contradictions, the world situation was rapidly aggravated to the present state.

**The Manchurian Incident was the forerunner of this sort of conflict that gave the signal and warning to the Anglo-American camp and was history's manifest fiat for reorganizing the world on a new basis, a new order of co-prosperity.**

As the aftermath of the Manchurian Incident, the world was gradually divided into two camps of opposing ideologies, finally culminating into the present worldwide struggle for life or death.

Let us now briefly review world conditions during the past two decades. The post-war condition of the world following World War I was completely dominated by the Anglo-American powers and the Versailles Treaty was the all-important international Golden Rule. After the capitulation of Germany, England in Europe and the United States in the Western Hemisphere became respectively the predominant powers and they have between them contrived, one after another, devices that would strengthen and prolong their positions.

In the East, with a view to frustrating Nippon's growth, they had conceived the Washington Treaty and imposed the 5-5-3 naval ratio with a view to keeping the Nippon Navy permanently inferior to those of America and Britain. Then, they demanded the return of Tsingtao to China. Again, by the Nine-Power Treaty, they tried to keep East Asia in a colonial status and Nippon was finally bound hand and foot. Any move on the part of Nippon for growth was made invariably to infringe these sanctified international treaties.

In Europe, Germany and Italy were similarly bound by the Versailles Treaty and the former was made almost impotent to recover her former dignity as an independent state and the latter, too, though to a lesser extent, was made a prisoner of the Mediterranean for the benefit of France, a satellite of England.

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Thus, Nippon in the East and Germany and Italy in the West were strait-jacketed and any of their moves, whether for survival or for growth, was bound to collide with the hegemonic decree of the Anglo-American partnership. This, however, gradually brought the three oppressed powers nearer in sympathy. To these three powers it became apparent that if they were to exist, they must destroy the old order of things, whereas to the Anglo-American bloc, it was absolutely necessary to maintain the system that they had contrived, if they were to hold their predominant world positions. Thus, differing Weltanschauungs of the opposing camps began to clash one against the other.



THE Manchurian Incident which had its inception in the Liutiaohu affair on September 18, 1931, was the declaration of Nippon in effect that she would henceforward be the leader of the East Asian nations. Nippon marched bravely and straightforwardly in the face of prodigious difficulties to restore the dignity of Asia and unavoidably clashed against the Golden Rule of the status quo powers. The League of Nations, an organ of the status quo forces, had done its best to persecute Nippon, hiding behind the beautiful cloak of peace and humanity, which led to the renouncement by Nippon of her membership in the League to the baffling discomfiture of the United States and Great Britain as the Copernican Theory infuriated the then Pope of Rome. This was certainly a great blow not only to the confidence of the Anglo-American masters of the world but also to the authority and dignity of the League, leading the way for Herr Hitler's Nazi party to assume power in Germany and under whose leadership the restoration of Greater Germany was soon under full swing.

Soon after the League lost the membership of Germany, Italy advanced into Ethiopia for living space but British opposition proved of no avail. Hard upon the heels of this incident, Germany recovered the Saar basin and then advanced to the Rhineland. Thus, bound by the same aspirations and self-reliance and inspired by mutual sympathy on the one side and high-handedness and confidence on the other, the conflict between the Anglo-American camp and the Nippon-German-Italy bloc was increasingly aggravated.

The Tripartite Pact concluded by the three latter powers in the meantime marked the beginning of the march to create a New Order in a world that was filled with contradictions.

Nippon's march as the leader of East Asia, starting with the Manchurian Incident, invariably collided with the Chinese Government and marked the beginning of the China Emergency. However, with the outbreak of the China Emergency, the relations between Nippon and the Anglo-American bloc grew gradually worse and the indirect conflict between the two was finally brought out to the surface in the Greater East Asia War. On the other hand, however, the China Emergency gave the Axis powers in Europe a stimulus to rise and they have bravely advanced to remove the unbearable conditions imposed on them by the Versailles Treaty. The Polish question finally ignited the fuse to the conflagration of a war that has enveloped the whole continent of Europe for the second time.

**Thus, Anglo-American pressure first brought about the sympathetic cooperation of the three anti-status quo powers, then caused the signing of the Tripartite Alliance, and finally the combined march of the Axis nations toward a New World Order.**

In the meantime, however, the United States and Britain were not slow in marshaling the forces sympathetic or fawning to their cause and organizing the encirclement of their enemies.

With the outbreak of World War II, the pressure of the Anglo-American bloc in the East became open and aid to the Chiang Kai-shek regime was increased freely and unabashedly to precipitate war between Nippon and the Anglo-American combination on December 8, 1941. Thus, the second European War in the West and the Greater East Asia War in the Orient together threw the whole world into a maelstrom of unheard of dimensions.

### *Firm Aspiration Of Nippon*

The aim of Nippon in this war is, as often reiterated, the emancipation of humanity in East Asia from the exploitation of rapacious outside powers to bring enduring peace and permanent prosperity, giving each people or region its own proper share in a large scheme of regional coprosperity. For many generations, the peoples of East Asia were placed under the yoke of Anglo-American domination, but now Nippon will free them from this thraldom. Each will be given independence and each will be made sufficient unto itself in a carefully conceived plan of regionalism. That is the firm aspiration of Nippon.

On the other hand, Germany and Italy also aspire to build a New Order, with the European continent as the unit, under the combined leadership of Germany and Italy. They are determined to fight until the obnoxious influence of the United States and England has been completely dispelled from the continent of Europe.

As enumerated above, the present condition of the world is a historical development and no treaty or agreement can right the situation. The will to establish co-prosperity spheres by Nippon, Germany, and Italy in their chosen fields is absolutely opposed to that of the Anglo-American leaders whose wishes are solely to perpetuate the old order. Yet the Anglo-American nations still believe that if they can destroy the power of the Axis partners, they will be able to reinstate the old world which can be again subjected to their exploitation. But if they think that the peace of the world can be restored on such a basis, it is their delusion and conceit.

The Anglo-Americans are apt to accuse Nippon, Germany, and Italy as aggressors and destroyers of civilization, but this accusation can be equally directed to them by the latter.

***From this point on, there is nothing left but the sword which alone can decide the issue. It is no longer a question of profit or loss nor right or wrong. It is a fight for life or death, a war without any precedent in history and whichever side that wins can have the right to claim that his Weltanschauung was right.***

As is evident in the manifestations of the Greater East Asia War and the second European War, the current worldwide war has every characteristic of a war for life or death, and it is hardly thinkable that any sort of negotiation or concession would reinstate peace in the world as has been the case in the past. Having their influence firmly rooted among their satellites, the Anglo-American bloc is putting everything in the hope to protract the hostilities for final victory, leaving no stone unturned to consolidate and strengthen their combined front. According to recent information, one of the neutral diplomats inquired of President Roosevelt if he was willing to negotiate peace if and when an opportunity presented itself. He answered to the following effect:

"The United States only implemented 20 per cent of her peace industry to war production in the last World War, but we are now mobilizing 80 per cent of our peace industry for the prosecution of this war. That is a very dangerous process, for if ever anything goes wrong, that would be worse than the war itself. That is why we are putting every ounce of energy in emergency measures. This war is a war for life or death and the only thing left for us to do is to fight to the finish."

Against this statement of the American Executive Chief, there is another declaration made by Fuehrer Hitler. He said:

"We shall drive the Russians to the east of the Urals. We shall not allow a single Anglo-American to land on the continent of Europe. We shall destroy all the Jews, too. Then and then only shall we truly have a new Europe. Our swords shall not be sheathed until then."

And as for Nippon, we will not stop till we have the Anglo-American enemies completely on their knees.

SUCH being the keynote of the current worldwide war, the respective attitudes of Nippon, Germany, and the United States are absolutely definite and conclusive.

Is mediation possible? Is there any neutral power that would be able to mediate? To be an arbitrator, one has to be powerful enough, so that the weight of his power may decide the outcome of the issue. A weak nation can be sometimes a mediator in a fray provided both contestants are

## AIM OF GREATER EAST ASIA WAR

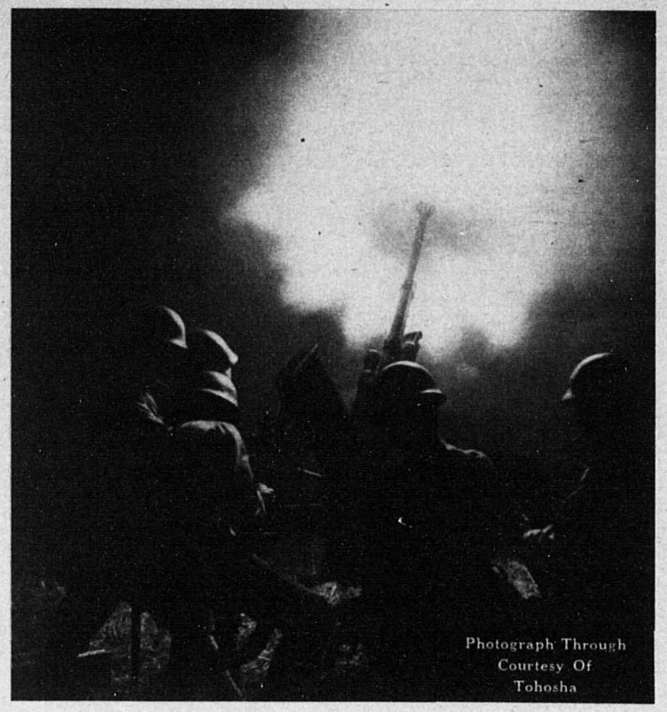
*On January 21, 1942, Premier General Hideki Tojo, addressing the Imperial Diet, clarified the aim of the Greater East Asia War as being "to secure strategic bases in Greater East Asia and to bring the regions with important resources under Nippon's control, thereby augmenting Nippon's fighting strength and, in close cooperation with Germany and Italy, to extend increasingly vigorous operations and to fight through until the United States and the British Empire are brought to their knees."*

*The Premier added:*

*"The basic policy of establishing the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere has its origin in the great spirit which guided the founding of the Nippon Empire, its aims being to enable each country and people in Greater East Asia to have its proper place and demonstrate its real character, thereby securing an order of co-existence and co-prosperity based on ethical principles with Nippon serving as its nucleus."*

露光量違いの為重複撮影





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As enumerated above, the present condition of the world is a historical development and no treaty or agreement can right the situation. The will to establish co-prosperity spheres by Nippon, Germany, and Italy in their chosen fields is absolutely opposed to that of the Anglo-American leaders whose wishes are solely to perpetuate the old order. Yet the Anglo-American nations still believe that if they can destroy the power of the Axis partners, they will be able to reinstate the old world which can be again subjected to their exploitation. But if they think that the peace of the world can be restored on such a basis, it is their delusion and conceit.

The Anglo-Americans are apt to accuse Nippon, Germany, and Italy as aggressors and destroyers of civilization, but this accusation can be equally directed to them by the latter.

***From this point on, there is nothing left but the sword which alone can decide the issue. It is no longer a question of profit or loss nor right or wrong. It is a fight for life or death, a war without any precedent in history and whichever side that wins can have the right to claim that his Weltanschauung was right.***

As is evident in the manifestations of the Greater East Asia War and the second European War, the current worldwide war has every characteristic of a war for life or death, and it is hardly thinkable that any sort of negotiation or concession would reinstate peace in the world as has been the case in the past. Having their influence firmly rooted among their satellites, the Anglo-American bloc is putting everything in the hope to protract the hostilities for final victory, leaving no stone unturned to consolidate and strengthen their combined front. According to recent information, one of the neutral diplomats inquired of President Roosevelt if he was willing to negotiate peace if and when an opportunity presented itself. He answered to the following effect:

"The United States only implemented 20 per cent of her peace industry to war production in the last World War, but we are now mobilizing 80 per cent of our peace industry for the prosecution of this war. That is a very dangerous process, for if ever anything goes wrong, that would be worse than the war itself. That is why we are putting every ounce of energy in emergency measures. This war is a war for life or death and the only thing left for us to do is to fight to the finish."

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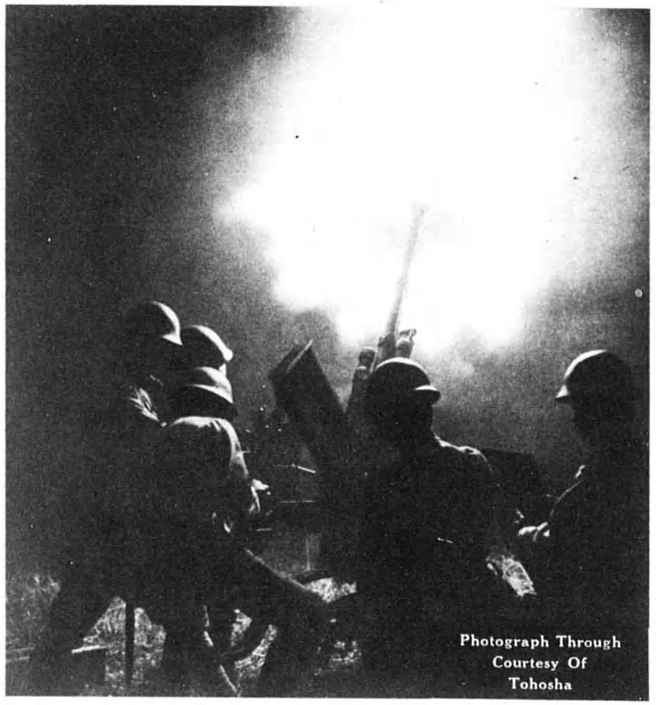
露光量違いの為重複撮影





Photograph Through Courtesy Of Tohosha

# Significance Of The Greater East Asia War And Settlement Of The China Emergency

By KANAE TANAKA

*East Asia Editor Of The Mainichi Shimbun*

THE Greater East Asia War is a frontal clash between the Weltanschauung of the Japanese and that of the Anglo-American peoples. The Weltanschauung of the Anglo-Americans is not only opposed to that of the Japanese but is also opposed to that of the Axis powers as is seen in the second European War. Thus, the Greater East Asia War in the East and the second European War in the West have become one in their fundamentals, opposed to the Weltanschauung of the Anglo-Americans, and the two make up the worldwide war which is now raging over the five continents.

In other words, Nippon, Germany, and Italy with their allies are opposed to the United States and Britain with their satellites who want to prolong the old system of selfish exploitation and are endeavoring to establish a New World Order in which human beings can enjoy true peace that can give security and prosperity not temporarily but everlastingly.

This sort of conflict has sporadically occurred in some sections of the world in the past several years, but as treaties or mediations did not or could not solve the contradictions, the world situation was rapidly aggravated to the present state.

**The Manchurian Incident was the forerunner of this sort of conflict that gave the signal and warning to the Anglo-American camp and was history's manifest fiat for reorganizing the world on a new basis, a new order of co-prosperity.**

As the aftermath of the Manchurian Incident, the world was gradually divided into two camps of opposing ideologies, finally culminating into the present worldwide struggle for life or death.

Let us now briefly review world conditions during the past two decades. The post-war condition of the world following World War I was completely dominated by the Anglo-American powers and the Versailles Treaty was the all-important international Golden Rule. After the capitulation of Germany, England in Europe and the United States in the Western Hemisphere became respectively the predominant powers and they have between them contrived, one after another, devices that would strengthen and prolong their positions.

In the East, with a view to frustrating Nippon's growth, they had conceived the Washington Treaty and imposed the 5-5-3 naval ratio with a view to keeping the Nippon Navy permanently inferior to those of America and Britain. Then, they demanded the return of Tsingtao to China. Again, by the Nine-Power Treaty, they tried to keep East Asia in a colonial status and Nippon was finally bound hand and foot. Any move on the part of Nippon for growth was made invariably to infringe these sanctified international treaties.

In Europe, Germany and Italy were similarly bound by the Versailles Treaty and the former was made almost impotent to recover her former dignity as an independent state and the latter, too, though to a lesser extent, was made a prisoner of the Mediterranean for the benefit of France, a satellite of England.

K. Tanaka

Thus, Nippon in the East and Germany and Italy in the West were strait-jacketed and any of their moves, whether for survival or for growth, was bound to collide with the hegemonic decree of the Anglo-American partnership. This, however, gradually brought the three oppressed powers nearer in sympathy. To these three powers it became apparent that if they were to exist, they must destroy the old order of things, whereas to the Anglo-American bloc, it was absolutely necessary to maintain the system that they had contrived, if they were to hold their predominant world positions. Thus, differing Weltanschauungs of the opposing camps began to clash one against the other.



THE Manchurian Incident which had its inception in the Liutiaohu affair on September 18, 1931, was the declaration of Nippon in effect that she would henceforward be the leader of the East Asian nations. Nippon marched bravely and straightforwardly in the face of prodigious difficulties to restore the dignity of Asia and unavoidably clashed against the Golden Rule of the status quo powers. The League of Nations, an organ of the status quo forces, had done its best to persecute Nippon, hiding behind the beautiful cloak of peace and humanity, which led to the renouncement by Nippon of her membership in the League to the baffling discomfiture of the United States and Great Britain as the Copernican Theory infuriated the then Pope of Rome. This was certainly a great blow not only to the confidence of the Anglo-American masters of the world but also to the authority and dignity of the League, leading the way for Herr Hitler's Nazi party to assume power in Germany and under whose leadership the restoration of Greater Germany was soon under full swing.

Soon after the League lost the membership of Germany, Italy advanced into Ethiopia for living space but British opposition proved of no avail. Hard upon the heels of this incident, Germany recovered the Saar basin and then advanced to the Rhineland. Thus, bound by the same aspirations and self-reliance and inspired by mutual sympathy on the one side and high-handedness and confidence on the other, the conflict between the Anglo-American camp and the Nippon-German-Italy bloc was increasingly aggravated.

The Tripartite Pact concluded by the three latter powers in the meantime marked the beginning of the march to create a New Order in a world that was filled with contradictions.

Nippon's march as the leader of East Asia, starting with the Manchurian Incident, invariably collided with the Chinese Government and marked the beginning of the China Emergency. However, with the outbreak of the China Emergency, the relations between Nippon and the Anglo-American bloc grew gradually worse and the indirect conflict between the two was finally brought out to the surface in the Greater East Asia War. On the other hand, however, the China Emergency gave the Axis powers in Europe a stimulus to rise and they have bravely advanced to remove the unbearable conditions imposed on them by the Versailles Treaty. The Polish question finally ignited the fuse to the conflagration of a war that has enveloped the whole continent of Europe for the second time.

**Thus, Anglo-American pressure first brought about the sympathetic cooperation of the three anti-status quo powers, then caused the signing of the Tripartite Alliance, and finally the combined march of the Axis nations toward a New World Order.**

In the meantime, however, the United States and Britain were not slow in marshaling the forces sympathetic or fawning to their cause and organizing the encirclement of their enemies.

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# BRILLIANT WAR RESULTS IN 1ST YEAR OF GREATER EAST ASIA WAR

The composite results obtained by the Imperial Army since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, and the losses suffered by it were announced by the Imperial General Headquarters on December 7 at 16 hours as follows:

### 1. Southern Region And Aleutians

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | Enemy forces encountered | approximately | 600,000 |
| (b) | Enemy dead left behind | „ | 51,000 |
| (c) | War prisoners | „ | 303,000 |
| (d) | Trophies of war: | | |
| | Ordnance | | 3,620 |
| | Machine-guns | | 11,300 |
| | Other firearms | | 206,000 |
| | Tanks | | 1,440 |
| | Motor vehicles | | 31,700 |
| | Railway carriages | | 12,200 |
| (e) | Aircraft | | |
| | Shot down | | 731 |
| | Destroyed on land | | 993 |
| | Captured | | 235 |
| | | | 1,959 |
| (f) | Enemy warships and merchantmen sunk or destroyed | | 104 |

### 2. In China

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | Enemy forces encountered | approximately | 3,600,000 |
| (b) | Number of battles | „ | 25,000 |
| (c) | Enemy dead left behind | „ | 280,000 |
| (d) | War prisoners | „ | 123,000 |
| (e) | Trophies of war | | |
| | Ordnance | | 846 |
| | Machine-guns | | 3,200 |
| | Other firearms | | 159,100 |
| | Motor vehicles | | 129 |
| | Railway carriages | | 208 |
| (f) | Aircraft captured, shot down, or destroyed | | 118 |

### 3. Losses To Imperial Army

| | |
|---|---|
| War dead | 21,170 |
| War wounded | 42,576 |
| Total | 63,746 |
| Aircraft lost | 399 |
| Vessels lost | 62 |

**Note:** Damage to aircraft and vessels is those ascertained up to the end of November, and other figures are those compiled at the end of October.

utterly exhausted. This is particularly so in hostilities between nations, if not so for individuals.

But where is the strong neutral mediator in the present pass? None! It is better to say that all the neutral nations are not only fearbound between the two groups of strong powers but are hard put to protect themselves. Is the appearance of a weak mediator then possible under the present circumstances? The belligerents are far too strong and completely determined to fight it out. Even though England shows signs of disintegration, she does not give any indication that she is willing to give up the struggle. In the case of the United States which is the bulwark behind the enemy line, she is more anxious to inherit the remnants of the former British possessions than she is mindful of the downfall of her partner. Therefore, there is no room left for a less powerful neutral nation to come on the scene as a mediator.

As regards the powers of the New Order bloc, they can only see the fulfilment of their aspiration in victory alone. Thus, there is no room left for any sort of mediation or concession on this side. Neither can we expect a change of heart of the belligerents at this stage of the war. That is why this war is called a hundred years' war in this country and that is also the reason why it is taken as a war for life or death.

Thus, the first and foremost requirement on the part of Nippon is to increase her fighting strength to the utmost. Incidentally, however, the better the region in which the New Order is consolidated, the more the fighting strength of Nippon will be increased and the nearer will be the goal that she is fighting for. It is a peculiar feature of this war that fighting and construction go hand in hand.

Let me try to illustrate this aspect peculiar to the Greater East Asia War. It will be seen that while Nippon is fighting the Anglo-American war machine with all her might and main, she is doing everything to prepare for a protracted war.

To fight a protracted war, Nippon is mobilizing every phase of national life for the purpose. Nippon is stressing the total national war effort with her war industries as its nucleus, so that Nippon may be able to withstand the strain, however great, till victory is in her grasp. Her home front is just as active now as the military operations on the front, appropriate to the name "total war" given to this conflict.

The aim of this war on Nippon's part is to build a New Order in Asia which means building the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. Although the building of this sphere is already well on its way, by far the most important factor of this project is to destroy the Anglo-American and Chungking armed forces. Building, however, must go on with the fighting at the same time.

We find a more concrete example in the Manchurian Incident. In parallel with the outbreak of the incident, Nippon proceeded to establish the Manchoukuo Empire. As the founding of Manchoukuo progressed, the incident gradually lost its severity and with the complete establishment of Manchoukuo, the incident evaporated into thin air. I believe this historical pattern of the Manchurian Incident is suggestive also of the end of the present War of Greater East Asia.

Another point that we must note in this war is the fact that the second European War, in conjunction with the Greater East Asia War, has created a war of worldwide dimensions. We can no longer separate the one from the other. In this sense, Nippon is only fighting in one sector of the vast theater of war and there must be close cooperation among Nippon, Germany, and Italy to win out. The greatest help we can render to our Axis partners in this connection, however, would be the consummation of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

### *China Emergency And The Present War*

However, there is a great problem for us to solve before we can establish our Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. That is the settlement of the China Emergency. It is better to say that the settlement of the China Emergency is the core of the Greater East Asia War. The same could be even said in reference to the current worldwide war.

As I said before, the aim of this war is to destroy the Anglo-Americans on the one hand and to build the co-prosperity sphere on the other. Fortunately, however, by the brilliant successes of our armed forces, the military end of this war has already progressed to the stage where paper plans are already in actual execution. On the building end, the enemy's former strongholds have been already turned into our bases of attack on the enemy, nay, we are even ready to attack the enemy's home territories. In this respect, the settlement of the China Emergency is doubly important both for the establishment of the co-prosperity sphere and for thwarting hostile and disconcerting elements for the execution and extension of our military operations.

It is often said that the nucleus of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere is Nippon, Manchoukuo, and China under the new National Government and our demands on them for the prosecution of war have been heavy and are growing heavier. Yet, the strengthening of the National Government is very urgent as it has a very important bearing both on the building of the co-prosperity sphere and on our military operations. But it is not such an easy job.

THE truth is that the China Emergency developed into the Greater East Asia War and the purpose of the China Emergency which was originally to build a New Order in East Asia among Nippon, Manchoukuo, and China, has also expanded and has come to mean the building of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. The scope of a New Order originally meant for the three countries above-mentioned was enlarged to include the vast expanse of Greater East Asia. So, the problem of China is still the center of all Greater East Asian affairs. Therefore, the disposal of the Chinese problem within the meaning of the China Emergency must now be viewed from the angle of the vast area of Greater East Asia. It is no longer a key to the affairs of Nippon, Manchoukuo, and China, but it now holds the key to the affairs of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

Then, how should the China Emergency be disposed of today? Victory over our Anglo-American enemies does not necessarily mean the end of the China Emergency. Neither will the defeat of the Chungking regime settle the problem of China implied in the China Emergency. The China Emergency will be settled only when China under the National Government begins to appreciate the significance of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere and to contribute her share as a member of the co-prosperity sphere nations. In that sense, the settlement of the China Emergency is still the center of the vast project of building the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

NOW, we must take up what lies behind the project of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. In this vast domain of East Asia, each nation or region should have its proper place and the whole sphere under Nippon's guidance must function organically as a large family. Alliances and preferential international agreements of the old pattern cannot be tolerated. Individualistic transverse action or competitive organizations cannot be approved. Each region must function as the spoke of a wheel and no mathematical equality can be applied to each member. The sphere must be organized vertically.

However, stratification may arise according to the cultural level, population, or industrial efficiency of each nation, but all would be embraced in a planned organization to expedite regional defenses, politics, and economy and Nippon will be in a position to give guidance and direction. In short, a selfish and individualistic attitude will have to be substituted by that of cooperation and friendship.

Naturally, it will take much time and labor to perfect this state of affairs within the sphere, but Nippon as the leader is revolved to pay the price in sacrifices. On the other hand, however, the realization of such a sphere would be impossible if the members were wholly dependent on Nippon's efforts.

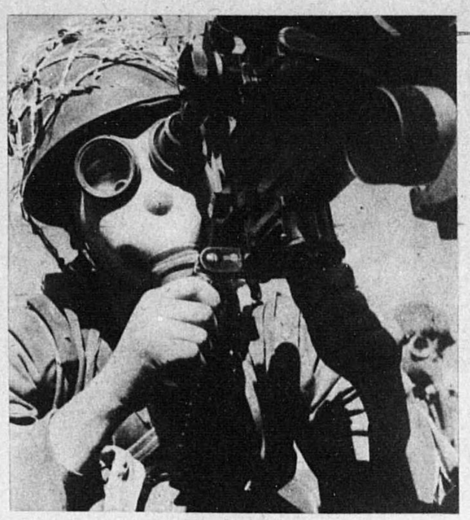
In her attempt to free the nations and peoples of the Greater East Asia from the yoke of Anglo-American domination, Nippon and the Nipponese are bearing the brunt of the struggle single-handed. But our intrepid soldiers are piling one victory after another while the enemy is making retreats one on top of the other. So, as far as our military operations are concerned, the program is progressing smoothly. However, it seems proper for each member of the co-prosperity sphere to share the burden and repay the sacrifices that Nippon alone has been willing to make. And that would be the way to realize the co-prosperity sphere. In other words, the members of the sphere will not be able to enjoy prosperity and happiness unless there is peace and security which Nippon is now fighting for. The enemy that Nippon is fighting is the enemy of the co-prosperity sphere and to destroy this enemy, it is necessary for all the members to cooperate.

### *Position Of China In This War*

In this regard, we shall briefly touch upon the reconstruction of China. China is now divided in two sections, the one under the National Government which is cooperating with Nippon and the other is under Chiang Kai-shek which is not only hostile to Nippon but forms a part of the Anglo-American front. This confrontation of two sections of China can be classed as civil war in China as it is a civil war in the co-prosperity sphere.

Chiang Kai-shek's regime is in a strict sense the originator of the Greater East Asia War and is still working as the tool of our enemy in the hope that his outside supporters may destroy Nippon to rescue his regime. The Chungking regime is indeed the betrayer of Asia and the thorn in the flesh of the co-prosperity sphere. Although it has now turned to be an impotent power in China's hinterland, its very existence still has a larger measure of nuisance value in the consummation of the co-prosperity sphere as is the very curse on the settlement of the China Emergency.





(Photograph Through Courtesy Of Tohosha)

However, owing to the brilliant successes of the Imperial forces, the balance between the peace party and the hostile party in China has undergone a great change. The domain of Chiang Kai-shek is now completely encircled by Nippon and her allies and friends.

Thus, the Imperial forces are now in a position to defeat the Anglo-American forces on any sea lane and the Chungking forces on the continent, but our foe is ever anxious to strengthen the Chungking front of resistance so that he can create a second front against the Axis allies. The capture of the Burma Route by the Imperial forces, however, completely severed the geographical connection between Chungking and the Anglo-American headquarters and that is the biggest blow Chiang Kai-shek has ever received.

### *Future Of Nanking Government*

With the progress of the Greater East Asia War, the disposition of the China Emergency has changed in its intrinsic meaning. Although the enhancement of the Nanking Government's power is still the key to the solution of the China Emergency, the position of the Nanking Government before December 8, 1941, has changed in its implications. The Nanking Government has been transformed into a member of the co-prosperity sphere and its slogan "National Reconstruction" must now be changed to "Greater East Asia Reconstruction." This is, however, nothing new, for ever since President Wang Ching-wei threw in his lot for China's regeneration and ever since the establishment of his Government at Nanking, the potentiality was there, and I know President Wang as well as his colleagues had been conscious of this potentiality, as Mr. Wang's words and acts bear out. He has stressed that China must extend moral and material help to Nippon since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. He even stressed that China must not stop at sharing the responsibility in Nippon's aspiration for the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere but must share the burden in the struggle.

On this basis, China's politics and economy should be organized and to that end they must be operated. Therefore, the common purpose of China and Nippon is now to destroy the Anglo-American influences and armed forces, and with the progress of the war, China's collaboration must become closer and closer. This is unavoidable until the time arrives when China's help is no longer required.

The power of Chungking has already deteriorated to such an extent that its interference in Nanking's policy has become almost nil, politically speaking, while the latter's action can now be conversely far more effective than before. I believe the time is now here for the Nanking Government to consolidate its territory as a wing of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere with no hesitancy for fear of dividing China proper in two and to make the pacified zone one concrete unit instead of just making a model zone for the rest of China to follow suit.

A more positive policy would be a much greater contribution to the realization of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. Would it not be better to apply revolutionary tactics to defeat the weakening Chungking forces now than to concentrate attention to the rehabilitation of the needy and unfortunate Chinese masses? For that, of course, the organization of the Nanking Government will have to undergo a change, but an attitude of "no party, no policy" is too indecisive and indefinite for getting results.

Those are my personal opinions and it may be difficult to put those ideas into practise, for the Nanking Government is still a young Government and there are various external obstacles and restraints. But a unified policy, in spite of complications and contradictions, will give freedom of action and consequently better results.

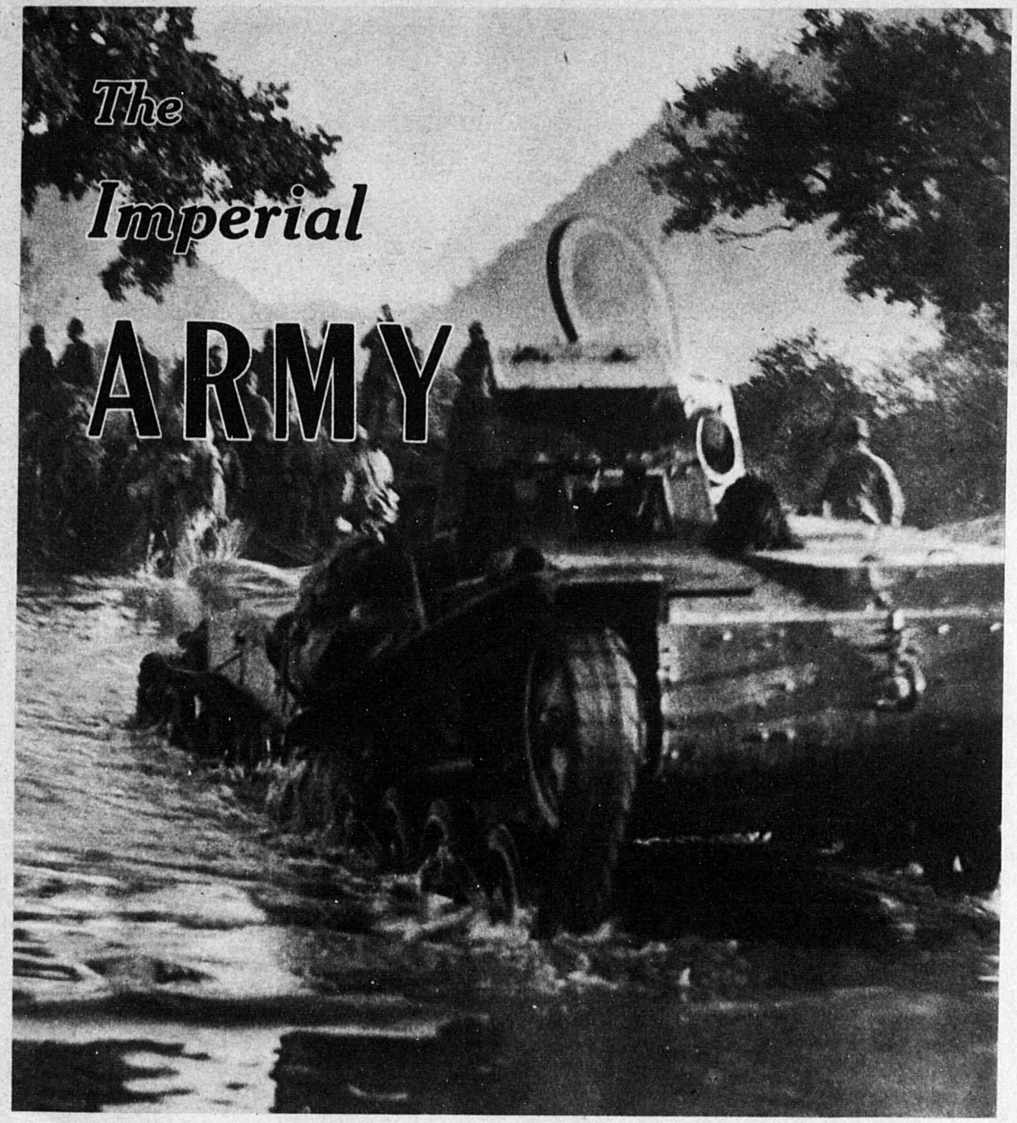
It is needless to say that Nippon must assist the Nanking Government as much as possible even during the course of the Greater East Asia War. Nippon has already returned the British concessions in Tientsin and Canton to the care of the Nanking Government to appease the long-standing wish of the Chinese people and as soon as the attitude of the Nanking Government is clarified, Nippon will know better in what way to assist. In order to strengthen the Government, a more powerful military organization is of paramount importance and if so decided, Nippon will be willing to extend her assistance in the form of arms and men and even to furnish the resources of the South. A strong Nanking Government would be the greatest contribution that China could offer at this junction toward the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

## For Sovereign And State. For All East Asia.

***Everywhere, in obedience to the Imperial Command, the Imperial fighting forces have been and are carrying out superhuman efforts in order to crush the foe that had attempted to stifle Nippon and plunge all East Asia into desolation. Besides being loyal and brave, the warriors of Nippon are strong in the spirit of self-sacrifice as shown in this photograph of Army engineers courageously and ungrudgingly supporting a makeshift bridge under trying conditions in order to help their comrades advance across a river. To the warriors of Nippon, no hardships, no difficulties can be too great in serving the Sovereign and state.***

***The Dark Ages of Anglo-American exploitation have passed; dawn has come to the Orient. The Greater East Asia War is a war in which Nippon has staked her very existence in order to bring light to all the peoples of Asia. Nippon's determination is firm; Nippon is advancing steadfastly ahead. Onward to East Asia's Renaissance. Onward to the New Order in Greater East Asia!***






### CAPTURE OF HONGKONG

NIPPON Army and Navy units planned the destruction of the enemy air force at Hongkong simultaneously with the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

Flying over Hongkong island and Kowloon, large formations of Wild Eagles attached to the Nippon Army and Navy air corps dealt an annihilative blow on the enemy force. Crack contingents of the Nippon Army at the same time advanced on Shumchun on the British-Chinese border. Crushing enemy frontier patrols and vanguards, the Nippon forces penetrated deep into the main defense line of Hongkong fortress. A heavy offensive on the first line position was launched.

The first outer defense line of Hongkong was crushed on December 12, the fifth day of the war, enabling the Nippon forces to initiate an attack on Kowloon.

Thereupon, the commander of the Nippon forces on December 13 sent his first capitulation advice to Governor Young of Hongkong in the interest of the 1,500,000 people of Hongkong. As the advice was not accepted, the Nippon forces launched a general drive in which Army, Navy, and air units participated. The second capitulation advice was sent on December 17. As it was also rejected, the daring operations to land troops on Hongkong island were staged on the night of December 18. Braemar Point was soon occupied. Continuing the heavy offensive, the Nippon forces finally attacked Victoria Peak and the western part of the island which had by then become the last stronghold of the British forces on the island.

Overwhelmed by the power of Nippon's heavy artillery and the Army and Navy air corps, Governor Young finally capitulated. Following the fall of Hongkong, the century-old British base for the invasion of East Asia, the impressive cere-

mony marking the entry of Nippon forces into the city was held on December 28.

*War trophies: 5 aircraft, 988 small arms, 1,020 machine-guns, 122 guns, 18,300 shells, 10 tanks, 1,470 motorcars, 309 railway cars, and 2 torpedo-boats, in addition to large quantities of benzine, lubricating oil, petroleum, various other oils, foodstuffs, construction materials, and military equipment.*

*Enemy aircraft shot down or destroyed on the ground: 14.*

*Enemy vessels sunk and damaged: 4 gunboats and 13 merchantmen.*

*Enemy troops taken prisoner: 11,241.*

*Bodies left behind by the enemy: 1,555.*

## BATTLE IN THE PHILIPPINES

### (1) Capture Of Manila

The attack on Manila together with that on Singapore represented an important part of the extensive collective military operations on an unprecedented scale launched by the Nippon forces in the Greater East Asia War.

General Douglas MacArthur once boasted that American military preparedness on Luzon island was perfected to the extent that the occupation of the island would require 500,000 troops and an outlay of $10-billion as war expenses during the period of three years. The island constituted the nucleus of the offensive and defensive operations on the part of the A-B-C-D camp.

Therefore, the launching of a large-scale attack on Manila by Army and Navy units was extremely difficult. However, in conjunction with the historic deeds of the Imperial Navy which destroyed the United States Pacific Fleet and the British Oriental Fleet at the outset of the war, the Nippon Army and Navy air corps blasted Nichols Field, the American air base in the Philippines; Clark Field; and a newly-constructed base at Iba. While destroying more than 400 enemy aircraft, the Nippon raiders succeeded in crippling the United States Asiatic squadron with submarines as its main force.

In three days of hostilities, the command of the waters around the Philippines and the command of air over the islands were assumed by the Nippon forces. Military operations in the Philippines were thus developed under circumstances overwhelmingly favorable to the Nippon forces.

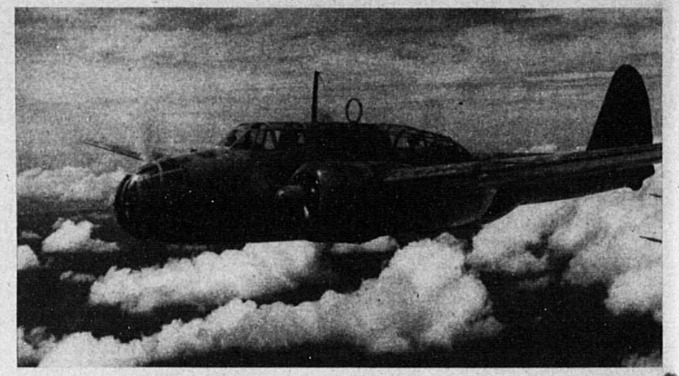
Nippon Army and Navy units were landed at Aparri and Vigan in the northern part of Luzon island on December 10 before dawn and at Legaspi in the southeastern part of the island on December 12 in order to attack the American-Filipino troops in the island from the north and the south. Furthermore, other large contingents including crack mechanized units were landed on the coast of Lingayen Bay in the northwestern part of the island on December 22 before dawn and on the coast of L mon Bay on December 24.

With the occupation of Manila in view, the Nippon forces formed a large iron ring around the city from the east, west, south, and north, connecting various points about 440 kilometers distant from Aparri, about 340 kilometers from Vigan, 200 kilometers from Lingayen, and about 368 kilometers from Legaspi.

While continuing to crush the American-Filipino troops, the Nippon land forces tightened the iron ring in cooperation with the Army and Navy air corps. Manila finally was occupied without bloodshed on the afternoon of January 2.

### (2) Attack On Bataan Peninsula

The American-Filipino troops on Bataan peninsula, after boasting of their defense preparations



and continuing useless resistance, surrendered on April 11, the eighth day of the general drive.

On April 3, the first day of the general offensive, Nippon forces led by tank units advanced on the western side of Mt. Samat in an attempt to cross the Bagac-Balanga road. They pressed on to the enemy stronghold north of Mt. Mariveles from a sector south of Mt. Samat. The offensive on Mt. Samat reached its climax on April 5. Beginning on April 8 before dawn, a heavy drive was directed at the enemy position on Mt. Limay. As a result, the main enemy force in the region of the eastern coast of the peninsula began to retreat. The Nippon forces planted the Rising Sun flag on the top of Mt. Limay on April 8 at 5 p.m. Thus, the enemy troops continuing their last but futile resistance at their positions around Mt. Mariveles were forced to withdraw on April 11.

*Prisoners of war: More than 40,000. (They include Major-General E. P. King, commander of the American-Filipino troops on Bataan peninsula; Major-General Jones, commander of the 1st Army; Major-General Parker, commander of the 2nd Army; Major-General Francisco, commander of the Filipino troops; and other division commanders. American troops captured total 6,700).*

*War Trophies: 196 heavy and other guns, 320 machine-guns, about 10,000 automatic rifles, 124 tanks, about 220 motorcars, and ammunition.*

### (3) Capture Of Corregidor

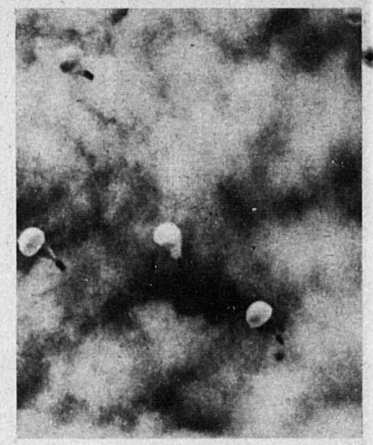
Although the main force of the American-Filipino troops in the Philippines was crushed in the military operations on Bataan peninsula, the remainder still continued futile resistance at Corregidor fortress. Therefore, the Nippon forces awaited an opportunity to attack the fortress for more than 10 days while preparing for the offensive following the conclusion of military action in the peninsula.

Nippon forces finally landed on Corregidor island on May 5 at 11.15 p.m. The whole enemy force was defeated in 22 hours of fighting. Corregidor and other islands in Manila Bay were completely occupied. A brilliant record was written in the world history of warfare. Losing Bataan peninsula in the eight days of hostilities and Corregidor in about one day of fighting, the United States was compelled to give up hope of launching a counter-attack on Nippon forces from her bases in the Philippines.

*Prisoners of war: 12,495 (the majority of whom were Americans).*

*Bodies left behind by the enemy: 640.*

*War trophies: 246 guns, 685 heavy and*



*light machine-guns and automatic rifles, 5,220 small arms and revolvers, 270 motorcars, 8 aircraft, 10,300 shells, 890,000 rounds of machine-gun ammunition, and rations sufficient to last 10,000 persons two months.*

## CAPTURE OF BRITISH BORNEO

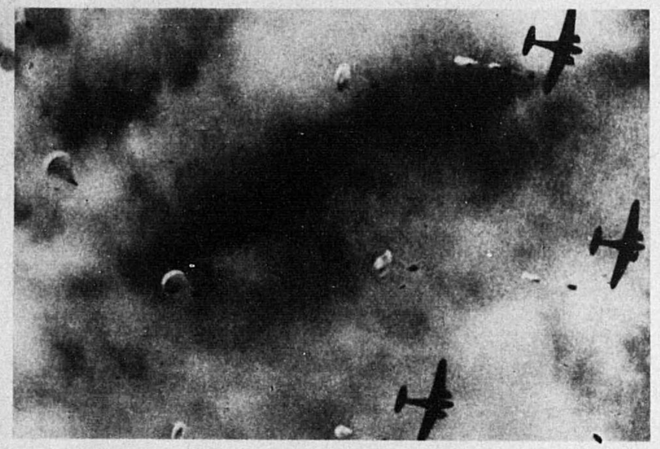
Nippon forces landing before enemy guns at Miri and other key points in British Borneo on December 16 gained control of the oilfields there in succession. Occupying an airfield south of Kuching on December 24, they captured four tanks, 50 motorcars, 11 guns, and 200 enemy troops.

After entering Brunei on December 31, the Nippon forces succeeded in the peaceful occupation of Labuan island north of Brunei. Following the landing of troops at Weston in North Borneo on January 3, a total of 209 Nippon residents were rescued.

All of the strategic points in British Borneo were completely captured in only one month of attack. The British oil resources fell into Nippon hands as a result of the brilliant exploits of the Nippon forces.

## CAPTURE OF DUTCH BORNEO

Following the landing of a Nippon unit at Tarakan island in Dutch Borneo, the occupation



**(Top) Nippon Army planes winging their way through a cloud-studded sky to bomb Singapore at the height of the Malayan campaign. (Middle) Flying over Sumatra, Nippon Army planes drop sky-borne troops whose parachutes open like giant white flowers. (Bottom) Going into action at once upon reaching the ground, Nippon Army parachutists begin the attack that led to the capture of Palembang.**

of the whole of Dutch Borneo was completed on January 14.

*The results of the military operations were as follows:*

*Prisoners of war: 874.*

*War trophies: 9 anti-aircraft machine-guns, 69 heavy machine-guns, 556 small arms, 15 armored cars, and 15 motorcars.*

## CAPTURE OF DUTCH EAST INDIES

The Nippon forces staging gallant and daring landing operations at three points in the eastern, central, and western parts of Djawa on March 1, enveloped the main enemy force at Bandoeng and Surabaya in swift military action.

Following the fall of Singapore, the Dutch East Indies claimed it would put up thoroughgoing resistance as the last-remaining important base in the A-B-C-D front for the encirclement of Nippon.

The enemy defenses in Djawa, the main island of the D.E.I., collapsed in the face of the heavy drive by the Nippon forces. Major-General Besman commander of the D.E.I. forces, capitulated to Nippon on March 9, followed by 93,000 American, British, Dutch, and Australian troops on that day at 3 p.m. The remaining enemy troops in Sumatra, Celebes, and the Dutch port of Timor, also, surrendered on March 27.

*Prisoners of war: 93,000 including 2,000 officers; 60,000 of the Djawa Army; 18,000 of forces in outlying territories; and 15,000 of the volunteer force.*

*War trophies: 177 planes, 1,059 armored cars and special railway cars, 940 guns, 4,228 heavy and light machine-guns, 80,778 small arms and revolvers, 5,153 searchlights, 1,728,585 shells, 89,071,820 rounds of ammunition for machine-guns and small arms, 36,000 bombs, 9,500 motorcars, 7,108 railway wagons, and medical supplies sufficient to last 100,000 persons one year.*

## CAPTURE OF MALAYA

Imperial Army units staged heroic landing operations before enemy guns at Kota Bharu, Singora, and Patani in the Malay peninsula in close cooperation with the Imperial Navy on December 8.

Overcoming natural difficulties characteristic of the South and advancing 1,100 kilometers in 55 days, the Nippon forces occupied Johore Bharu on January 31. Completing the drive through the peninsula from the north to the south, they came within sight of Singapore island. Following the completion of full preparations for attack on the island, the Nippon units crossed the waterway between the southern tip of the peninsula and the island on February 8 at night. After severe fighting, the enemy defenders of the island finally capitulated unconditionally on February 15 at 7.50 p.m. The historic occupation of Singapore was accomplished on the 70th day of Nippon military action in Malaya.

*The results of the military operations were as follows:*

### Up To The Capture Of Johore Bharu

*Bodies left behind by the enemy: 5,000.*

*Prisoners of war: 7,800.*

*Enemy planes shot down or destroyed on the ground: 454.*

*Enemy vessels sunk and damaged: 55.*

*War trophies: 330 guns, 550 heavy and light machine-guns, 4,000 small arms, 250 tanks and armored cars, 3,600 motorcars, and 832 railway wagons.*

### At Singapore

*Prisoners of war: 73,000 including about 28 officers.*

*Enemy soldiers wounded: 8,000.*

*War trophies: 300 heavy and other guns, more than 2,000 machine-guns, 50,000 small arms, 200 tanks and armored cars, 10,000 motorcars, 200 motorcycles, ammunition, war supplies, 1 vessel of the 10,000-ton class, 3 vessels of the 5,000-ton class, and a number of smaller ships.*

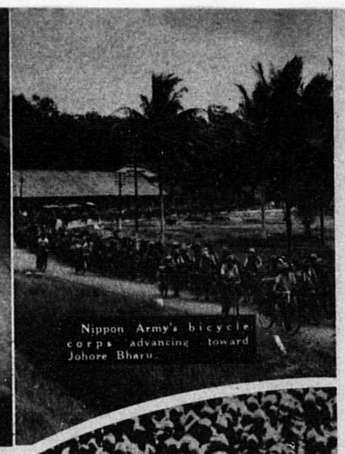
## OCCUPATION OF BURMA

The military operations in Burma were carried out despite the steep mountain range, 600 kilometers wide and 1,000 kilometers long, hampering the advance of the Nippon forces, and heat registering 40° C.

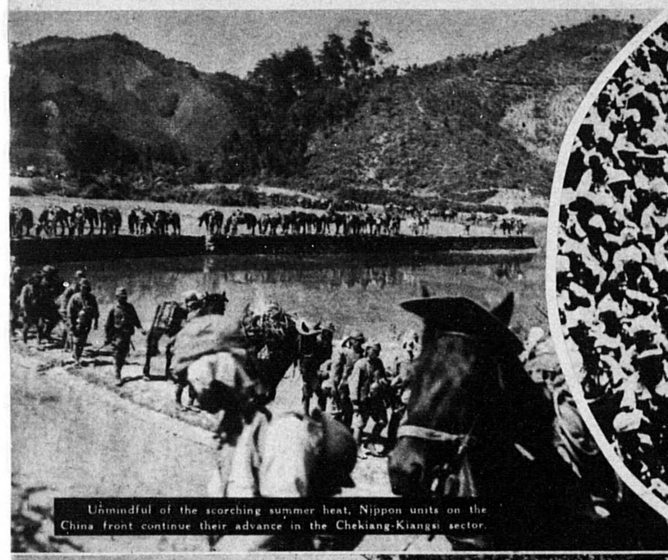
The campaign can be divided into two periods. The first period covers hostilities beginning from

*(Continued on Page 22)*

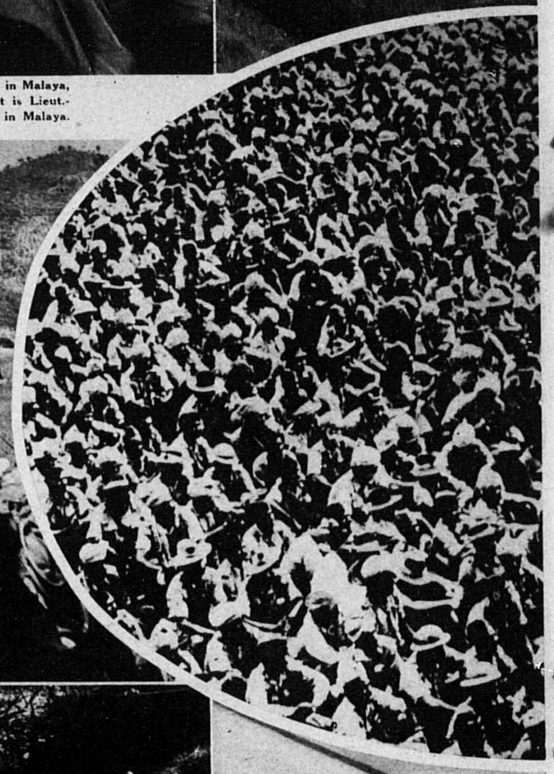
Lieut.-General A. E. Percival, commander-in-chief of the British forces in Malaya, signing the agreement for unconditional surrender. On the extreme left is Lieut.-General Tomoyuki Yamashita, highest commander of the Imperial Army in Malaya.

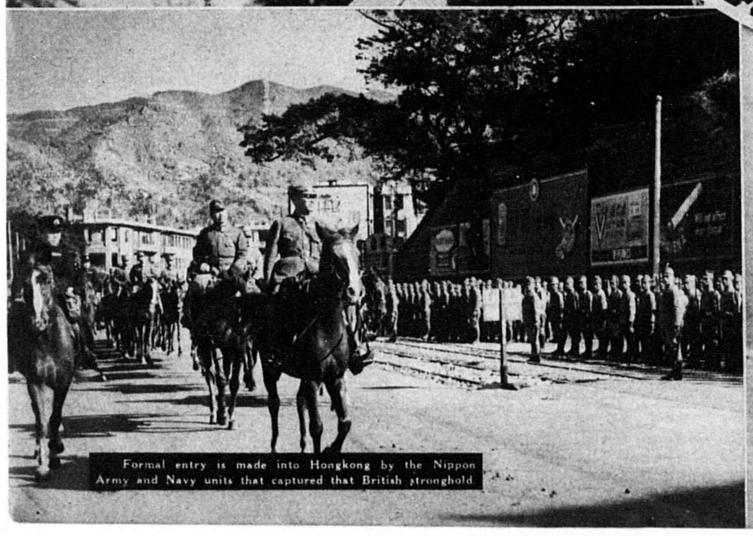


Nippon Army's bicycle corps advancing toward Johore Bharu.



Unmindful of the scorching summer heat, Nippon units on the China front continue their advance in the Chekiang-Kiangsi sector.





Formal entry is made into Hongkong by the Nippon Army and Navy units that captured that British stronghold.

Imperial Army unit advancing after landing on the Aleutian islands.

The historic moment when the Dutch East Indies forces surrendered unconditionally to the Nippon Army. Seated in the center at the right of the table is Lieut.-General Imamura, highest commander of the Nippon Army in the East Indies.

PRISONERS—Part of the 95,000 British prisoners captured by the Nippon Army in the Malayan campaign.

Corregidor falls! And out of the mighty underground fortress the American troops come out, waving a white flag.

Receiving the welcome of the populace, Nippon soldiers in Burma cross the Salween river to land at Martaban.

(Continued From Page 19)

the advance into southern Burma from Thailand and ending in the arrival of the Nippon Army in the vicinity of Rangoon. The second period includes hostilities from the vicinity of Rangoon to the advance into the direction of Mandalay.

A part of the Nippon forces gathered within Thailand captured Victoria Point at the southern end of Burma on December 15. Military operations to attack Tavoy following the crossing of the Thai-Burma frontier west of Bangkok were initiated on January 4. The main Nippon forces crossed the border west of Raheng on January 20 in order to attack Moulmein.

Occupying Moulmein during that day, the forces advanced along the Thai-Burma motor-road at a surprising speed. Following severe fighting, they captured Rangoon on March 8.

*The results of the military operations follow:*

*Prisoners of war: 2,000.*

*War trophies: 140 guns, about 100 tanks and armored cars, and 1,300 motorcars.*

During the second period, the Nippon units that were dispatched to attack Toungoo launched an offensive in the middle of March in cooperation with other contingents advancing in the direction of Prome. After occupying Toungoo, the forces conquered the Shan states and captured Lashio. Mandalay fell on May 1. On May 5, the main force of the units occupying Lashio advanced across the Burma-Yunnan frontier. Penetrating Lungling, they captured Lameng in the region of the bank of the Salween river in Yunnan province.

Meanwhile, other detachments continued a heavy drive at a speed of 50 kilometers per day, advancing about 1,000 kilometers in 18 days, defeating stubborn resistance and conquering steep mountains. Myitkyina was finally captured on May 8.

*The results of the military operations during the first and second periods follow:*

*Enemy troops encountered: 150,000.*

*Enemy troops defeated: 13 divisions.*

*Bodies left behind by the enemy: 24,600.*

*Prisoners of war: 4,288. (Those during the first period or up to March 10, total 1,986 and those during the second period or up to May 31, from March 10, 2,302).*

*War trophies: 420 guns, 11,248 small arms, 14,856 shells, 3,462,301 rounds of rifle ammunition, 412 tanks, and 8,254 railway wagons.*

The collective results obtained by the Nippon Army air corps in Burma during the first five months of the military operations in the country follow:

*Raids on enemy airfields: 126.*

*Enemy aircraft shot down or destroyed on the ground: 554.*

*Motorcars and motor-lorries blasted: 1,213.*

*Tanks and armored cars destroyed: 333.*

*Railway cars blasted: 1,543.*

*Enemy vessels sunk and damaged: 92.*

*Enemy military establishments blasted: 666.*

## CHINA FRONT

In conjunction with the military operations in the South, the Nippon forces on the China front continued fighting in various sectors, defeating enemy troops and at the same time frustrating the United States' schemes to raid Nippon Proper from air bases in China.

Since about the time when the Greater East Asia War broke out, the Nippon forces have carried out campaigns in a sector south of Paoting, the southern part of Shantung province, the northern part of Honan province, the eastern part of Shensi province, the eastern part of Hopei province, the whole of Shantung province, and the border region of the southern and central parts of Hopei province, in North China. In Central China, military action was advanced at Changsha, in the northern and southern parts of Anhuei province, and Anhuei-Chekiang region, the Chekiang-Kiangsi district, and in Kiangsi province.

Hostilities in South China were centered around Waichow and the sector south of Canton.

The military operations during the period under review feature the fact that no enemy counter-attack was staged, contrary to presumptions prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, and that the Nippon forces took the initiative in all of the campaigns.

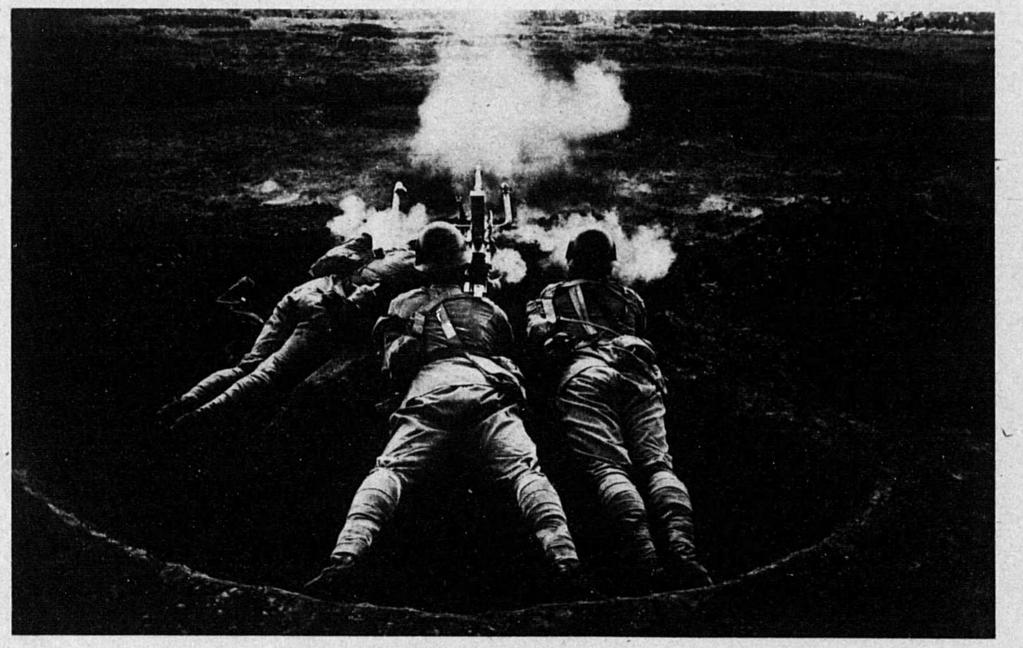
It will be seen that the fighting in China has entered its fourth stage featured by full-force attacks by the Nippon Army following the first, second, and third stages characteristic respectively of Nippon's positive attack, the enemy's organized counter-attack, and the enemy's regional counter-attack.

*The results of the military operations since shortly before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War follow:*

*Bodies left behind by the enemy: 216,804.*

*Prisoners of war and those pledging allegiance to Nippon: 54,297.*

*War trophies: 579 guns, 3,136 heavy and light machine-guns, 59,479 small arms, and others.*



(Photograph through courtesy of the Tohosha)

## WARRIOR GOD OF THE AIR

**SUPERHUMAN** is the only word that can describe the brilliant exploits of Major-General Tateo Kato, commander of the Imperial Army's Hayabusa battleplane corps, which shot down or destroyed more than 200 enemy planes over far-flung battle fronts. Participating in both the China Emergency and the Greater East Asia War, Major-General Kato displayed superior technique in aerial combat and demonstrated fighting spirit of the highest degree. Everywhere he went, he routed the foe, turning the situation in Nippon's favor. Because of his remarkable and distinguished service, he was given citations on no fewer than seven occasions, but finally, on May 22, 1942, he met a heroic death over the India-Burma border. In the hearts of a grateful nation, however, Major-General Tateo Kato will live forever. He will be revered through ages unending as a Warrior God of the Air. (The photograph shows the Nippon Army's highly efficient Hayabusa planes; the inset, Warrior God Major-General Tateo Kato).

# 9 WARRIOR GODS OF THE SPECIAL ATTACK FLOTILLA

**(Pearl Harbor)**

**They knew that death awaited them. They knew that whether they succeeded or not, there was no chance of their coming back alive. But they did their duty and did it well.**

* * *

THE 100,000,000 people of Nippon have no adequate words of praise for the cool courage and determination shown by the nine naval heroes of the Special Attack Flotilla. They are revered as Warrior Gods by the Nipponese; they have set an unparalleled example for all men of the sword to follow.

They had conceived the plan of attack; they had personally supervised the construction of the craft on which they were to ride on their mission of destruction; they had ably manned these craft to strike a shattering blow which sent the proud United States Pacific Fleet to its watery grave.

They stood above life or death in the execution of their difficult task which they had chosen for themselves, a task which they knew would exact every drop of their blood, every ounce of their energy, everything they could give to their Sovereign and their country.

It has been their honor, together with the Navy air arm, to open the first brilliant chapter of the Greater East Asia War, a war that will mark a new epoch in world history. It has been their honor to strike the first crushing blow at the United States Pacific Fleet and to send it to its watery grave a shapeless mass of broken steel.

Their remains lie buried in Pearl Harbor beside their targets of attack. But their spirits will live forever in the hearts of the Nipponese; their memory will always spur our fighting men into greater deeds of courage and valor until final victory is ours.

*Commander* **Naoji Iwasa** — *Lieut.-Commander* **Masaji Yokoyama** — *Lieut.-Commander* **Shigemi Furuno**

*1st Lieutenant* **Akira Hiroo** — *Special 3rd Lieutenant* **Naokichi Sasaki** — *Special 3rd Lieutenant* **Shigenori Yokoyama**

*Chief Warrant Officer* **Kiyoshi Inagaki** — *Chief Warrant Officer* **Sadamu Ueda** — *Chief Warrant Officer* **Yoshio Katayama**

# THE 2ND SPECIAL ATTACK FLOTILLA

*1st Lieutenant* **Kenshi Chuman** — *1st Lieutenant* **Keiu Matsuo**

*1st Warrant Officer* **Takeshi Omori** — *2nd Warrant Officer* **Masao Tsuzuku**

**(Sydney Harbor)**

**Even the enemy was moved by their cool courage. Four men, four single men, but men that carried with them the prestige of the Imperial Navy and the hope of the entire Nippon nation. They set out on their deadly mission in steel caskets; they returned in the way they had hoped to return.**

* * *

UNPARALLELED as are the achievements of the Special Attack Flotilla that crushed the American Pacific Fleet in Pearl Harbor, the courage of the four heroes of the Sydney raid is no less remarkable. Discomfort, danger, death—What did they care about these?

It was their duty to attack enemy warships and installations in Sydney harbor. It was no question of life or death. They just fulfilled their duty.

Moved by the courage shown by these men, Rear-Admiral Muirhead Gould, commander of the Sydney naval base, accorded them full naval honors at their funeral.

"It takes the highest courage," he said, "to sail in such small, cramped craft as these. How many of us are prepared to make one-thousandth part of the sacrifice these Japanese have made when the time comes to give our lives against desperate odds? To start on an expedition such as these men did in cold blood is patriotism of the highest order."

The proud record left by the men of the First Special Attack Flotilla has been nobly continued by the heroes of the Sydney raid. Their feats are remarkable; their prowess has been made known to the four directions; but their courage, above all, stands as a dazzling example for the entire people of Nippon to follow.

## The Last Of The Hermes

With unerring accuracy and with devastating power, the Nippon Navy Wild Eagles commenced their attack on the aircraft carrier Hermes upon discovering that British warship off Trincomali, Ceylon, on April 9, 1942. In this photograph, taken by the naval airmen who participated in the actual attack, the Hermes is about to disappear from the ocean surface to be seen no more. A direct hit has caused a large explosion and numerous fires have broken out aboard the British warship which is sinking slowly to its watery grave in the Indian Ocean.

# The Last Of The Hermes

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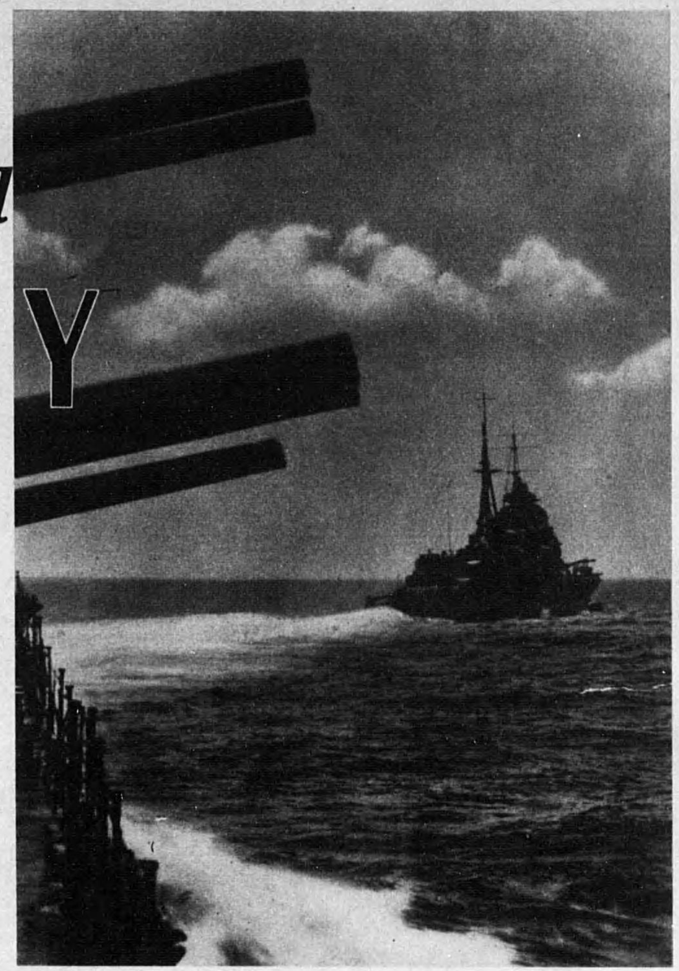
# *The Imperial* NAVY



**Powerful defenders of East Asia.**

THE world stands bewildered, bereft of speech over the seemingly superhuman achievements of the Imperial Navy of Nippon ever since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. The people at home and abroad, of course, knew in a general way even before the outbreak what the Imperial Navy would be capable of doing. But little had they expected that the Imperial Navy was so incomparably redoubtable.

It matters not what odds the enemy fleet or air forces may present to the front anywhere. The Imperial Navy has invariably proved the master of the situation by so wide a margin that no one bothers over the question of win or lose.

In spite of the superhuman results to date, the losses suffered by the Imperial Navy have been rather negligible. There is good reason for this. Man for man, ship for ship, gun for gun, plane for plane, the Imperial Navy has proved more than a match for any Navy in the world. In addition to all-around material superiority over all others, the Imperial Navy is manned by officers and men imbued with an indomitable spirit which is equaled not by any other Navy on earth. The Imperial Navy's spirit is equaled only by the spirit of the Imperial Army.

## *BATTLE OF HAWAII*

The Imperial Navy air arm, mass-raiding the American naval base at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, on December 8, 1941, at dawn, administered a crushing blow to the United States Pacific Fleet and the American Army and Navy air forces.

The torpedo-planes of the Navy Wild Eagles, striking at the enemy battleships with deadly accuracy, blitz-sank many of them, while some specially devised diving torpedo-boats of the Imperial Navy which had secretly penetrated the heart of the bay, sent at least one battleship to the bottom.

The composite results of the Imperial Navy's thrust into Pearl Harbor were:

1. **Sunk:** Five battleships (one of the California class, one of the Maryland class, one of the Arizona class, one of the Oklahoma class, and one of the Utah class). Two cruisers, either heavy or light, and a tanker.

2. **Disabled (damaged beyond repair):** Three battleships (one of the California class, one of the Maryland class, and one of the Nevada class). Two light cruisers, and two destroyers.

3. **Badly damaged (those which could possibly be repaired):** A battleship of the Nevada class and four light cruisers.

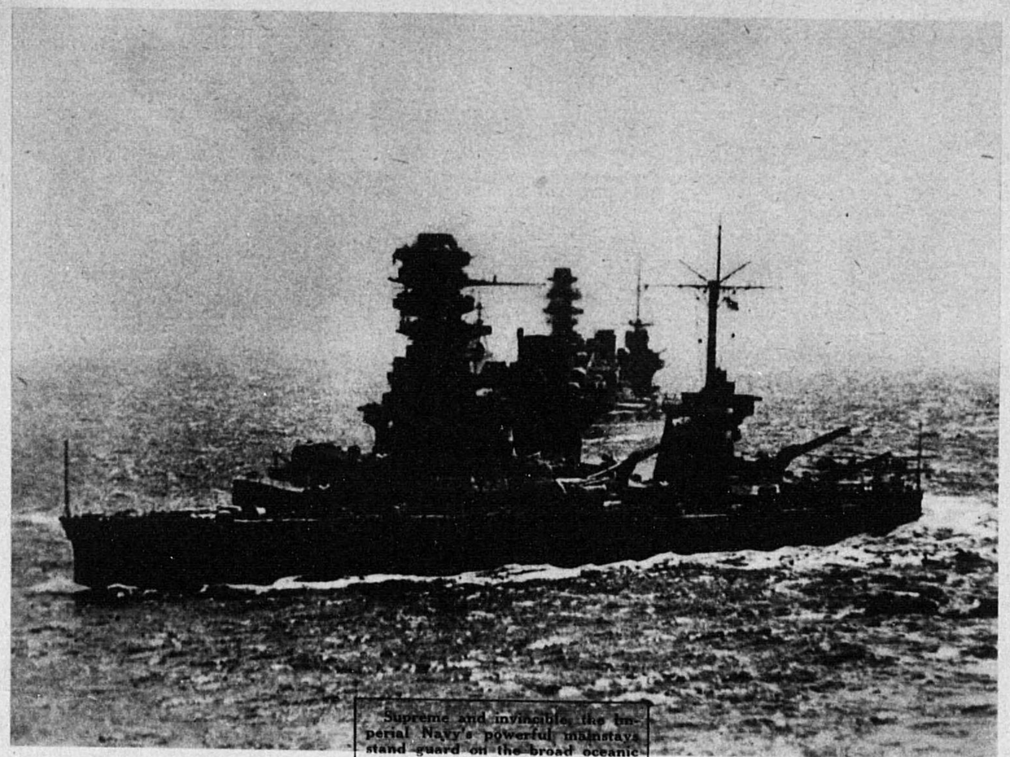
4. **Losses to enemy air force:** Four hundred and fifty planes were bombed or machine-gunned to destruction on land, 14 were shot down, many more enemy planes were destroyed, 16 hangars were burned up, and two hangars were destroyed.

The achievements by the Imperial Navy in the Battle of Hawaii, unprecedented in history, astounded the whole world.

## *FEATS ON OTHER FRONTS ON 1ST DAY OF WAR*

The British gunboat Peterel was sunk in Shanghai on December 8 at dawn and about the same time the American gunboat Wake surrendered to the Imperial Navy. At 11 a.m., units of the Imperial Army and Navy advanced to the International Settlement south of Soochow Greek.

The Imperial Navy air arm showered bombs on the military establishments on Guam island,



**Supreme and invincible, the Imperial Navy's powerful battleships stand guard on the broad oceanic expanse. These units are one good reason why the American and British Navies are helpless in the Pacific and Indian Oceans.**

where it sank the American gunboat Penguin. By raiding Hongkong, the Navy Eagles dealt severe blows to British destroyers. They also raided Singapore, the Philippines, and Midway and Wake islands, where they inflicted considerable damage to enemy establishments.

On that day the Imperial Navy captured 20 large vessels and more than 200 small vessels aggregating 80,000 tons, including the President Harrison, 15,000 tons, and the Mary Mohler, 5,000 tons.

### BATTLE OFF MALAYA

Submarines of the Imperial Navy which had been on the track of two British capital ships dispatched to East Asia waters by the Admiralty to bolster up the Oriental Fleet discovered them off Kuantan on the east coast of the Malay peninsula on December 10 at 11.30 a.m.

The Navy Wild Eagles lost no time in falling upon them.

At 2.29 p.m. they thunder-sank the battle cruiser Repulse, 32,000 tons, and inflicted mortal wounds on the Prince of Wales, 35,000 tons, which Britain had deemed and loudly declared it "absolutely unsinkable." The Prince of Wales endeavored to flee in a listing position, but at 2.50 p.m., she went down to her watery grave.

The British Oriental Fleet was wiped out then and there.

### NAVY IN HONGKONG DRIVE

The Imperial Navy accorded effective cooperation to the Imperial Army in its drive against Hongkong, intensively bombarding the fortified island from the air and water. The British forces surrendered to the Imperial forces on December 25.

The composite results of the Imperial Navy's activity in the Hongkong campaign up to December 8 were announced by the Imperial General Headquarters on December 10:

**1. Sunk:** An enemy destroyer, four gunboats, seven torpedo launches, a tanker, two minelayers, and eight patrol sloops.

**2. Captured:** One hundred and ten enemy vessels.

**3. Mines Removed:** One hundred and twenty-eight.

### NAVY IN PHILIPPINES

The Imperial Navy air arm, in cooperation with the Imperial Army air force, mass-raided Manila and the American air bases at Nichols Field, Del Carmen, and Iba on December 8 and 10, shooting down or destroying nearly 400 enemy planes on land, and incapacitating American Asiatic Fleet units including submarines under the command of Admiral Thomas Hart.

The Imperial Navy captured the mastery of air above the waters around the Philippines within three days after launching the drive. This decidedly facilitated the Army's Philippine operations.

The Imperial Navy cooperated with the Imperial Army in the landing operations at Aparri and Vigand in northern Luzon on December 10, at Legaspi on December 12, at Lingayen in the northwestern part on December 22, and at Lamon bay in the southeastern part of Luzon on December 24.

By the time Manila fell on January 3, the Imperial Navy air arm alone had shot down 103 enemy planes and had destroyed 257 planes on land, accounting for 360 enemy planes. Meanwhile the Navy fleet units had sunk four destroyers, seven submarines, and five merchantmen; disabled a special service ship and 30 merchantmen; badly damaged a destroyer, two patrol sloops, and four merchantmen; and captured a vessel.

Fleet units bombarded Mariveles on Bataan peninsula and the island fortress of Corregidor, contributing materially to the Army's assuming command of the Philippines.

### NAVY PARACHUTERS' WORK

The Imperial Navy parachute units made surprise thrusts on Menado in Celebes on January 11 and in the vicinity of Koepang on Timor island on February 20, where small forces with light equipment succeeded in destroying powerful enemy units, facilitating the operations in the East Indies.

On 1942 Navy Day, May 27, the commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet granted citations to the Navy parachute units, which fact was reported to the Throne.

### SUBS IN EAST PACIFIC

Submarines of the Imperial Navy operating in the eastern Pacific since the outbreak of the war destroyed enemy shipping besides staging surprise attacks on the enemy fleet in many parts. On December 22 they bombarded a large enemy tanker halfway between San Francisco and San Diego.

On December 31 they bombarded Hilo in Hawaii, Kaflui harbor in Maui, and Nawiliwili bay in Kauai island in the Hawaiian group. On January 8 they sank the aircraft carrier Langley southwest of Johnston island.

They surpassed themselves by sinking in Hawaiian waters a large American aircraft carrier of the Lexington class, 33,000 tons, on January 12.

### BATTLE OFF TARAKAN

Fleet units of the Imperial Navy sank on January 13 the Dutch minelayer Prins van Oranje, 1,291 tons, which had tried to flee from Tarakan island off the east coast of Borneo, while the Navy Eagles on January 12 destroyed a Dutch bomber and a Flying Fortress B-17 on that island.

### BATTLE OFF ENDAU

Two destroyers of the Imperial Navy encountered off Endau on the east coast of the Malay peninsula the British destroyers Thanet and Vampire which had set out from Singapore with the intention of attacking the Nippon fleet of transports on January 27.

In an Anglo-American destroyer battle waged on a parity basis, the Thanet was quickly outranged and sunk, while the Vampire was badly damaged and fled under cover of gathering dusk. In this battle the Imperial Navy destroyers were not so much as scratched.

### BATTLE OFF MARSHALL IS.

The enemy "carrier striking force" comprising an aircraft carrier, heavy cruisers, and destroyers appeared on February 1 in the waters near the Marshall group of Nippon's mandated Pacific islands. The Imperial Navy immediately repulsed the enemy marauders. The Navy Eagles bombed an enemy heavy cruiser, causing her to burst into flames, shot down 11 planes, and damaged other enemy warships. A small special service ship, several fleet units, and military establishments on the islands were slightly damaged.

### BATTLE OFF DJAWA

Navy Wild Eagles, mass-raiding Surabaya and Malang in Djawa on February 3, shot down 85 enemy planes. The next day, February 4, Navy fleet units encountered an allied American and Dutch fleet accompanied by several destroyers 30 nautical miles south of Kangean island in the Djawa Sea.

Within a few minutes the Imperial Navy thunder-sank a Dutch cruiser of the Djawa class, sent to the bottom with mortal wounds a Dutch light cruiser of the Tromp class, and disabled another cruiser of the Djawa class, an American heavy cruiser, and a Dutch cruiser of the Tromp class, besides sinking an enemy 5,000-ton merchantman.

On February 5 an Imperial Navy submarine sank a large enemy destroyer in the Djawa Sea.

### IN SINGAPORE CAMPAIGN

The Imperial Navy contributed in no small degree to the speedy fall of Singapore. Besides facilitating the Imperial Army's landing operations in Malaya, its air arm time and again bombed the Tengah and Seletar airfields. This, coupled with the phenomenal achievements in the Battle off Malaya and the Battle off Endau, went a long way toward crushing the enemy air strength in Malaya.

After the Imperial Army sealed the fate of Singapore, Navy Eagles sank or stranded 32 enemy warships and transports in the sea south of Singapore and in the Banka strait from February 10 to 14. They had tried to flee from Singapore. On February 14, Imperial Navy fleet units entered the Seletar naval base at Singapore.

Composite results of the Navy's activities were:

1. WARSHIPS:

(a) Sunk: Two battleships, a light cruiser, a converted cruiser, two destroyers, two gunboats, a minelayer, and two special service ships.

(b) Destroyed: A cruiser, a destroyer, two special service ships, and a torpedo launch.

2. MERCHANTMEN:

Fifteen sunk and 27 destroyed.

3. AIRCRAFT:

Sixty-five shot down and 69 destroyed on land.

4. The Imperial Navy lost eight planes.

### SUMATRA OPERATIONS

Imperial Navy fleet units operating in Sumatra waters sank an enemy special service ship, and captured a British submarine chaser, a minesweeper, and two merchantmen (one British and the other Dutch) on February 17 and 18.

### BATTLE OFF BALI ISLAND

On February 20 at the zero hour two destroyers of the Imperial Navy encountered an allied American and Dutch Fleet comprising two cruisers and three destroyers in Lompok strait east of Bali island. Opening fire at 12.40 a.m., Nippon destroyers sank two enemy destroyers within 10 minutes, inflicting serious damage to another.

Hot upon the track of two fleeing enemy cruisers, the Imperial Navy destroyers resumed fire at 3.15 a.m. Two other destroyers of the Imperial Navy which had been operating separately joined the two companion craft in pursuing the fleeing cruisers at this juncture.

The enemy cruisers, damaged by shells and torpedoes, covered their tracks and disappeared in the blackness of the early morning hours. In this battle one of the Imperial Navy destroyers was slightly damaged, but the damage in no way affected its fighting power or navigation capacity.

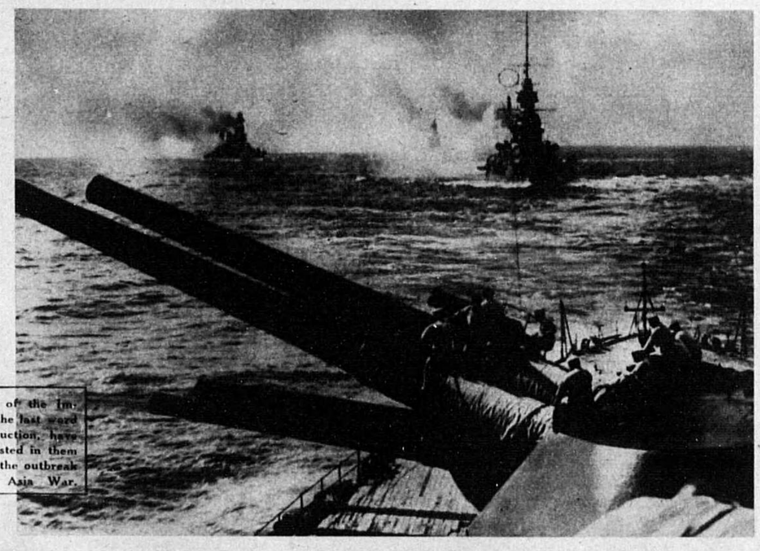
### BATTLE OFF NEW GUINEA

Imperial Navy Wild Eagles, falling upon a powerful enemy fleet including an aircraft carrier in the sea hundreds of nautical miles northeast of New Guinea on February 20, shot down scores of enemy battleplanes, disabled the enemy aircraft carrier (which the Imperial General Headquarters announced on March 7 as having been sunk), and caused serious damage to another enemy warship. Nine of the Navy planes did not return.

### ENEMY REPULSED FROM WAKE

On February 24 at dawn enemy fleet units comprising an aircraft carrier, two destroyers, and six submarines attempted to regain Otorishima (known as Wake island under the American regime). Forts on the island bombarded the enemy, causing an enemy cruiser to burst into flames and scored hits on an enemy destroyer. Imperial Navy Eagles scored bomb hits on a large enemy cruiser and shot down five enemy planes, repulsing the enemy fleet with heavy losses.

The Imperial Navy in that battle lost a patrol launch while military establishments suffered



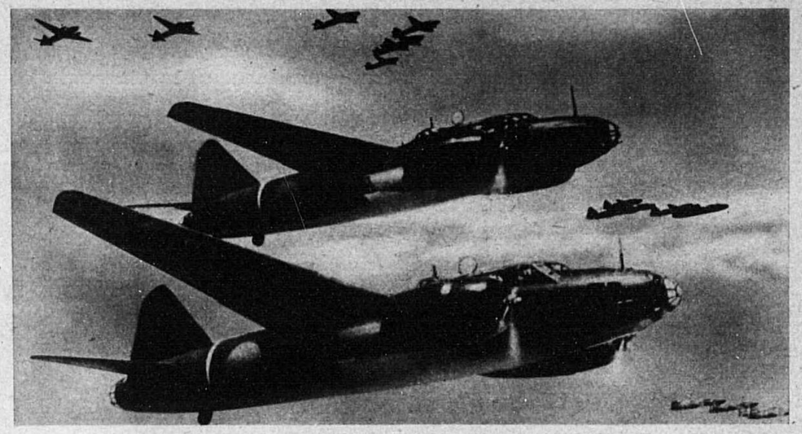
**The greyhound units of the Imperial Navy, which are the last word in fast warcraft construction, have realized every hope invested in them by their designers since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.**

slight damage. Several casualties resulted from the battle.

### SUBS SHELL USA

Imperial Navy submarines which had been sinking or damaging enemy warships and shipping in the eastern Pacific off the West Coast of the United States, opened fire on the American mainland by bombarding Santa Barbara, California, on February 24.

On June 20 they bombarded Vancouver island, Canada, and on June 21 they bombarded the west coast of Oregon. On September 9 an Imperial Navy seaplane bombarded the southwestern coast of Oregon. The shelling and bombing of the American mainland paralyzed the Americans with fear.



Naval Wild Eagles in formation.

### SURABAYA, BATAVIA BATTLES

The mainstay of the Imperial Navy fleet units operating in East Indies waters encountered the allied American, British, and Dutch Fleet commanded by Vice-Admiral Helfrich off Surabaya, Djawa, on February 27 at 6 p.m.

In a spectacular night battle lasting until dawn of February 28, the Imperial Navy sank three cruisers and six destroyers. Fleet units operating near Batavia sank an American heavy cruiser and an Australian cruiser early on the morning of March 1.

In these Battles off Surabaya and Batavia the Imperial Navy sank 23 enemy warships, practically wiping out the allied naval strength in the Southwest Pacific. An Imperial Navy destroyer sustained slight damage.

Prior to the Battle off Surabaya on February 27, the Imperial Navy Wild Eagles bombed an enemy converted aircraft carrier near Bali island, causing the craft to burst into flames, and blowing up 30 shipboard planes and all the planes within the ship's hangar.

On March 1 at 11 a.m. the Imperial Navy sank the British heavy cruiser Stronghold off Tjilatjap on the southern coast of Djawa and on March 3 the Navy sank the American gunboat Asheville near the same place.

On March 2 the Imperial Navy sank the American light cruiser Marblehead in the southern Indian Ocean off the west coast of Australia to which she had fled from Djawa waters. On March 9 the Navy sank a Dutch minesweeper in Lompok strait off Bali island.

### NAVY EAGLES IN DJAWA

The Dutch Army in the East Indies surrendered to the Imperial Army on March 9. The part played by the Navy Wild Eagles since the Djawa operations which were begun in January was remarkable.

Navy Eagles raided Menado on January 11, Kendari on January 25, Amboina on February 4, and Koepang on Timor island on February 23. Other air units raided Tarakan on January 16, Balik Papan on January 28, and Macassar on February 20.

Since advancing their bases on Bali island on February 20, the Navy Eagles mass-raided Surabaya and Broome in Australia, destroying the Dutch air force. They either shot down or blew up on land 332 enemy planes.

### IN INDIAN OCEAN

Imperial Navy submarines operating in the Indian Ocean sank 11 enemy merchantmen, aggregating 81,500 tons, up to March 16.

Units of the Imperial Navy, in cooperation with Army units, landed on March 23 at Port Blair, the capital of the Andaman islands, after which they captured North Andaman, Middle Andaman, and Little (South) Andaman.

Submarines of the Imperial Navy operating in South African waters from early in June to early in July sank 25 enemy vessels, aggregating approximately 200,000 tons.

### THRUST AT CEYLON

Fleet units of the air arm of the Imperial Navy attacked Colombo, Ceylon, the largest British concentration center in the Indian Ocean, on April 5. Navy Wild Eagles raided Cocanada, Madras, and Chicacol on the Bay of Bengal coast of India on April 6 and 7, while fleet units charged on Trincomali naval base, Ceylon, on April 9.

The results obtained by the Imperial Navy during that period were:

1. WARSHIPS:

Sunk: The British aircraft carrier Hermes, a British heavy cruiser of the London class, a British heavy cruiser of the Cornwall class, and a destroyer.

Disabled: A British light cruiser of the Leander class.

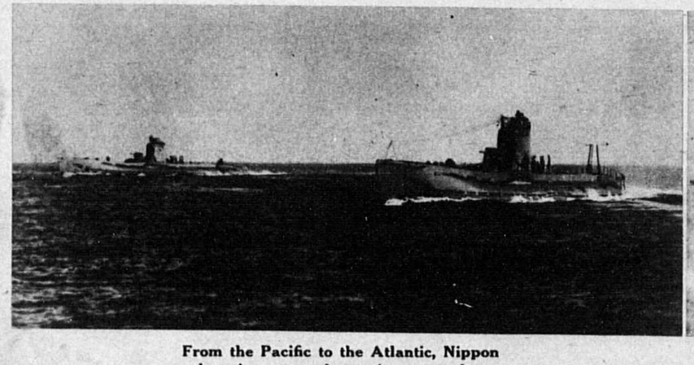
2. MERCHANTMEN:

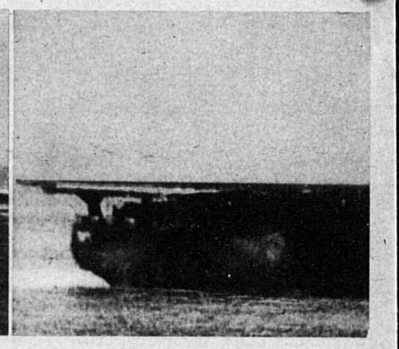
Sunk: Thirty-five merchantmen were sunk and 25 were badly damaged.

3. ENEMY AIR LOSSES:

Navy Wild Eagles shot down or destroyed on land 120 enemy planes.

The Imperial Navy lost 17 planes.





From the Pacific to the Atlantic, Nippon submarines are today active everywhere.



### BATTLE OF THE CORAL SEA

Fleet units of the Imperial Navy, tracking down the allied American and British Fleet in the Coral Sea southeast of New Guinea on May 6 and falling upon the enemy fleet on May 7, thunder-sank an American battleship of the California class, sank an American heavy cruiser of the Portland class, and disabled a British battleship of the Warspite class.

The next day, May 8, Navy Wild Eagles sank an American aircraft carrier of the Saratoga class and another American carrier, badly damaged an American battleship of the North Carolina class, disabled an American heavy cruiser of the Louisville class and a 20,000-ton tanker, and sank a destroyer.

The Imperial Navy lost 24 planes and a small aircraft carrier in the Battle of the Coral Sea.

### SPECIAL SUBS' ACTIVITY

On the night of May 31 several specially devised diving torpedo-boats of the Imperial Navy made a thrust into Sydney harbor, sinking an enemy warship. Three of the diving torpedo-boats did not return.

On the same day at dawn, diving torpedo-boats of the Imperial Navy destroyed a British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class and a light cruiser of the Arethusa class at Diego Suarez naval base on the northern end of Madagascar. Their exploits paralyzed Australia and South Africa with fear.

### EAST PACIFIC THRUST

Imperial Navy Wild Eagles mass-raided Dutch Harbor in the Aleutian islands on June 4 and 5. Fleet units, in cooperation with Imperial Army units, captured Kiska and Attu islands in the Aleutians on June 7 and 8, respectively.

The Navy Eagles, making a thrust on Midway island, sank an American aircraft carrier of the Enterprise class and another carrier of the Hornet class, a heavy cruiser of the San Francisco class, and a submarine. They shot down approximately 150 enemy planes.

In this battle the Imperial Navy lost an aircraft carrier and had another carrier and a cruiser badly damaged. Thirty-five naval planes did not return.

The Nippon Navy, too, has its own parachute corps such as those shown here in action at Menado on Celebes island.

### NEW GUINEA, SOLOMONS RAIDED

The Navy Eagles carried out 74 mass-raids on New Guinea, the Solomon islands, and Australia from February 2 to July 20, shooting down and destroying on land 434 enemy planes. As a result, Port Moresby and Horn island, Australian air bases repleted with American reinforcements, were dealt crushing blows.

### FURTHER RAID ON AUSTRALIA

The Imperial Navy Wild Eagles carried out 17 mass-raids on Port Darwin on the northern coast of Australia from February 19 to June 14, shooting down or destroying on land 111 enemy planes.

Then raiding Townsville in Queensland on July 25, 27, and 28 and Port Headland on July 30, the Navy Eagles inflicted considerable damage to Australia's first-line air bases.

### 1ST BATTLE OFF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

The Imperial Navy discovered an Anglo-American naval force convoying a fleet of transports in the waters off the Solomon islands early on the morning of August 7. The Navy Eagles lost no time in raiding the enemy fleet.

The next day, August 8, torpedo-planes of the air arm fell upon the enemy fleet. The fleet units, in one of the most daring nocturnal thrusts ever staged anywhere, virtually wiped out the enemy fleet in Tulagi strait.

In that nocturnal thrust on August 8, the Imperial Navy sank six American heavy cruisers (five of which were of the Astoria class and one of the Wichita class), two British heavy cruisers of the Australia class, another British heavy cruiser, a British light cruiser of the Achilles class, an American light cruiser of the Omaha class, two unidentified light cruisers, nine destroyers, three submarines, and 10 transports.

In addition, a heavy cruiser and a transport were disabled while 49 battleplanes and nine battle-bombers were shot down.

In this battle, 21 planes of the Imperial Navy body-crashed against the enemy warships and two cruisers were slightly damaged.

### 2ND BATTLE OFF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS

On August 24, fleet units of the Imperial Navy tracked down enemy naval reinforcements in the sea east of the Solomon islands and the air arm launched an attack on the enemy.

According to the announcement made by the Imperial General Headquarters on August 27, the Imperial Navy disabled a new large American aircraft carrier and badly damaged a medium-sized American aircraft carrier and an American battleship of the Pennsylvania class.

In this battle the Imperial Navy lost a destroyer and had a small aircraft carrier badly damaged.

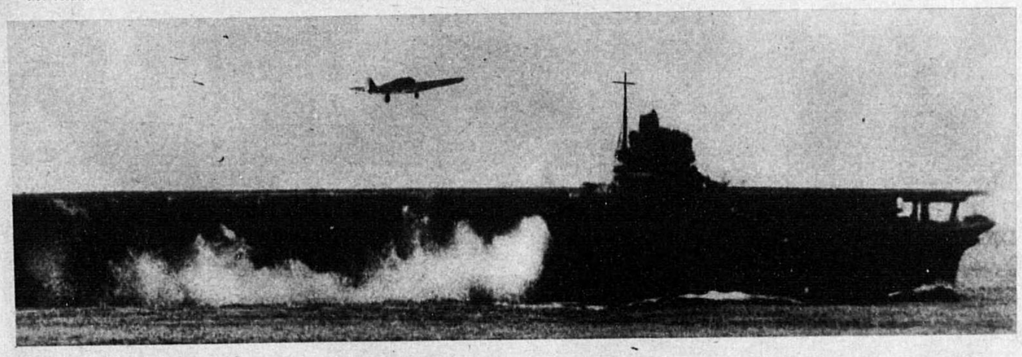
### ADVANCE TO THE ATLANTIC

The Imperial General Headquarters announced on September 25 as follows:

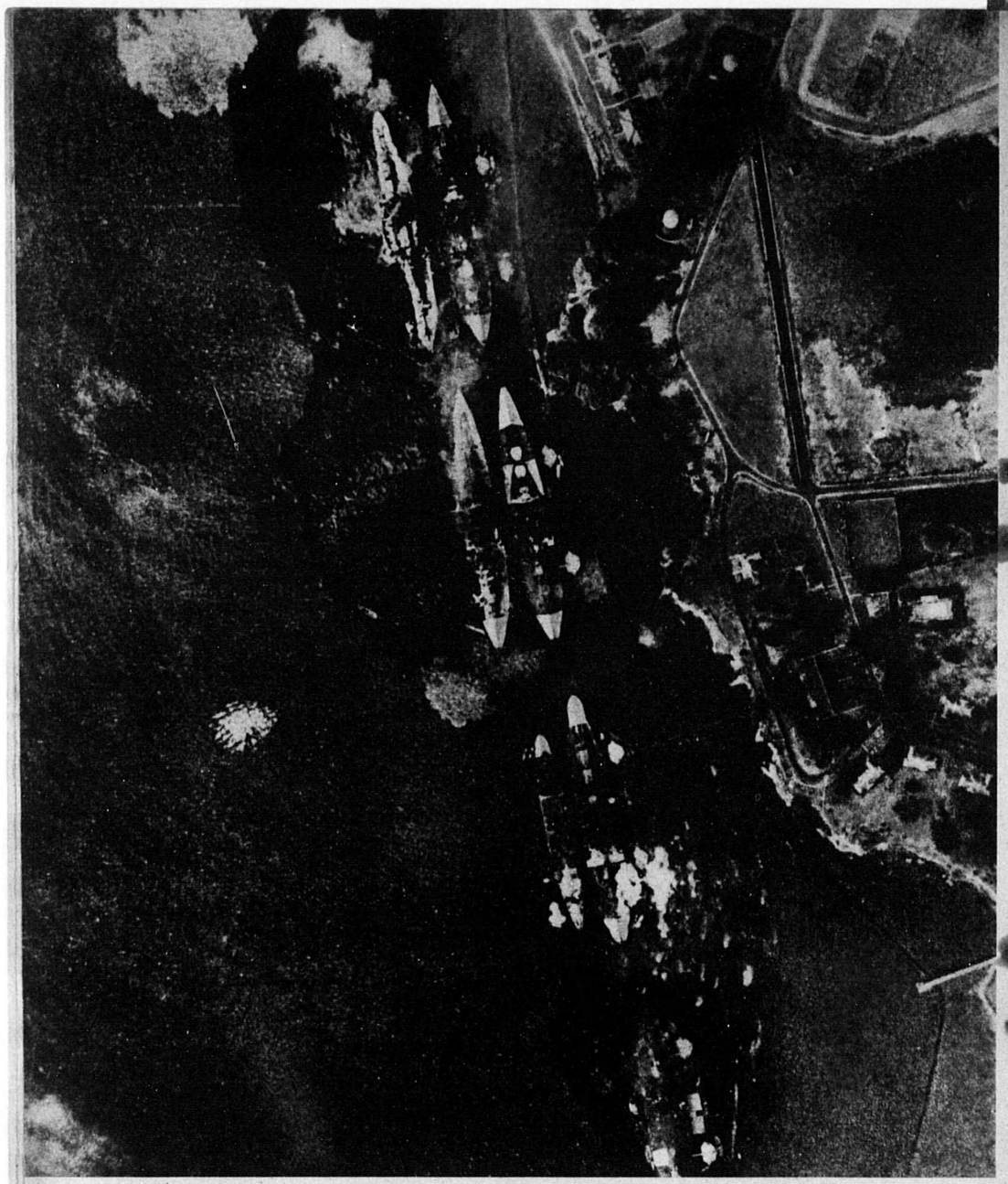
1 "Part of the Imperial Navy has advanced to the Atlantic where it has been operating in collaboration with the Axis Navies.

2 "Considerable significance is attached to the operations of the Imperial Navy in the Atlantic in collaboration with the Axis Navies, as well as the operations in the Indian Ocean of a part of the German Navy units.

3 "One of the submarines of the Imperial Navy which had been operating in the Atlantic recently called at a German naval base in Europe.



An aircraft carrier serving as a mobile airfield.



## THE BATTLE OF HAWAII

**The Imperial Navy's air arm, mass-raiding Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, the greatest mid-Pacific concentration center for the United States Navy, annihilated the American Pacific Fleet on December 8, 1941 (for further details, see page 25). Taken by the Navy aces participating in the epochal Battle of Hawaii, this photograph shows American capital ships just after they had received mortal wounds.**



after which she resumed operations in the Atlantic."

### *BATTLE OF THE SOUTH PACIFIC*

Engaging a formidable enemy fleet on the ocean north of the Santa Cruz islands from dawn into the night of October 26, the Imperial Navy sank one battleship, the aircraft carriers Enterprise and Hornet, another large aircraft carrier, three cruisers, and a destroyer. The Imperial Navy further damaged three unidentified warships and three destroyers, and shot down or destroyed more than 200 enemy planes.

Two of the Imperial Navy's aircraft carriers and a cruiser were slightly damaged, but their damage was not such as to affect their fighting power or navigation capacity. Forty of the Nippon planes did not return.

### *FURTHER RESULTS IN SOLOMON SECTOR*

The composite results of the extensive operations in the South Pacific from the 2nd Battle off the Solomon islands until the Battle of the South Pacific, namely, from August 25 to October 25, were announced by the Imperial General Headquarters on October 27 as follows:

**(1) Enemy Warships:**

SUNK: The American aircraft carrier Wasp, three cruisers, five destroyers, six submarines, six transports, and a minesweeper.

SEVERELY DAMAGED: A battleship, an aircraft carrier, a cruiser, a submarine, two transports, and a minesweeper.

DAMAGED: An aircraft carrier.

**(2) Enemy Aircraft:**

SHOT DOWN: Four hundred and three planes.

DESTROYED: Ninety-seven.

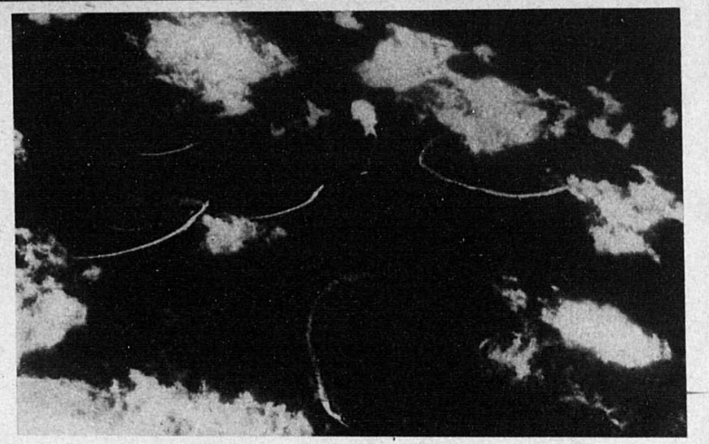
Nineteen large bombers of the B-17 type were severely damaged.

**Damage To Imperial Navy:**

(1) VESSELS: Two cruisers, two destroyers, a submarine, and five transports sank. A destroyer and three transports were severely damaged; a cruiser, two destroyers, a submarine, and two transports were damaged.

(2) AIRCRAFT: Twenty-six planes crashed

*(Continued on Page 85)*



**(Top) With the main decision already reached in the 2nd Battle off the Solomon islands, an enemy aircraft carrier burns fiercely under a sky filled with exploding enemy A-A shells. On the extreme right an enemy warship is drifting helplessly before going down. (Bottom) An explosion occurs aboard an American aircraft carrier immediately before sinking. Enemy warships escorting the aircraft carrier are fleeing in all directions to escape the Nippon bombing attack.**

### *Enemy Losses From 1st Battle Off Solomon Islands And Thereafter*

The following are the losses suffered by the enemy fleets in the Southwest Pacific from the 1st Battle to the 3rd Battle off the Solomon islands:

| | Sunk | Damaged | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| Battleships | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Aircraft Carriers | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| Cruisers | 27 | 5 | 32 |
| Destroyers | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Submarines | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Minesweepers | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Unascertained Warcraft | 0 | 3 | 3 |
| **TOTAL** | **62** | **28** | **90** |
| Transports | 17 | 6 | 23 |
| **GRAND TOTAL** | **79** | **34** | **113** |

In addition, the number of enemy warplanes destroyed and damaged during the same period totaled more than 850

# CRUSHING BLOW DELIVERED ENEMY FLEETS

The Imperial Navy sank 11 enemy battleships, 11 aircraft carriers, 46 cruisers, 48 destroyers, 93 submarines, numerous smaller warships, and more than 2,240,000 tons of shipping, and shot down or destroyed on land 3,798 warplanes from December 8, 1941, to December 7, 1942.

During this period the Imperial Navy either disabled or badly damaged 9 enemy battleships, 4 aircraft carriers, 19 cruisers, 23 destroyers, 58 submarines and a great many smaller warships. It captured 220,000 tons of enemy shipping.

A single glance at the table below, as compiled on the basis of the communique issued by the Imperial General Headquarters from time to time, will convince anyone why the Imperial Navy commands absolute mastery of the Pacific and Indian Oceans.

***SUNK***

| | U.S.A. | BRITAIN | HOLLAND | UNIDENTIFIED | TOTAL |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Battleships** | 5<br>2 California Class<br>1 Maryland „<br>1 Arizona „<br>1 Oklahoma „ | 2<br>Prince of Wales<br>Repulse | | 4 | 11 |
| **Aircraft Carriers** | 7<br>Langley<br>Lexington<br>Saratoga<br>Yorktown<br>Wasp<br>Enterprise<br>Hornet | 1<br>Hermes | | 3<br>1 New Medium<br>1 Converted<br>1 New Large | 11 |
| **Cruisers** | 12<br>Augusta<br>Houston<br>1 Portland Class<br>1 San Francisco „<br>1 Wichita „<br>5 Astoria „<br>1 Omaha „<br>1 Augusta „ | 9<br>Exeter<br>1 Cornwall Class<br>4 London „<br>2 Australia „<br>1 Unidentified<br>2 Hobart Class<br>1 Achilles „ | 4<br>De Ruyter<br>2 Djawa Class<br>1 Tromp „ | 21 Heavy or Light | 46 |
| **Destroyers** | 32 | 12 | 4 | | 48 |
| **Special Service Ships** | 3 (Including Utah) | | 1 | | 4 |
| **Submarines** | 93 | | | | 93 |
| **Gunboats** | 8 | | | | 8 |
| **Minelayers** | 5 | | | | 5 |
| **Minesweepers** | 7 | | | | 7 |
| **Torpedo Boats** | 9 (Britain) | | | | 9 |
| **Small Auxiliary Craft** | 16 | | | | 16 |
| **Converted Warships** | 3 | | | | 3 |
| **Unidentified Type** | 1 | | | | 1 |
| **Merchantmen** | 416 (Approximately 2,240,000 tons) | | | | |
| **Warplanes** | Over 3,798 Shot Down or Destroyed | | | | |

***DISABLED OR DAMAGED***

| | U.S.A. | BRITAIN | HOLLAND | UNIDENTIFIED |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Battleships (9)** | 7<br>1 Maryland Class<br>1 Nevada „<br>2 Pennsylvania „<br>1 North Carolina „<br>1 Texas „<br>1 Unidentified Class | 2<br>1 Warspite Class<br>1 Queen Elizabeth Class | | 3<br>Unidentified<br>Type Warcraft |
| **Aircraft Carriers (4)** | 4<br>1 Large<br>1 Medium-Sized<br>2 Unidentified | | | |
| **Cruisers (19)** | 15<br>Marblehead<br>1 Northampton Class<br>1 San Francisco „<br>12 Heavy or Light | 3<br>1 Leander Class<br>2 Arethusa „ | 1<br>1 Tromp Class | |
| **Destroyers (23)** | 18 | 5 | | |
| **Special Service Ships (2)** | | | 2 | |
| **Submarines** | 58 | | | |
| **Gunboats** | 6 | | | |
| **Minelayers** | 2 | | | |
| **Minesweepers** | 1 | | | |
| **Torpedo Boats** | 2 | | | |
| **Small Auxiliary Craft** | 24 | | | |
| **Converted Warships** | 2 | | | |

**11 Major Naval Battles In 1st Year Of Greater East Asia War**

1. Battle of Hawaii.
2. Battle off Malaya.
3. Battle off Djawa.
4. Battle off Bali.
5. Battle off Batavia and Surabaya.
6. Battle of the Coral Sea.
7. 1st Battle off the Solomon islands.
8. 2nd Battle off the Solomon islands.
9. Battle of the South Pacific.
10. 3rd Battle off the Solomon islands.
11. Night Battle off Lunga.

***CAPTURED***

| | U.S.A. | BRITAIN | HOLLAND |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Special Service Ships** | 1 | | |
| **Gunboats** | 2 | | |
| **Minesweepers** | | 2 | |
| **Torpedo Boats (2)** | | 1 | 1 |
| **Merchantmen** | 503 (Approximately 220,000 tons) | | |

The Nippon losses during the same period were:

**LOST**—1 battleship, 3 aircraft carriers, 3 cruisers, 14 destroyers, 1 special service ship, 8 submarines, 8 special submarines, 1 minelayer, 6 minesweepers, 2 small craft, and 2 converted warcraft.

**DAMAGED**—1 battleship, 2 aircraft carriers, 3 cruisers, 9 destroyers, 1 special service ship, 1 submarine, 1 minesweeper, and 4 converted warcraft.

**Nippon Merchantmen Lost Or Damaged**—65.

**Imperial Navy Aircraft Which Either Crashed Against Enemy Craft Or Have Yet To Return**—556.



# MEN OF THE HOUR

By KINJIRO ITO
*Editorial Adviser*

## *General Hideki Tojo*

**Premier And War Minister**

A MAN of indefatigable energy, Premier General Hideki Tojo is a hard worker who is noted, at the same time, for his sincerity. It is only natural, therefore, that from his younger days, his Army career has shone with brilliance.

Kinjiro Ito

But until he became gendarmerie commander in the Kuantung Army, few dreamed that here was a man of the caliber to become a general and the Premier of his nation in the future.

Following the outbreak of the February 26 incident, the then gendarmerie commander assured peace and order in Manchoukuo by acting with lightning speed to sweep out disquieting elements. From then on the gendarmerie commander's pre-eminent ability and competence gradually became recognized in central Government circles. All that was awaited was a great emergency and when that occurred, the time came at last for General Tojo to win high and widespread respect as an outstanding leader of rare judgment and ability.

After the outbreak of the China Emergency, General Tojo was appointed commander of an Army unit in North China and all know of the brilliant exploits he achieved while leading the Imperial forces in battles in both mountainous areas and in the plains. The decoration—the 2nd Order of the Golden Kite—that glitters on his breast speaks eloquently of his distinguished services in war.

In June, 1938, the Konoe Cabinet effected a partial reshuffle and General Seishiro Itagaki (then lieutenant-general), commander of an outpost Army unit, was selected as War Minister in succession to General Gen Sugiyama. At that time, the then Lieut.-General Hideki Tojo became Vice-Minister of War.

Soon afterward, in order to prepare for the protraction of the China Emergency, not only was the Army's structure reorganized, but control and intensified expansion were also effected for the various industrial and economic organs related to the production of commodities. On the other hand, upon coming into closer contact with various civilian organizations and emphasizing to them the gravity of the situation, the then Lieut.-General Tojo was already hinting at the inevitability of the Greater East Asia War when he stated:

"Outwardly the China Emergency is a battle against Chiang Kai-shek and anti-Japanese elements. But in actuality, it is a battle to drive out from the China continent the sinister American-British oppression of Nippon. In other words, Chiang Kai-shek and the anti-Japanese Chinese are puppets of the United States and Britain. Therefore, Nippon must persevere and carry on protracted hostilities until American-British aggression in East Asia that is pulling the strings behind Chiang Kai-shek is thoroughly swept out. In order to accomplish this, the domestic structure must be readjusted, and the national ideology unified and strengthened.

General Hideki Tojo

General Count Hisaichi Terauchi

**"The 100-million people of Nippon, maintaining the firmest unity, must become a great ball of fire in order to overcome all difficulties."**

To those who had not yet grasped the gravity of the international situation, the foregoing words seemed to be no more than the hyperbolic exaggeration of a single Vice-Minister of War and some paid but little attention to the statement. But today, not so long after those words were spoken, the Empire of Nippon is waging the Greater East Asia War—a war grander in scope and of vaster import than any fought since the beginning of national history. Moreover, on both land and sea, wherever battles have taken place, the Imperial fighting forces have achieved glorious and unparalleled war results.

But the real total war is yet to be fought. While engrossed both day and night in his administrative and military duties, Premier General Tojo is today endeavoring to enhance the people's morale even further so that the united fighting spirit of the nation may be displayed to the maximum. His bright and energetic character has won the whole-hearted confidence of the entire nation.

General Taro Katsura, Premier during the Russo-Japanese War, held his post over a period of four years to guide the development of the national destiny both during the war and in post-war days.

Premier Tojo, with his indomitable and unconquerable fighting spirit, iron constitution, and brilliant ability that tackles and solves every difficult problem in a business-like way, will in all likelihood continue to be at the helm of state until the United States and Britain are thoroughly crushed. In him are placed the hopes of the people of Nippon.

## *General Count Hisaichi Terauchi*

**Commander-In-Chief Of The Nippon Expeditionary Forces In The South**

GENERAL Count Hisaichi Terauchi, commander-in-chief of the Nippon Expeditionary Forces in the South, has today become, together with Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet, an outstanding "Man of the Hour."

Ever since the dispatch of the first units to the South, General Terauchi has exercised command over the dare-devil expeditionary forces to the Malayan area, to the Burma area, to the Djawa area, and to the Philippine area. In all cases, by his broad-mindedness and warm-heartedness toward his subordinates, General Terauchi has won the fullest trust of the officers and men under him, with the result that the highest efficiency of the Army units has been displayed.

In regard to his warm-heartedness toward his subordinates, an episode can be related of the days when he had just been named the first highest commander of the Nippon Expeditionary Forces to North China. His headquarters were located in North China, but after the great Battle of Suchow started, General Terauchi made frequent trips to the front lines by plane in order to cheer his subordinates and to enhance their morale. On such occasions, he invariably carried along candy or rare canned goods and remarked to his aides and staff officers:

"The front lines must undoubtedly be experiencing inconveniences in food. Delicious candy is probably never obtainable there. At least when I am inspecting the front lines, I would like to take a lot of such things as presents for the first-line defenders."

**Is it necessary to mention how greatly this consideration shown by the highest commander must have inspired the officers and men?**

At the time of the Sino-Japanese War, Marshal Count Masatake Terauchi, the father of the present General Terauchi, served as director of the transportation bureau. Then as War Minister during the Russo-Japanese War, Marshal Terauchi made a great contribution to military administration in wartime Nippon.

For a soldier, however, there could be no greater desire than to be appointed during wartime to a front-line post. Besides, although the work of military administration on the home front is equally important; the task is not as spectacular, of course, as the work of the officers and men on the fighting lines.

When seen from this viewpoint, although the late Marshal Terauchi became governor of Chosen and later Premier, and attained the highest peaks that a Nippon subject may aspire to, it remained for his son, the present General Terauchi, to achieve the glory of becoming the direct commander of an outpost corps and later the commander-in-chief of vast first-line fighting forces.

In other words, as stated earlier, the present General Terauchi was once the highest commander of the Nippon Expeditionary Forces in North China and, following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, became the first commander-in-chief of the Nippon Expeditionary Forces in the South.

General Terauchi is, indeed, a general favored by the fortunes of war and stands out as a commander among commanders.

### *Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto*

**Commander-In-Chief Of The Grand Fleet**

BECAUSE he is already so famous, Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, commander-in-chief of the Grand Fleet, scarcely needs introduction anew as a "Man of the Hour." But as long as a sketch of General Terauchi has been presented, it is inevitable that Admiral Yamamoto should be described also.

Admiral Yamamoto is a man full of ardor who thinks kindly of his subordinates. While he was commander of the aircraft carrier Akagi, he invariably showed the greatest satisfaction when all the planes returned to the carrier safely after intensive training. On such occasions, he would order beer served in order to cheer his subordinates. But if such a report as "one plane missing" should come in, he showed extreme anxiety for the plane failing to return.

This is a feeling that is common, of course, among all commanders, but especially in the case of Admiral Yamamoto, his despondency upon losing a subordinate was all the more conspicuous and touched the hearts of all.

At Kasumigaura, where the Navy Wild Eagles are trained, there is a shrine called Koku Jinja where the spirits of the fliers who have sacrificed their lives during intensive training are enshrined. This shrine was erected at the advocacy of Admiral Yamamoto while serving as commander of the naval air corps there.

In other words, Admiral Yamamoto declared that the naval air officers and men who die gloriously in war are all enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine, but those who sacrifice their lives during training do not receive such an honor. Hence, he expressed his desire that a Koku Shrine should be erected and that the spirits of those sacrificing their lives during training should be enshrined there.

It is not sufficient for a Nippon warrior simply to be strong. It is this kind of warm-hearted consideration that enhances fighting morale and produces in endless succession intrepid officers and men who smilingly sacrifice their lives to become guardian gods of the nation.

Lieut.-Commander Shigemi Furuno, one of the members of the Special Attack Flotilla, who died a glorious death in the attack on Pearl Harbor, left behind a poem that can be roughly translated as follows:

*"For the sake of the Sovereign,*
*What has a young warrior to regret?*
*It is by dying only*
*That life's meaning is found."*

Admiral Yamamoto, who is known for his consideration to his subordinates, was heard to remark to the senior officers about Lieut.-Commander Furuno: "That is a most praiseworthy young man. Never treat a man lightly just because they are young."

While attending a gathering of his classmates,

**Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto**

**Kazuo Aoki**

**Masayuki Tani**

this Lieut.-Commander Furuno composed a song that ran as follows:

*"Do not cry. Do not weep. I am sure to come back—in a little box of paulownia wood. Come to meet me at Kudanzaka."*

Kudanzaka, needless to say, is the site of the Yasukuni Shrine where the spirits of the nation's fallen warriors are enshrined for all eternity. From the time he first aspired to be a warrior, Lieut.-Commander Furuno thus hoped to sacrifice his life for the nation and to be enshrined at the Yasukuni Shrine. By dying he sought to serve his nation with the deepest devotion.

Upon hearing of the episodes during the lives of the members of the Special Attack Flotilla and upon learning of the above song composed by Lieut.-Commander Furuno, Admiral Yamamoto, profoundly impressed and admiring anew the spirit of loyalty and patriotism manifested, is said to have softly sung the song to himself.

Under leadership of this strong and yet sensitive commander, the fighting units of the Imperial Navy have delivered crushing blows against the United States and Britain both on the sea and in the air, achieving glorious war results and turning every battle into victory.

### *Kazuo Aoki*

**Greater East Asia Minister**

FORMERLY Finance Minister in the Abe Cabinet, Kazuo Aoki served for approximately two years as the highest economic adviser of the National Government of China. Upon returning to Nippon for talks with the home Government, he was appointed a State Minister, with the natural result that he resigned his post of highest economic adviser to the Chinese Government.

At the time of his appointment, it would have been difficult to prophesy clearly that his title would one day be changed and that he would be formally appointed the first head of the newly created Greater East Asia Office. But Premier Tojo, at the time he selected Mr. Aoki as a State Minister, undoubtedly intended at some future day to appoint the former the Greater East Asia Minister.

Mr. Aoki has long occupied an outstanding position in officialdom. From early times, Sotaro Ishiwata, former Finance Minister; Okinori Kaya, the present Finance Minister; and Mr. Aoki were called the "Three Musketeers of the Finance Office" and have all trod the Office's main broad path to success. While serving as president of the Planning Board, Mr. Aoki established the foundation for the commodities mobilization program necessary to wage a protracted war.

When General Nobuyuki Abe proceeded as Nippon's Special Envoy to the National Government of China, Mr. Aoki also went to Nanking and became the highest economic adviser to the Chinese Government. Since then, he devoted his efforts to formulate economic policies and a commodity mobilization program linking Nippon, Manchoukuo, and China, as well as effecting changes in the currency system of the New Chinese Government. Therefore, insofar as the administrative affairs of the Greater East Asia Office consist primarily of the economic development of and the commodity mobilization program for the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, Mr. Aoki can be regarded as the most suitable man to head the Ministry. Both in knowledge and experience, he is eminently fitted for the post.

This is particularly so when the following factors are taken into consideration:

Although the Greater East Asia Office embraces a vast area inclusive of China, Manchoukuo, French Indo-China, Thailand, etc., diplomacy with the foregoing independent nations still remains under the jurisdiction of the Foreign Office. It is in other fields, namely, in regard to the economic affairs of the co-prosperity sphere that Mr. Aoki will assume direct responsibility. Then again, it must be remembered that the various areas are as yet under military administration.

Leaving aside the question of the future, the affairs that the Greater East Asia Office will be called upon to handle today in the occupied areas under military administration consist, needless to say, mainly in assuring the smooth exchange of commodities and their development.

Accordingly, the great task that lies ahead of Mr. Aoki is to maintain the closest cooperation with the Military Administrations and to insure the highest efficiency in the economic development of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere as a whole. Great anticipation is placed in Mr. Aoki's outstanding discernment and ability, and his thorough knowledge of economic and financial affairs.



### *Masayuki Tani*

**Foreign Minister**

MASAYUKI TANI has finally become a Cabinet Minister. Moreover, the post that he has assumed is that of the head of the Foreign Office in which he has long exerted his influence.

Although its structure has been reduced somewhat due to the establishment of the Greater East Asia Office, the Foreign Office is still the controller of Nippon's wartime diplomacy. As far as Masayuki Tani himself is concerned, it is the case of a Government official returning to his old haunts in glory. It can also be regarded as the realization of a long-cherished dream.

In addition, since Mr. Tani also holds the position of president of the Board of Information, his appointment to the new post exemplifies the readjustment and unification of wartime publicity and diplomacy. It can also be considered as further carrying out the principle of a simplification of the administrative machinery.

Although there are some who say that diplomacy is unnecessary in wartime, such a viewpoint is a gross error. In wartime, even greater attention should be paid to diplomacy than in peacetime. For instance, insofar as the Empire of Nippon is concerned, diplomacy in regard to Soviet Russia is paramount at present, but in addition, the negotiations necessary with the neutral nations of the Western Hemisphere and elsewhere make it impossible for the leaders of the diplomatic field to sit back idly with their arms folded.

Moreover, since the rapidly changing conditions in Europe directly affect the destiny of Greater East Asia, keen-sighted diplomats must ever be on the alert to learn and understand the changing trends and events. Thus, although its structure may have been reduced somewhat, the mission of the Foreign Office today and in the future remains a weighty one.

It is at this juncture that Masayuki Tani has made his energetic appearance. He cannot remain content, however, merely with the joy of having returned to his old haunts in glory. It is not Premier Tojo alone who hopes that the new Foreign Minister will make full use of his long years of experience to display brilliant activities.

The public often idly used to wonder which of the two men, Masayuki Tani or Toshio Shiratori, both of whom exerted strong influence in the Foreign Office, would be the first to become a Cabinet Minister.

Running in the last general election with success, Mr. Shiratori became a Diet member. Mr. Tani has now become the Foreign Minister. In this respect, one might say that Mr. Shiratori has far definite idiosyncrasies than Mr. Tani, idiosyncrasies that can at times be regarded as being too strong.

In contrast to this, Mr. Tani possesses a conciliatory spirit and, ever since the time he was counselor of the Nippon Embassy in Manchoukuo, has maintained sincere friendship with Premier Tojo, with whom he can speak directly and frankly. Therefore, in order to assure unity of spirit, and in order to unify military strategy and policy for the purpose of overcoming all difficulties, it was only natural that Masayuki Tani, one of the men in whom Premier Tojo places high confidence, should have been selected the Foreign Minister.

Furthermore, having been the president of the Board of Information ever since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Mr. Tani is thoroughly conversant with conditions both at home and abroad. He is therefore a good choice as the Foreign Minister under the existing situation, but due attention should be given to the fact that wartime diplomacy must never become mere routine.

**Lieut.-General Teiichi Suzuki**

### *Lieut.-General Teiichi Suzuki*

**State Minister And Governor Of The Planning Board**

LIEUT.-GENERAL Teiichi Suzuki, State Minister and governor of the Planning Board, is, indeed, a "Man of the Hour." The development of the domestic and fogeign situation confronting Nippon due to the expansion of the China Emergency into the Greater East Asia War, has necessitated sweeping changes and adjustments of various industrial systems, financial systems, and the distribution system—in other words, in the field of commodity mobilization as a whole.

At such a time, the mission of the Planning Board is a most weighty one and the responsibility shouldered by Lieut.-General Teiichi Suzuki, the governor, can be said to be even greater, both in extent and importance, than that shouldered by a Cabinet Minister who is in charge of a single Government Office.

But with brilliant ability and competence, Governor Suzuki of the Planning Board is successfully treading a path beset with both hardships and difficulties.

Although he is a lieutenant-general and thus very near the top rung of the ladder that a warrior can climb, he has proved different from the established type of military men even from his youthful days. In other words, even while attending the Military Staff College, he took courses in economy and finance as an auditor at Tokyo Imperial University. At one time he assumed a post in the Finance Office and thus received actual experience in the management of economic affairs.

He regarded as somewhat unsatisfactory the principle that warriors should devote all their hours to training in military accomplishments alone. True, as long as one is a warrior, it was only natural that first consideration should necessarily be given to training in military accomplishments and in the fostering of a daring fighting spirit. But what Lieut.-General Suzuki sought to emphasize was the necessity of devoting attention to the world situation—in particular, to the fact that the lessons of World War I showed that the form and nature of hostilities were gradually being transformed into total warfare. Hence, he stressed that even military men should have a sound knowledge of economy and finance.

General Gentaro Kodama, a noted military leader of the Meiji period, not only possessed outstanding spirit as a warrior, but was also distinguished by his clear knowledge of finance and economy, for which he is still respected highly in Army circles. Just as in the case of General Kodama, Lieut.-General Suzuki is a military leader keenly cognizant of the necessity of studying the national potentiality in terms of economy and finance or, to be more specific, in terms of commodities.

As a consequence, although he is a man of many abilities, he may be regarded by the general type of military men as differing considerably from the set pattern. Upon being placed on the retired list after he had advanced to the rank of lieutenant-general, he reached the determination to devote the remainder of his life to politics.

While a member of the Cabinet research bureau during his days as a lieutenant-colonel, Lieut.-General Suzuki displayed remarkable activity in connection with the problem of the state management of electric power. He emphasized that if the various power companies continued to be disorganized and operated in rivalry with one another as in the past, it would be most difficult in case an emergency should arise to mobilize the armaments industry to meet the emergency. From this viewpoint, he pressed his claims at the time of the then Hirota Cabinet with an enthusiasm and spirit that are still subjects of comment in political and industrial circles. This far-sightedness was one of the factors that led to the unification and strengthening of the power industry in Nippon before Nippon entered upon a protracted war and is one proof of the fact that Lieut.-General Suzuki is a military man possessing keen economic discernment.

Upon returning recently from various southern islands now under Nippon occupation, he is said to have adopted new measures and ideas in formulating a fresh commodities mobilization program relative to the opening up of resources in those islands. As one of the means for giving form to these ideas, he is said to have interested himself actively in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Office.

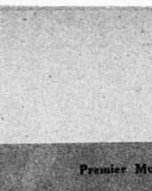
The war, however, remains to be fought from now on. The greatest importance must be attached to the commodities program in order to prepare for protracted hostilities. The field of Lieut.-General Suzuki's activity is growing broader and ever more complicated. Great hopes are placed in his efforts in the days to come.

# NIPPON'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS TODAY

By TORASHIGE UEHARA

*Editorial Director Of The Mainichi Shimbun*

THE world today, driven by the necessity of greeting the dawn of a new era, is undergoing a tremendous transitional change. Spacially, this change is unprecedented to begin with. It is just as unprecedented when viewed from the size and strength of the conflicting reformist and status quo forces. From the standpoint of time perception, also, this unusual transition may establish an "unprecedented" record.



T. Uehara

Nevertheless, those who can read correctly what is written on the wall, as well as those who have the intelligence to follow the fortunes of the war, can easily perceive that the world today stands on the threshold of a new era. What international position, then, does the Empire of Nippon which is one of the leaders in the reformist camp occupy in this immensely important period?

The international status of Nippon today is characterized by five elements. The FIRST is the anti-status quo structure in Europe centering around the Tripartite Treaty of Alliance binding Nippon, Germany, and Italy. The SECOND is the reformist co-prosperity structure in East Asia with Nippon, Manchoukuo, China, and Thailand as its mainstay. The THIRD is the state of hostilities against the status quo structure led by the United States and Britain. The FOURTH is the maintenance of neutral relations with the U.S.S.R. The FIFTH is Nippon's neutrality with various non-belligerent states.

With reference to our relations with the United States and Britain, Nippon formerly did not have sufficient potentiality to block their imperialistic designs in East Asia. Despite the discriminatory Anti-Nippon Exclusion Act enacted by the United States, the "White Australia" policy by which the Sixth Continent shut out Orientals, and other factors that could have been the cause of friction, Nippon was able to maintain normal relations by dint of unlimited patience and discretion.

The moment industrial imperialism in the United States and Britain came to the conclusion that the monopolizing of the China market was absolutely necessary for them, these two powers brought added pressure to bear on Nippon.

Such an aggressive attitude on the part of America and Britain became increasingly truculent after the termination of the Russo-Japanese War in 1905. During the Versailles Peace Conference after the end of the last Great War and during the Washington Naval Conference of 1921-22 their aggressive designs became increasingly evident. By the time Nippon was occupied with the Manchurian Incident and the China Emergency, the United States and Britain had come to contemplate the downfall of Nippon.

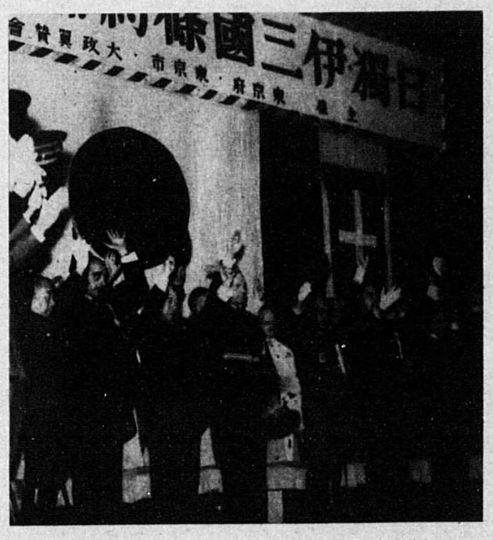
The Imperial War Rescript granted by His Majesty the Emperor on December 8, 1941, clearly indicates why Nippon resolutely rose in arms against the United States and Britain. Herewith is an excerpt from the Imperial War Rescript:

*"Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia.*

*"Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire.*

*"Patiently have We waited and long have We endured in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace, but Our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission.*

*"This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path . . . ."*



(Left to right): Minister Vegh of Hungary, Foreign Minister Tani of Nippon, Ambassador Ott of Germany, Premier Tojo of Nippon, Ambassador Indelli of Italy, and Minister Pieff of Bulgaria shouting Banzai at the Tripartite Alliance's second anniversary celebration at the Hibiya Public Hall, Tokyo, on September 7, 1942.

This Imperial Rescript clearly indicates the reason why we have been waging war against the United States and Britain. Should definite evidence be necessary, one would do well to ponder open-mindedly over the endless Chiang-aiding acts of the United States and Britain, their abrogation of commercial treaties with Nippon, and their armed pressure brought to bear on Nippon by means of what they term the A-B-C-D encirclement, despite the fact that diplomatic negotiations went on between Nippon and the United States.

What became of the United States and Britain which had ired Nippon to a point where the Island Empire was compelled to unsheathe the sword? Within a year after the outbreak of the war the obnoxious Anglo-American influences were wiped out from East Asia. True, there yet remains the Chungking regime as an American and British puppet, but it is hardly more than a last ember of a dying fire.

Driven out from East Asia, the United States and Britain now lurk in India, Australia, New Zealand, and satellite Pacific islands flanking East Asia, where they are waiting for an opportunity to strike back at us. Yet, if they are armed, so are we to the teeth. Regardless of how many counter-offensives they may attempt, our matchless Army and Navy are always ready to crush them.

Nippon, having acquired a zone of plenty in East Asia, is no longer the "have-not nation" she once was. If anything, it is America and Britain that are lacking in key resources more than Nippon. Thus it will be seen that we are consolidating our unbeatable structure from the standpoint of resources also.

Furthermore, the Dutch, who were misled by Anglo-American maneuvers into joining the A-B-C-D encirclement, easily lost their priceless territory in East Asia immediately after the hostilities leaped to that area. The Dutch had their mother country in Europe ruined. The "Dutch East Indies" now exists only in history. The present age is about to usher in the rebirth of "Indonesia."

The precept of an ancient Chinese sage says:

*"A small country that is not modest will be ruined."*

The Dutch, despite their three and a half centuries' sojourn in East Asia, had not learned the wisdom of this axiom.

Among the elements that characterize Nippon's international position, her relations with neutrals will be found to have varied aspects and points of significance. There are for instance such neutrals as the State of Vatican City, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland in Europe, such countries as Turkey, Iran, and Afghanistan in Asia, and Argentina and Chile in South America.

Excepting the fact that none is participating directly in hostilities, it will have to be admitted that all these neutrals have their varied stands. The peculiarity of their stands is emphasized in varied ways by the geographical positions they occupy.

Fortunately this country of ours is on cordial terms with these neutrals, although various circumstances brought about by a great war like the one we have been carrying on render it almost impossible in many instances to give tangible expression to our cordiality.

**President Wang Ching-Wei**
**Of The National Government Of China**

Such is a temporary phenomenon, however, and after peace is restored, we shall not only resume the pre-war bonds of amity but will without doubt strengthen them. I am convinced that this nation will remember with a deep sense of gratitude the names of such neutrals as have exercised good offices in connection with arranging of diplomat exchange ships.

THE Tripartite Treaty of Alliance is the real basis of the national policy of Nippon, Germany, and Italy, rather than the basis on Nippon's international relations. The moment Germany lost out in World War I against appalling odds, the United States and Britain, together with France which had been long obsessed with Germanophobia, placed titanic shackles on Germany.

Britain and America, reasoning that the comeback of Germany would be a stumbling block for Anglo-Saxon supremacy, did not wish Germany to resume her place among the great powers of the world.

Nippon and Italy, their allies during the last Great War, were badly betrayed by the United States and Britain in the post-war period. Moreover, Nippon, Italy, and France had their defense wings clipped off by the United States and Britain in the Washington conference. The inferior naval ratio forced upon the three powers was such that they could never hope to match the United States and Britain.

On top of that, double or triple shackles were imposed on Nippon in the Pacific and in East Asia, depriving her of an opportunity to expand or advance.

Under the circumstances it was entirely logical for Nippon, Germany, and Italy to develop a new world ideology in order to destroy the unspeakably irrational supremacy system of the Anglo-Saxons, by which the Axis powers aspired to create a new world based on the autarchy of mankind.

It is equally logical for the three powers, bound by time and circumstances, to get together in order to attain a common purpose. That was how the Tripartite Alliance was formed. Of course, the alliance was not concluded overnight, as the three high contracting parties had different traditions.

It took the three powers 20 years finally to come to terms. The unlimited self-conceit, avariciousness, and affrontery of the United States and Britain eventually brought the three powers together. This may have been the will of Providence. On second thought one cannot but conclude that American and British bankruptcy in statesmanship was in a great measure responsible for bringing about this turn of events.

The surprise and consternation of the United States and Britain at the sight of the alliance knew no bounds. They engineered desperately to estrange the three powers, dreaming they might yet divide and rule, but to no avail. Material interests of a temporary nature were not the consideration of the three powers in binding themselves to a sacred pact.

Instead, Nippon, Germany, and Italy, judging the situation from a broader plane, and determined to release mankind from the control of depraved races, pledged their joint efforts to put mankind back on the right track.

For this reason the pressure of the alliance was keenly felt by the United States and Britain during the height of the European conflict. The existence of Nippon in the Pacific and in East Asia must have been a trying ordeal for the United States which, by making Britain her fighting agency, aspires to suck the lifeblood of Britain by playing the role of a commissary and eventually covets to take over the British Empire.

Britain, whose armed forces have no chance against the combined German and Italian forces, and which is powerless to safeguard the vast economic foothold of the British Empire in East Asia, must have found the existence of Nippon far more menacing than the United States did.

**There are reasons to presume that Britain, which possesses more wisdom than the United States, differed with the latter regarding the question as to whether she could afford to court the wrath of Nippon or not.**

**Since Britain ceased to be a factor in the European conflict, the will of the United States alone counted as far as Anglo-American relations are concerned. There was no such thing as the will of Britain.**

Even granting that Britain felt keen concern over her interests in East Asia, she had no alternative but to follow the lead of the indiscretional and short-sighted United States. Herein we perceive the hand of Providence. Those whom God wishes to destroy are first made to lose their mind.

Immediately after Nippon declared war on the United States and Britain, Germany and Italy likewise declared war on the United States. On December 11, 1941, four days after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the diplomatic representatives of Nippon, Germany, and Italy concluded a new agreement in Berlin.

The substance of the agreement reads:

**Article 1:** Nippon, Germany, and Italy shall prosecute the war forced upon them by the United States of America and the British Empire with all forceful means at their command until it ends in their victory.

**Article 2:** Nippon, Germany, and Italy pledge that without a complete understanding among themselves, they will not conclude an armistice or peace with either the United States of America or with the British Empire.

**Article 3:** Nippon, Germany, and Italy shall, even after the termination of the war in their victory, cooperate closely for the purpose of realizing a righteous New Order in the meaning of

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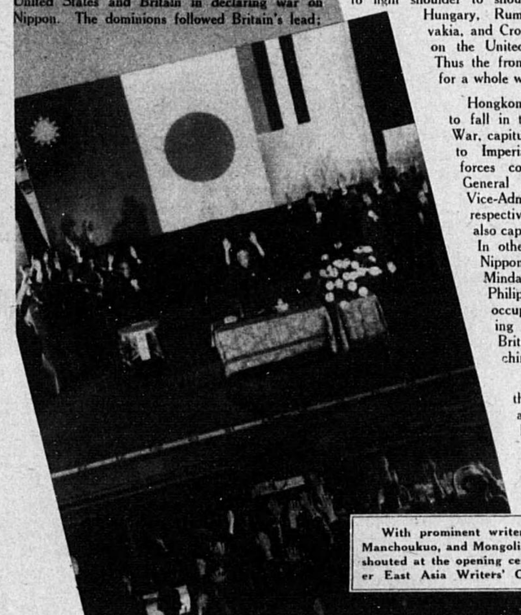

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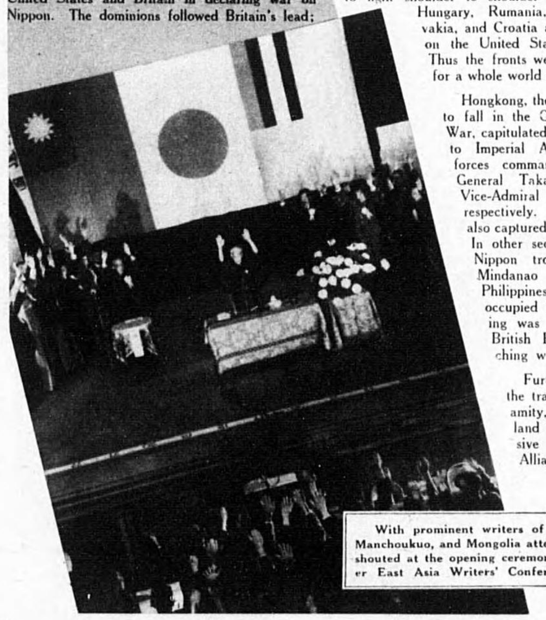

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Former Highest Commander Of The Imperial Army In Philippine Area

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Gen. Maeda
Former Highest Commander Of The Imperial Army In Borneo

Gen. Koiso
Governor-General Of Chosen

Adm. Yoshida
C.-In-C. Of Nippon Fleet In China Waters

Lt.-Gen. Isogai
Governor Of Hongkong

Lt.-Gen. Shimomura
Highest Commander Of Nippon Army Forces In Shanghai Area

land and the Malay peninsula was incorporated into the territory of the Nippon Empire and placed under Military Administration. Shigeo Odate was appointed the first mayor of the Shonanto special municipality.

***Marking the fall of Singapore, celebrations were held throughout the Nippon Empire on February 18. At noon Premier Tojo led a nationwide Banzai for His Majesty the Emperor, a Banzai to which the 100-million people of Nippon in all walks and stations of life responded.***

***On this day, Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress, as well as T.I.H. the Crown Prince and the Imperial Princesses, appeared on the Nijubashi bridge of the Imperial Palace, responding to the cheers of the people celebrating the first-stage war victories.***

On sea, the Naval Battle off Djawa was fought on February 4, and Naval Battle off Bali on February 20. In a daring action, a Nippon submarine shelled military establishments on the California coast on February 24.

Springing into action for the first time, powerful Imperial Army parachute troops succeeded in making a surprise landing from the sky at Palembang, Sumatra, the biggest oil region in the Dutch East Indies, on February 14.

Imperial Army and Navy units, in close cooperation, effected a landing under enemy fire at Kupang, and also in the Dili area on the island of Timor on February 20. Other Nippon units in the Dutch East Indies captured Banjermassin on Dutch Borneo, as well as Macassar at the southern end of the Celebes, Denpasar on Bali island, and Benkoelen on Sumatra.

Carrying the war to Australia, the Imperial Navy air arm, on February 19, carried out its first mass-raid on Port Darwin.

During February, the Nippon Government transferred to the National Government of China at Nanking the administrative functions of the British Concession in Tientsin and Canton, which had been occupied by Nippon troops following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

Succeeding Lieut.-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, Naotake Sato was named Nippon Ambassador to Soviet Russia. Sotomatsu Kato, Nippon Ambassador to Vichy, died as a result of an accident in Paris on February 12.

In response to Premier General Hideki Tojo's declaration in support of an "India for Indians," the Indian residents in Nippon started a vigorous independence movement. Chosen as their leader was Rash Behari Bose.

The Board of Technology was formally opened with Viscount Tadashiro Inoue as governor.

Shigenori Yanagi, Army reporter and staff correspondent of the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, died a heroic death during the fighting at Bukit Timah heights in the epochal Battle of Singapore.

## MARCH

His Majesty the Emperor received Premier Chang Ching-hui of Manchoukuo in audience on March 17. As a special envoy to express his nation's gratitude to Nippon on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, Premier Chang conveyed to His Majesty the Emperor of Nippon the personal message of His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo.

* * *

On March 1 at dawn, powerful units of the Imperial Army, escorted by Imperial Navy units, landed on the eastern, central, and western sectors of Djawa. Batavia, capital of the Dutch East Indies, was captured on March 5. On March 9, the Imperial Army led by Lieut.-General Hitoshi Imamura forced 93,000 D.E.I. troops and about 5,000 American, British, and Australian troops to surrender.

Meanwhile, on the Burma front, Rangoon, the capital, was occupied on March 8 by Nippon Army units commanded by Lieut.-General Shojiro Iida.

***To celebrate the epochal results obtained in the Greater East Asia War, particularly the unconditional surrender of the Dutch East Indies and the fall of Rangoon, the entire nation observed the Second Victory Day on March 12.***

The Imperial Navy again achieved overwhelming victories in the Naval Battles off Batavia and Surabaya. Throughout the month, the Imperial Navy air arm raided key enemy points including Port Darwin, Derby, Broome, Wyndham, and Horn island in Australia, and Port Moresby in New Guinea. In the Indian Ocean, Imperial Army and Navy units effected a surprise landing at Port Blair and quickly brought the Andaman islands under control. Christmas island was also occupied.

In the Southwest Pacific, Nippon Army and Navy units landed at Salamaua and Lai, key points on the eastern coast of New Guinea. Nippon forces also commenced operations on the Solomon islands by landing on Buka island.

On the Philippine front, Imperial Navy units carried out a forced landing and completely occupied Zamboanga on the western end of Mindanao island.

While navigating by itself in Kupang Bay, the Nippon hospital ship Asahi Maru was suddenly attacked by a British plane on March 26 in spite of clear Red Cross markings on the upper deck.

On the diplomatic front, provisional arrangements extending the term of the Nippon-Soviet fishery agreement until the end of the year were signed at the Soviet Foreign Office by Nippon Ambassador Lieut.-General Yoshitsugu Tatekawa and Acting Soviet Foreign Commissar Andrei Vishinsky.

Takanobu Mitani, Minister to Switzerland, was selected Ambassador to France to succeed Sotomatsu Kato. Ken Harada, counselor of the Nippon Embassy in France, was appointed Nippon's first Minister to the Holy See.

In an Army shift, Colonel Nakao Yahagi was named chief of the Army information department of the Imperial General Headquarters.

Osamu Ito, Tokyo Nichi Nichi cameraman, was killed in the performance of his duty during the fierce Naval Battle off Batavia.

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Highest Adviser To Military Administration In Shonan

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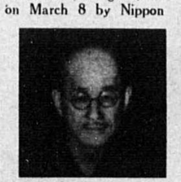

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S. Odate
1st Mayor Of Shonan City

Lt.-Gen. Ando
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Highest Commander Of Nippon Navy Forces In Attack on Hongkong

The Late Count Kiyoura
Senior Statesman

The Late Count Kaneko
Privy Councilor

N. Sato
Ambassador To Soviet Russia

## APRIL

His Majesty the Emperor granted an audience on April 27 to the Thai Felicitation Mission, headed by Lieut.-General Phya Phahol Pholphayuha Sena, Thailand's Elder Statesman and former Premier. The mission arrived in Nippon to felicitate the conclusion of the Nippon-Thailand Alliance.

* * *

Bataan peninsula was completely occupied by Imperial Army units commanded by Lieut.-General Masaharu Homma on April 11, eight days after a general drive was launched. In other Philippine sectors, Imperial Army and Navy units succeeded in landing on Cebu and Panay islands. Iloilo, key city on Panay island, was occupied on April 16.

Meanwhile, Imperial Navy units completely occupied all key points in the Moluccas and the northern half of western New Guinea by April 19. The 11 strategic points captured in this region were Boela, Fakfak, Babo, Sorong island, Ternate, Manokwari, Momi, Seroei island, Nabile, Sarun, and Hollandia.

Imperial Navy units also assumed complete control of Bismarck archipelago. The Admiralty group of islands in the southern Pacific came into the news when a special landing corps of the Imperial Navy landed at Lorengau, the principal town of Manus island.

During April, the Indian Ocean was the scene of the Nippon Navy's greatest activity and triumphs. The British aircraft carrier Hermes, 10,850 tons, as well as a destroyer, and a patrol vessel were sunk as Imperial Navy air units carried out a devastating raid on Trincomali, Ceylon.

In a raid on Colombo and other key points, the Imperial Navy sank a British cruiser of the London class, 9,850 tons, and another British cruiser of the Cornwall class.

Carrying out the first air attacks on the mainland of India, Nippon air units raided Cocanada and Vizagapatam.

An Army High Command was newly established in the North Borneo region and Lieut.-General Toshinari Maeda was appointed the highest commander of the Nippon forces in that area.

An air-raid on Nippon was carried out by about 10 North American B-25 bombers on April 18 and incendiary bombs were dropped in scattered fashion in the Tokyo-Yokohama district, Nagoya, and Kobe. Thanks to the vigilance and prompt action of the home defense units, the enemy raiders were either shot down or repulsed. Many of the American fliers were taken prisoner and in the course of the subsequent investigation, an amazingly callous and brutal confession was made. The American airmen stated that it was proper for them deliberately to bomb or burn hospitals, schools, civilian homes, etc., which are not military establishments. They killed noncombatants even after clearly recognizing the objective as a primary school and seeing many children at play in the schoolground. One of the victims of their indiscriminate machine-gunning was Minosuke Ishida, a 13-year old pupil of a Tokyo school. Non-military objectives were principally hit, but the damage from the raid was extremely slight.

Effective April 22, an understanding was reached between Nippon and Thailand whereby the yen and the baht currencies were placed at par.

To choose 466 out of 1,079 candidates as Diet members, the entire nation went to the polls on April 30. The returns showed the advance of new figures in Nippon politics and triumph of the candidates recommended for the first time by the Yokusan Political Council.

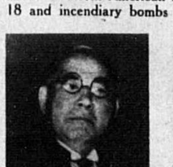
Continuing its service of introducing Nippon and Nippon ideals to foreigners, the English edition of the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi greeted its 20th anniversary on April 12.

## MAY

On a formal visit to Hsinking, H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu visited His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo at the Hsinking Imperial Palace on May 29. His Highness personally conveyed felicitations on the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo to the Manchoukuo Ruler in accordance with the wishes of His Majesty the Emperor of Nippon.

* * *

Corregidor island fell on May 7 and the entire American and Filipino forces in the Philippines capitulated. On the Burma front, the British and Chungking forces were practically annihilated, Mandalay being captured. Part of the Nippon Army forces operating in Burma crossed the Burmese-Chinese border into Yunnan province. On the other hand, a new drive was started in East Chekiang and the strategic city of Kinhua was captured. The Nippon Army air force carried out its first air-raids on Bahadurpur and Silchar, key points on the Chiang-aiding India route.



K. Nomura
Former Ambassador To United States

S. Kurusu
Former Special Ambassador To United States

Z. Horikiri
Ambassador-At-Large In Europe

M. Morishima
Minister To Portugal

K. Harada
1st Minister To Holy See

S. Okamoto
Minister To Sweden

Achieving another great naval victory, the Imperial Navy inflicted devastating losses on the enemy fleet in the Battle of the Coral Sea, May 6 to 8. On May 31, special submarines of the Imperial Navy penetrated into Sydney harbor, sinking an enemy warship. On the same day, the Imperial Navy, by means of special submarines, raided the naval harbor of Diego Suarez at the northern tip of Madagascar, badly damaging a British battleship and a British light cruiser. Nippon Navy planes carried out raids on Horn island at the northern extremity of Australia, as well as Tulagi and Port Moresby.

Yakov Malik, Soviet charge d'affaires in Nippon, was promoted to the post of Ambassador. On May 29, the Mexican Government formally declared war on Nippon. Germany, and Italy. Iran severed diplomatic relations with Nippon.

The 80th extraordinary session of the Impegial Diet was convoked on May 25. Tadahiko Okada was elected Speaker and Sakusaburo Uchigasaki Vice-Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Yokusan Seijikai, a new political association to coalesce the Yokusan political power on a nationwide scale, was established on May 20, with General Nobuyuki Abe as president.

General Kuniaki Koiso was selected governor-general of Chosen. Takeo Tanaka was chosen civil administrator. The Government reached a decision to institute the military conscription system among the Chosenese beginning in 1944.

Death took Count Kentaro Kaneko, 89, Privy Councilor and sole survivor among those who participated in the drafting of the Imperial Constitution. Akiko Yosano, famous poetess, also died. Under the auspices of the War and Navy

S. Hidaka
Ambassador To Italy

T. Mitani
Ambassador To France

Governor Chou (seated at the left) of the Central Reserve Bank of China and Governor Yuki of the Bank of Japan signing the agreement for a ¥100,000,000 loan to China.

Offices and the Nippon Press Association, a memorial service was held at the Hibiya Public Hall for 65 newspapermen who gave their lives in connection with the Manchurian Incident, China Emergency, and the Greater East Asia War.

### JUNE

Received in audience at the Imperial Palace on June 1, Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi of the National Government of China presented to His Majesty the Emperor a goodwill message from President Wang Ching-wei of China.

* * *

Carrying out daring landing operations in the Aleutian islands, Imperial Army and Navy units captured Kiska on June 7 and Attu on June 8. The occupied islands were tentatively renamed Narukamijima (Kiska) and Atsutajima (Attu).

Just previous to this, Imperial Navy units vigorously attacked Midway island, inflicting heavy losses on the reinforced American naval and air units in that area. A Nippon submarine shelled Vancouver island on June 20 and the coast of Oregon on June 21. Later in the month, Nippon submarines shelled Sydney and Newcastle in Australia. In the Indian Ocean, Imperial Navy units staged surprise landings and captured the Nicobar islands.

On the China front, Imperial Army units operating in the Chekiang-Kiangsi area completely occupied Chuchow, a base which the enemy had intended to utilize for launching aerial attacks on Nippon, on June 6.

On June 9, Lieut.-General Kisaburo Ando, vice-president of the Taisei Yokusan Kai, was chosen Minister Without Portfolio.

Further strengthening the amicable relations between the two nations, a contract for the extension of a ¥200,000,000 credit was signed between the Bank of Japan and the Thai Economic Office.

Arrangements were successfully concluded between Nippon and the United States for a mutual exchange of diplomats and others who had been detained. Lourenço Marques was chosen as the place of exchange.

### JULY

Arriving at Bangkok, Koki Hirota, Grand Envoy to Thailand, delivered Nippon's State Message in commemoration of the conclusion of the Nippon-Thai Alliance to H.R.H. Prince Regent Aditya Dibabha, President of the Thai Council of Regency, at the Chakri Palace.

A decision was reached by the Nippon Government to advance a loan of ¥100,000,000 to China and a contract was signed by Governor Chou Fo-hai of the Central Reserve Bank of China and Governor Toyotaro Yuki of the Bank of Japan.

Covering rice, corn, and some 30 items, a working agreement on the exchange of commodities between Nippon and French Indo-China was signed at Saigon by Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Ambassador to F.I.C., and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, governor-general.

On the China front, Nippon troops captured Wenchow, secret Chungking supply base in southern Chekiang province.

In addition to raids continued on Port Darwin and Port Moresby, the Imperial Navy's Wild Eagles bombed Townsville, strategic point in northeastern Australia, for the first time.

An announcement was made by the Navy Office that some of the naval fliers who met heroic deaths in the Battle of Hawaii had been promoted by two ranks. Among them were 1st Lieut. Saburo Makino, 1st Lieut. Fusata Iida, and 1st Lieut. Mimori Suzuki who were all appointed commanders.

### AUGUST

Once again the Imperial Navy proved invincible by achieving further triumphs in the 1st and 2nd Battles off the Solomon islands (for details, see page 29).

In the northern part of the Arafura Sea, Imperial Navy units occupied various key points on the Aru islands, Kei islands, and Tenimber islands. Meanwhile, Nippon naval planes carried out their first attack on Port Hedland, West Australia.

In a fierce 40-hour battle, American marines who staged a surprise landing on Makin island at the northern end of the Gilbert group were completely crushed on August 17 by the members of the Nippon garrison on the island who fought magnificently against appalling odds.

At Rangoon, to the great joy of all Burmese, the Burma central administrative office was formally inaugurated. Lieut.-General Shojiro Iida, highest commander of the Imperial Army in Burma, appointed Dr. Ba Maung as the head of the administrative office. The Burma Defense Army was also organized with Colonel Thakin Onsan as commander. Forming the nucleus of the Burma Defense Army was the former independent Burmese volunteer corps that had cooperated with the Imperial Army in the Burma campaign and which had greatly aided the subsequent reconstruction work.

In the Philippines, Lieut.-General Shizuichi Tanaka, former commander of the Nippon Eastern Army, was appointed highest commander of the Nippon Army in that area in succession to Lieut.-General Masaharu Homma.

Carrying 1,421 Nippon evacuees from the Americas, the diplomat exchange ships, Asama Maru and Conte Verde, returned to Yokohama. Among the Nippon envoys on board were Ambassadors Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu to the United States, Ambassador Itaro Ishii to Brazil, Minister Kaname Wakasugi to the United States, Minister Seijiro Yoshizawa to Canada, Minister Tsuneo Yanai to Colombia, Minister Tatsuoki Sakamoto to Peru, Minister Yoshiaki Miura to Mexico, and Minister Masatoshi Akiyama to Panama.

In the Hanshin district, Ettore Baistrocchi was newly appointed Italian consul-general for Osaka and Kobe.

### SEPTEMBER

All Nippon shared in Manchoukuo's joy as that nation celebrated the 10th anniversary of its founding in gala fashion on September 15.

His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo graciously granted an Imperial Rescript and also attended the grand celebration and military review held in Hsinking to mark the auspicious occasion. In Nippon, the five-day celebration was climaxed by the main Tokyo ceremony that was honored by the presence of H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu.

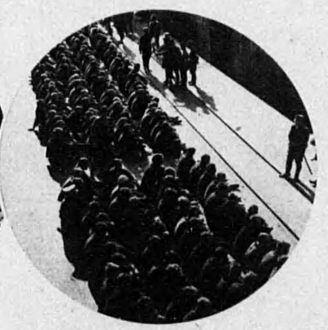
As one of the outstanding events marking the 10th anniversary, a goodwill flying visit to Nippon was made by a squadron of Manchoukuo battleplanes.

Sino-Nippon amity was further promoted as Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita, and Ryutaro Nagai visited Nanking as Special Envoys to present a State Message from Nippon to President Wang Ching-wei of China.

In Nippon, Shigenori Togo resigned as Foreign Minister. After the portfolio was temporarily held additionally by Premier Tojo, Masayuki Tani was appointed the Foreign Minister (concurrently retaining his

(Continued on Page 81)

American aviators who were captured during the raid on Nippon in April.



Some of the British war prisoners who were rescued when the Lisbon Maru was sunk by a submarine of their ally—America.
(Photo approved by Shimonoseki fortified zone authorities).

## 'At Times Swiftly, At Other Times Gently Over Tens Of Thousands Of Miles'

(Nippon-School Painting)

By Gyokudo Kawai

In order to felicitate the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, 30 leading Nippon artists, including such members of the Imperial Art Academy as Taikan Yokoyama and Gyokudo Kawai, were commissioned in 1942 to complete celebration paintings for presentation to Manchoukuo. On their part, the artists chosen displayed the highest skill and completed splendid masterpieces—most worthy gifts for felicitating the brilliant development that Manchoukuo has made. To preserve these paintings at one place and for all time, Manchoukuo has constructed a special art gallery in its capital, Hsinking.

Excellent in conception and bold in style, the painting reproduced here, one of the 30 presented to Manchoukuo, is by Gyokudo Kawai, whose forte is landscape painting. The artist, whose real name is Yoshisaburo Kawai, was born in Tokyo in 1873 and is one of the foremost contemporary Nippon painters.

# *Special Position* Of Manchoukuo And China In The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere

By KANJI MARUYAMA
*Contributing Editor*

THOSE who have followed the trend of world events will readily perceive the inevitability of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War—traceable to the Manchurian Incident, the birth of Manchoukuo, the outbreak of the China Emergency, and the inauguration of the National Government of reborn China.

All these wars or conflicts were set off when they were ordained to be set off. Both these new regimes came into being when they were bound to come in by the law of nature. Yes, historical inevitability is the most tangible explanation that can be made of the significance of the existence of Manchoukuo, the National Government of reborn China, and the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

Kanji Maruyama

Viewing the situation from another angle, one will conclude that without the Manchurian Incident there would have been no Manchoukuo; without Manchoukuo there would have been no China Emergency; without the China Emergency there would have been no National Government of reborn China; and without the National Government there would have been no Greater East Asia War.

Nippon, Manchoukuo, and China are the mainstay of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, which forms the backbone of the New Order of the world, side by side with the New Order in Europe.

All Manchoukuo observed the 10th anniversary of the founding of the state on September 15, on which day the Government and people of that country celebrated the momentous event. The event was likewise celebrated throughout Nippon.

Three days later, on September 18, both Nippon and Manchoukuo observed the 11th anniversary of the Liutiaohu outrage which set off the Manchurian Incident.

General Hideki Tojo, Premier and War Minister of Nippon, addressed the radio-listening public over a trans-East Asia hookup from Tokyo on September 15, dwelling on the significance of the auspicious event and congratulating Manchoukuo on having accomplished much in the 10 brief years since the state was founded.

The salient points in Premier Tojo's radiocast appear below:

"Graciously His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo granted a Rescript, setting forth the basic principle of 'one virtue and one heart' with Nippon. By erecting the State Shrine of National Founding, His Majesty deified the spirit of Amaterasu Omikami as the Founder of the State.

"The Empire of Nippon extends the heartiest felicitations to Manchoukuo for having made unprecedented growth and development within a short period of 10 years amid worldwide attention on this day marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the state."

General Chang Ching-hui, Premier of Manchoukuo, speaking from the Hsinking radio station on that day, declared:

"Had it not been for the blasting of the railway track at Liutiaohu on September 18, 1931, which set off the Manchurian Incident, had not Manchoukuo been founded, and had not our state made as phenomenal development as it has in the last 10 years, the people here would still be in a sad plight, the country would have become a hotbed for strife among various races and a powder barrel for East Asia, and the restoration of Asia would have been retarded.

"The Empire of Nippon, staking its very national existence for the sake of the legitimate restoration and development of Greater East Asia, extended every conceivable aid for the founding of our state. Nippon has since been according us material aid munificently.

"The people of this country have exerted efforts diligently for the construction and development of the country. Today, under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, all races live happy and contented.

"In connection with the Greater East Asia War, our country has been bearing the brunt of the defense of the northern frontiers. I am delighted to declare that we have been able in a small way to repay a particle of our enormous indebtedness to Nippon."

President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of reborn China, speaking from the Nanking radio station on that day, declared that the brilliant victories of Nippon in the Greater East Asia War and her all-around achievements are not only the glory of Nippon but the glory of entire East Asia.

Referring to the construction and development of Manchoukuo in the past 10 years, Mr. Wang asserted that Manchoukuo has demonstrated her ability to cooperate with Nippon in the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War, for which he and his associates are afforded high gratification.

"Inspired by the brilliant achievements of Nippon and Manchoukuo," he continued, "China will exert positive efforts and expects, by means of the new national movement, to mobilize spirit and commodities so as to fulfil China's task in a manner worthy of the high hope invested in us by our allies."

Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Army spokesman for the Imperial General Headquarters, speaking on the subject "Reflections on the Manchurian Incident and Significance of the Greater East Asia War" from station JOAK, Tokyo, on September 17, asserted:

"The outbreak of the Manchurian Incident was Nippon's first offensive against Anglo-Saxon domination. Nippon's clean-cut objection against the Washington system stimulated Germany and Italy, which had yielded to the Versailles system, to rise resolutely.

"The outbreak of this incident proved a bombshell against the Anglo-American design of establishing world supremacy. That is why I consider the outbreak of the incident the herald of the World New Order drive."

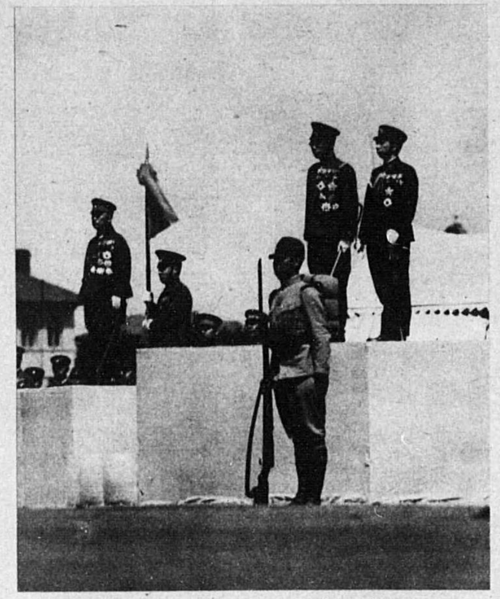
MANCHOUKUO was officially founded on March 1, 1932. At that time Adolf Hitler was stumping the length and breadth of Germany in connection with the presidential election campaign. The nationwide plebiscite on March 13 gave him 11,338,571 votes, but he had to concede first place to the late Marshal Paul von Hindenburg.

Although the second plebiscite on April 10 increased his votes to 13,417,660, Marshal von Hindenburg's first place remained unchanged. The general election of July 31 increased the Nazi seats in the Reichstag from 107 to 330, but another general election on November 9 reduced the Nazi seats from 330 to 197, indicating that the political situation in Europe was more chaotic than ever before.

**The bombshell flung at the League of Nations by Nippon in the form of the Manchurian Incident had effects that were too far-reaching to be made light of. It not only shook the very foundation of the League but was destined to change the map of the world.**

The report furnished by the League of Nations' commission of inquiry into the Manchurian Incident, which was headed by Lord Lytton, says in part:

"On the morning of Saturday, September 19, the population of Mukden woke to find their city in the hands of Japanese troops. During the night sound of firing had been heard, but there was nothing unusual in this; it had been a nightly experience throughout the week, as the Japanese



H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu (on right), dispatched by His Majesty the Emperor of Nippon to felicitate the 10th anniversary of Manchoukuo's founding, stands together with His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo to review troops in a march-past at Hsinking on May 31, 1942. Standing on the lower stand at the left is General Yoshijiro Umezu, commander of the Kuantung Army and concurrently Nippon Ambassador to Manchoukuo.

had been carrying out night maneuvers involving vigorous rifle and machine-gun firing.

"True, that on the night of September 18, the booming of guns and the sound of shells caused some alarm to the few that distinguished them, but the majority of the population considered the firing to be merely another repetition of Japanese maneuvers, perhaps rather noisier than usual . . . ."

Whatever was the intention of the author of the Lytton report in wording the context, it shows conclusively the remarkable speed with which the Imperial Army took steps to assume command of the situation, forestalling enemy designs.

According to Colonel Yahagi, Army spokesman for the I.G.H.Q., the strength of the Imperial Army in Manchuria under the command of Lieut.-General Shigeru Honjo (now General Baron Honjo, governor of the Military Welfare Board), then commander of the Kuantung Army, was only 10,600, comprising six independent battalions and the 2nd Sendai Division, commanded by Lieut.-General Tamon, whereas the Mukden Army under Chang Hsueh-liang had 268,000 men.

Although Chang Hsueh-liang led approximately 100,000 men out of 268,000 for the defense of North China at that time, the Mukden Army had still overwhelming numerical superiority over the Imperial forces. Even if allowances were to be made for their poorer equipment and training and weaker fighting spirit, the Mukdenites commanded enough odds that should have enabled them to walk over their opponents under most circumstances.

All the 10,600 officers and men of the Kuantung Army were not concentrated at one point at that time, of course. In fact, the units that were stationed in and near Mukden, the hotbed of the incident, was confined to the 29th infantry regiment of Wakamatsu and the independent 2nd battalion.

General Senjuro Hayashi, then commander of the Chosen Army, realizing the tenseness of the situation in Manchuria, dispatched a mixed brigade of Lieut.-General Muro's Ryuzan Division in Chosen as reinforcements to the Kuantung Army simultaneously with the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident.

The Kuantung Army, with the material assistance of the reinforcements from Chosen, succeeded in crushing within three days the strongholds of the Mukden Army at Mukden, Changchun, Yingkow, Fenghuangcheng, and Kuanchengtze, which had taken Chang Hsueh-liang three years to build.

The Kuantung Army definitely terminated the Manchurian Incident with the completion of the Jehol province campaign in March, 1933, about a year and a half after the Liutiaohu outrage on September 18, 1931, signifying the outbreak of the incident.

During this period the Kuantung Army took part in more than 1,000 engagements including some 20 major battles, in which 2,566 officers and men were killed and 7,969 were wounded.

ON September 24, a few days after the outbreak, the Government issued a statement, declaring:

"It is hardly necessary for the Imperial Government to declare that Nippon has no territorial designs whatever in Manchuria. What the Imperial Government desires is that the Imperial subjects be afforded an opportunity to engage in peaceful occupations and to participate in the development of the country with either capital or labor.

"The Imperial Government deems it entirely within its right to protect the legitimate rights and interests of Nippon and her subjects. It is for this consideration that the Imperial Government means to remove the danger to the South Manchuria Railway."

One can readily see that Manchoukuo was not founded without good reason, its birth being far from accidental. The inhabitants of Manchuria proclaimed independence immediately after the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident.

On September 27, 1931, the leading citizens of Fengtien province organized the district peace maintenance council. On September 28 Hsi Hsia (now Imperial Household Minister of Manchoukuo) declared independence for Kirin province.

General Chang Ching-hui (now Premier of Manchoukuo) established a peace maintenance council for the eastern frontier, while Heilungkiang and Jehol provinces declared independence immediately afterward.

It remained for Kan Chung-han, veteran Chinese statesman, to formulate the guiding principle for inaugurating a new state. Mr. Kan asserted that there could be no stable regime for the Chinese and Manchurians, unless definite steps were taken to secure the frontiers, assuring welfare for the inhabitants within.

On February 16, 1932, the commission for inaugurating a new state convened, and on February 18 General Chang Ching-hui proclaimed independence in the name of the Government of Manchoukuo. On February 25 the commission declared the outlines of the organization of the new state.

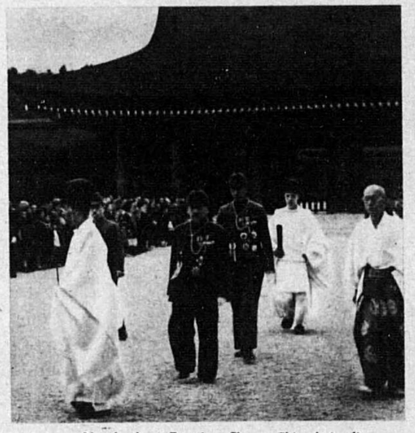
On March 1, 1932, Manchoukuo was formally inaugurated. H.E. Pu Yi, the scion of the Ching dynasty in Peking, assumed the office of the Chief Executive. Changchun, renamed Hsinking, was made the national capital.

On March 1, 1934, Manchoukuo proclaimed itself an Empire, and Chief Executive Pu Yi assumed the first Throne of Manchoukuo. That year marked the first year of the Kangte era.

Manchoukuo embraces an area of approximately 1,303,143 square kilometers (503,013 square miles) and a population of 43,000,000. Outside of Hsinking and Harbin special municipalities the whole country is divided into 19 provinces.

These provinces are Kirin, Lungkiang, Peian, Heiho, Sankiang, Tungan, Mutankiang, Pinkiang, Chientao, Tunghua, Antung, Fengtien, Chinchow, Jehol, Hsingansi, Hsingannan, Hsingantung, Hsinganpei, and Ssupingkai.

Facts and figures published by the Manchoukuo Embassy in Tokyo indicate that no country



Manchoukuo Premier Chang Ching-hui, dispatched by His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo as a Special Envoy to express gratitude to the Government and people of Nippon on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Manchoukuo's founding, pays homage at Kashihara Shrine.



on earth has made as remarkable development in the last 10 years as Manchoukuo has done since the country was founded.

The national budget estimates increased from ¥110,000,000 in the 1932-33 fiscal year to ¥2,598,000,000 in the 1942-43 fiscal year; the tax revenue increased from ¥99,000,000 to ¥3,846,000,000. The telegraph and telephone stations increased from 467 to 1,055; telephone subscribers increased from 35,000 to 111,680; radio listeners-in increased from 3,000 to 454,800.

The city water subscribers increased from 80,000 to 1,060,000; primary schools increased from 9,000 to 24,000; one university increased to 18; university students increased from 300 to 4,960.

Bandits, for which Manchuria was long famous, decreased from 300,000 to hardly any; and narcotic addicts also decreased from 1,300,000 to virtually none.

### *Nippon Recognizes Manchoukuo*

Nippon, by virtue of the Nippon-Manchoukuo protocol signed on September 15, 1932, was the first to give formal recognition to Manchoukuo. The preamble of that protocol says:

"Whereas Nippon has recognized the fact that Manchoukuo in accordance with the free will of its inhabitants, has organized and established itself as an Independent State. . . ."

The powers that recognized Manchoukuo formally following Nippon were in the order named: El Salvador, March 3, 1934; Italy, November 29, 1937; Spain, December 2, 1937; Germany, May 12, 1938; Hungary, January 10, 1939; National Government of reborn China, November 30, 1940; Rumania, December 1, 1940; Bulgaria, May 10, 1941; Finland, July 19, 1941; Thailand, August 5, 1941; and Denmark, August 13, 1941.

The State of Vatican City on April 13, 1934, virtually recognized Manchoukuo. The U.S.S.R., Poland, Lithuania, Norway, Liberia, the Dominican Republic, Nepal, and Bolivia have given de facto recognition to Manchoukuo.

El Salvador, which recognized Manchoukuo ahead of all foreign powers in utter disregard of the United States, was compelled to declare war on Nippon because of the pressure brought to bear on her by the United States shortly after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

Some of the powers that recognized Manchoukuo have since severed diplomatic relations with that country and some have ceased dealing with Manchoukuo by force of circumstances.

As clarified by the joint protocol, the Governments of Nippon and Manchoukuo "have, for the purpose of establishing a perpetual relationship of good neighborhood between Nippon and Manchoukuo, each respecting the territorial rights of the other, and also in order to secure the peace of East Asia, agreed to defend jointly the two countries. . . ."

To that end, the required strength of the Imperial Army of Nippon is stationed in Manchoukuo all the time. As far as national defense is concerned, Nippon and Manchoukuo have become "one flesh". To describe the defense relations in terms of an ordinary alliance will not do ample justice.

The official document concerning the status of the Nippon Army in Manchoukuo which was exchanged between Nippon and Manchoukuo on December 1, 1937, has further strengthened the defensive bonds of the two countries.

This document says in its first article:

"Manchoukuo may, upon enacting laws or regulations regarding its national Army, codify them in such a way as will enable the Nippon Army in Manchoukuo to utilize the said laws or regulations, and may arrange matters in such a way as will enable Manchoukuo to apply the Nippon Army's military regulations and other laws concerned, if necessary, to those who are under the jurisdiction of Manchoukuo."

At first the expenditure for the joint defense of Manchoukuo was entirely defrayed by Nippon, but in 1934 Manchoukuo expressed her willingness to stand her share of the expenditures.

Since Chief Executive Pu Yi ascended the Throne as the first Emperor of Manchoukuo in 1934, the inseparable relations between Nippon and Manchoukuo have been strengthened more and more.

The Law of Succession of the Imperial Lineage in Manchoukuo says in its first article that the Imperial Lineage of that country comes by the grace of His Majesty the Emperor of Nippon. This, just as Premier Hideki Tojo of Nippon has asserted, evinces the expression of One Virtue and One Heart of a relationship bound by indissoluble bonds.

In 1935 His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo visited in state the Empire of Nippon, which marked an unprecedented event in the annals of East Asia. His Majesty, upon returning to Hsinking, granted a Rescript, asserting:

—"*Spiritually We stand as one with His Majesty the Emperor of Nippon. Ye, Our loyal subjects, abide by this wish of Ours, consolidate the indissoluble relations between Nippon and Manchoukuo on a perpetual basis, and exemplify the best tradition of Oriental ethics.*"

In July, 1940, His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo established at Hsinking the State Shrine of National Founding, deifying the spirit of Amaterasu Omikami. At the same time His Majesty issued a proclamation regarding the Imperial Founder of the State. This can only mean the confirmation of the indestructibility of the ethical bonds binding the two countries, not duplicated by any other allied pair.

IT is impossible to give ample justice to the countless instances in which Nippon has shown consideration toward Manchoukuo. In open defiance of the unreasonable intervention by the League of Nations, Nippon resolutely recognized Manchoukuo. Protecting that state throughout, Nippon finally withdrew from the League.

Nippon, upon watching the wholesome growth of Manchoukuo, entered into a treaty with Manchoukuo on June 10, 1936, promising to withdraw gradually the extraterritoriality of Nippon subjects in Manchoukuo concerning their residence, taxation, industrial activities, and transferring part of the administration of the S.M.R. zones.

This treaty was concluded despite the fact that Nippon's extraterritoriality and administrative rights in the S.M.R. zones enjoyed under the Chinese regime in Manchuria were definitely confirmed by the Nippon-Manchoukuo protocol. This treaty has given Nippon subjects in Manchoukuo equal rights and privileges enjoyed by the subjects of Manchoukuo under all circumstances.

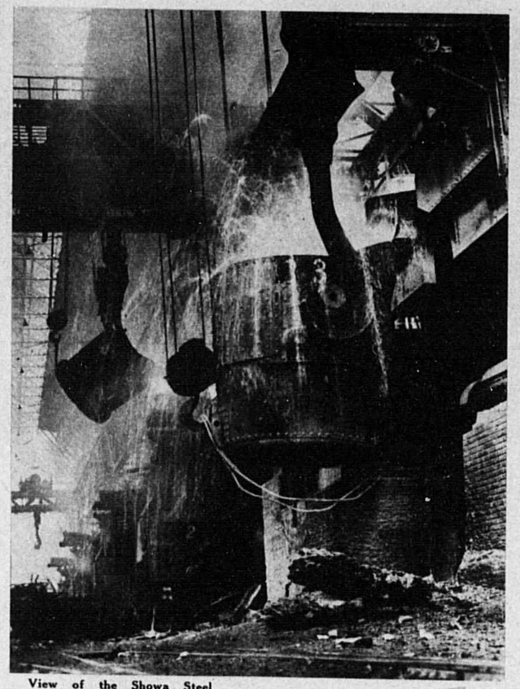
Another treaty was signed in 1937 between Nippon and Manchoukuo whereby Nippon's extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo and her administrative right over the S.M.R. railway zones were transferred or assigned to Manchoukuo, effective December 1, 1937.

By this instrument all the Nippon subjects and all the Nippon corporations in Manchoukuo were placed under the jurisdiction and jurisprudence of Manchoukuo, save (1) cases under litigation by Nippon consular courts in Manchoukuo which should be continued until settlement, (2) administrative matters pertaining to Shinto shrines established by the Japanese in Manchoukuo, education and military services of Nippon subjects in Manchoukuo (concerning this item Nippon administration shall govern to a prescribed extent), (3) the legal status of Nippon subjects in Manchoukuo (concerning whose disposition the courts of Manchoukuo shall apply the national statutes of Nippon), and (4) administration of the means of communication established and maintained by Nippon.

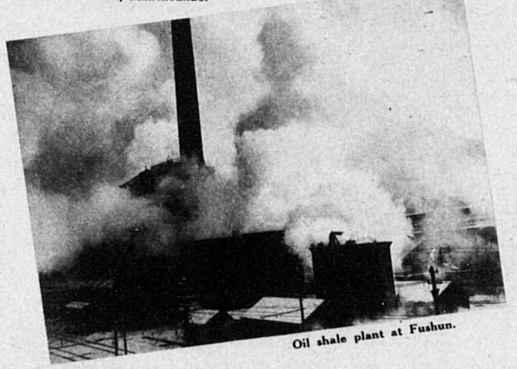
With reference to the safeguarding of legitimate rights and interests of Nippon subjects in Manchoukuo in connection with the enforcement of this treaty, Manchoukuo has presented adequate assurances.

Simultaneously with the withdrawal of Nippon's extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo, the legal disposition of resident foreigners in that

Dispatched to Nanking as Special Envoys, Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, Hachiro Arita, and Ryutaro Nagai presented a State Message from Nippon to President Wang Ching-wei of China on September 23, 1942. From right to left in the front row of the photograph are Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi of China, President Wang, Baron Hiranuma, and Messrs. Arita and Nagai.



View of the Showa Steel Works at Anshan, Manchoukuo.



Oil shale plant at Fushun.

country, other than the Japanese, has undergone a great change.

Manchoukuo declared at the time of its founding that she would respect the rights in Manchuria vested in foreign powers by the treaties signed with the Republic of China. The moment Nippon waived her extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo, it relieved Manchoukuo of whatever obligations regarding extraterritoriality as may have been imposed on her by the powers' treaties with the Republic of China.

From the standpoint of law and international procedure this point is indubitable. It naturally follows that the status of resident aliens should be governed by the laws of Manchoukuo.

Concerning this, Chang Yen-ching, then Foreign Minister of Manchoukuo, issued a statement clarifying the stand:

"Resident aliens in Manchoukuo, with whose countries Manchoukuo has no treaties such as those with Nippon, have right to extraterritoriality in this country. The Government of Manchoukuo, through special consideration not to arouse a radical change in their status, has thus far granted them de facto extraterritoriality.

"Inasmuch as Nippon has partly waived her extraterritoriality, it is within the right of this Government to exercise its legal rights by placing all resident aliens under the jurisdiction of the laws of Manchoukuo. Since Nippon waived her extraterritoriality entirely, the Manchoukuo Government does hereby declare that henceforth it shall cease giving resident aliens consideration akin to extraterritorial status."

Manchoukuo, by founding itself as an independent state, severed relations with the Chiang Kai-shek regime, the puppet of the Anglo-American imperialism. The factors that set off the Manchurian Incident and caused the birth of Manchoukuo are identical with those that created the true National Government of China under President Wang Ching-wei.

### *Sino-Nippon Basic Treaty*

General Nobuyuki Abe, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and former Premier, and President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China signed in Nanking a new Sino-Nippon Basic Treaty on November 30, 1940.

Immediately afterward on that day, General Abe, President Wang, and Tsang Shih-i, the Manchoukuo Plenipotentiary, signed the Nippon-Manchoukuo-China joint declaration. These two instruments placed Sino-Nippon relations on a new basis and established diplomatic relations between Manchoukuo and China.

The signing of these two instruments signified the forward march toward the consolidation of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere which has been filling the gap caused by the destruction of the Washington system due to the Manchurian Incident and the China Emergency.

The Sino-Nippon Basic Treaty comprises (1) a pact setting forth the basic relations between Nippon and China, (2) an accompanying protocol, (3) and items understood by the respective delegations in formulating the joint protocol.

The Basic Treaty provides:

**Article 1:** The Governments of the two countries shall, in order to maintain permanently good neighborly and amicable relations between the two countries, mutually respect their sovereignty and territories and at the same time take mutually helpful and friendly measures, political, economical, cultural, and otherwise.

The Governments of the two countries agree to eliminate and to prohibit in the future, such measures and causes as are destructive of amity between the two countries in politics, diplomacy, education, propaganda, trade and commerce, and other spheres.

**Article 2:** The Governments of the two countries shall closely cooperate for cultural harmony, creation, and development.

**Article 3:** The Governments of the two countries agree to engage in joint defense against all destructive operations of a Communistic nature that jeopardize the peace and welfare of their countries.

Lumber from North Manchoukuo.

Mechanized farming.

The Governments of the two countries shall, in order to accomplish the purpose mentioned in the preceding paragraph, eliminate Communistic elements and organizations in their respective territories, and at the same time cooperate closely concerning information and propaganda with reference to defense against Communistic activities.

Nippon shall, in order to carry out the defense against Communistic activities through the collaboration of the two countries, station required forces in the specified areas of Mengchiang and of North China for the necessary duration, in accordance with terms to be agreed upon separately.

**Article 4:** The Governments of the two countries undertake to cooperate closely for the maintenance of common peace and order until the that jeopardize the peace and welfare of their evacuation in accordance with the terms provided for separately.

The areas for stationing Japanese forces for the period requiring the maintenance of common peace and order and other matters pertaining thereto shall be determined as agreed separately between the two countries.

**Article 5:** (Omitted).

**Article 6:** (Omitted).

**Article 7:** According to the development of the new relations between Nippon and China under the present Treaty, the Government of Nippon shall abolish extraterritorial rights possessed by Nippon in China and render to the latter its concessions; and the Government of China shall open its territory for domicile and business of Japanese subjects.

The accompanying protocol makes some provisional stipulations to recognize for Nippon the right to execute necessary measures for carrying on the war during the transitional stage.

The items understood by the respective delegations stipulate necessary and rational methods for the settlement of economic problems in the course of carrying on the China Emergency.

WE would do well to take reinventory of the turn of events from the outbreak of the China Emergency on July 7, 1937, till Mr. Wang inaugurated the true National Government of China in order that the readers may grasp the full significance of the Sino-Nippon relations on a new basis.

After the China situation became aggravated following the outbreak of the Marco Polo Bridge Incident on July 7, 1937, peace maintenance councils were established in various parts of the occupied area in North China.

On December 14, 1937, the day after the fall of Nanking, the Provisional Government of China headed by Wang Ke-min was inaugurated in Peking.

On January 16, 1938, the Imperial Government declared it would cease dealing with Chiang Kai-shek henceforth, thus giving an inkling of how Nippon aspired to settle the China Emergency.

On March 28, 1938, the Wei Hsin Government of China headed by Liang Hung-chih was inaugurated in Central China. This regime made it known that in the event the traffic over the Tientsin-Pukow and Lunghai railways was restored to normalcy it would amalgamate itself with the Provisional Government of China.

In April, 1938, Messrs. Wang and Liang had conferences in Dairen and Shanghai in which they reached a complete accord. In September, 1938, the Provisional and Wei Hsin Governments organized the Federated Political Council for the Chinese Government.

As for Inner Mongolia, the South Chaha[r] autonomous regime was established at Kalgan in September, 1937. Shortly afterward the North Shansi autonomous regime was established at Tatung, Shansi province; and at Houho, Suiyuan the Inner Mongolia autonomous regime was established. In September, 1939, the three regimes were amalgamated into the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Government.

In October, 1938, the Imperial forces occupied Canton and the Wuhan area (Hankow-Wuchang-Hanyang) signifying that the China Incident had entered the dual stage of armed conflict side by side with construction.

PRINCE Fumimaro Konoe, as Premier of Nippon, issued his two statements on November 3 and December 22, respectively, whereby he set forth what has since been known as the Three Konoe Principles.

Wang Ching-wei, then Vice-President of the Chungking Kuomintang, was profoundly impressed by the fairness evinced by the Three Konoe Principles. Late in December Mr. Wang resolutely left Chungking, exiling himself at Hanoi in French Indo-China.

Mr. Wang during his exile issued his first, second, and third statements, which produced tremendous reactions. In April, 1939, Mr. Wang visited Tokyo incognito to sound out the true intentions of the Imperial Government.

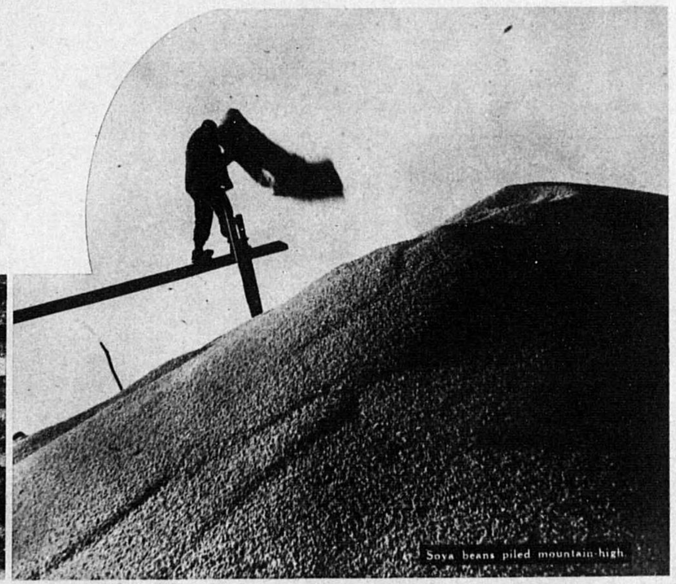
While in Tokyo Mr. Wang was received by Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, then Premier; Prince Konoe, former Premier; and the War and Navy authorities, from whom Mr. Wang ascertained the rational intention of the Imperial Government to settle the China Emergency.

At a Manchoukuo automobile factory.

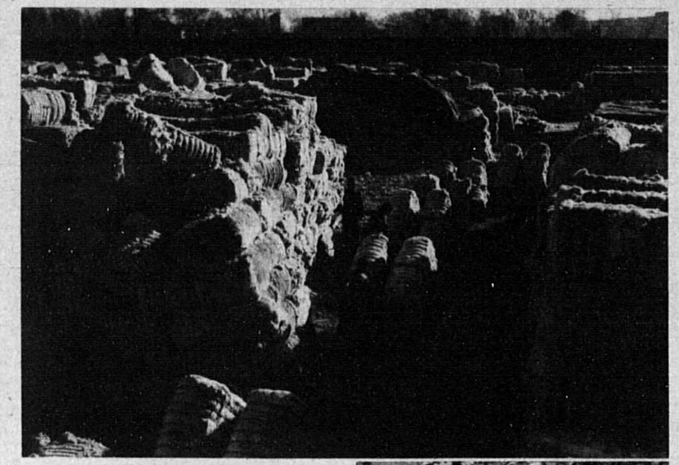
In July, 1939, he published a long thesis entitled "My Basic Conception Regarding Sino-Nippon Relations and My Eventual Goal" in which he expressed his convictions in this vein:

"I know two courses are lying ahead of us today. One is to follow the lead of Chiang Kai-shek in continuing the attempts at resistance. The other is to sever relations with Chiang, reaffirm and exemplify the will of the late Dr. Sun

Open-cut coal mining.



Soya beans piled mountain-high.



Cotton grown in North China.

Tatung coal.

Yat-sen, and befriend Nippon instead of continuing hostilities. By bringing about Sino-Nippon rapprochement, I could restore the peace of East Asia.

"Should we continue resistance, we would lay waste the whole of China and ruin the Chinese race. I am determined to collaborate further with my comrades, all members of the party throughout the country, and with those who share my views regardless of political affiliations in order to forge ahead to the goal."

On August 28, 1938, the true Kuomintang convoked the 6th Plenum at Shanghai under Mr. Wang's leadership, where the conferees from all parts of China considered and decided on the basic principle regarding peace restoration, anti-Communism, and the rejuvenation of Kuomintang.

The movements for inaugurating the new National Government meanwhile made steady progress. The leaders of the Provisional and Wei Hsin Governments declared their intentions to cooperate with and support the drive.

The Imperial Government likewise issued a statement, assuring its unreserved support of China's new central government to be headed by Wang Ching-wei and expressing the hope for the speedy inauguration of the proposed new central regime.

Wang Ching-wei then had a conference with Wang Ke-min and Liang Hung-chih, heads of the Provisional and Wei Hsin Governments, respectively, at Tsingtao in January, 1940. As the result of this conference, the Central Political Congress was convoked at Nanking in March.

The basic outlines for the new National Government were decided on, Nanking was restored as the national capital, the Provisional and Wei Hsin Governments were evolutionally dissolved, and the Sino-Nippon Basic Treaty was concluded.

The Imperial Government on the day the Basic Treaty was concluded issued a statement, declaring:

"Special significance is attached to this treaty by the fact that in the midst of the worldwide turmoil intermixed with the new and old orders, it purports to prove the herald of establishing a New World Order under which all races may live on an autarchic basis in accordance with the universal brotherhood principle. The peoples of East Asia could hope for no greater happiness."

The Government, stressing the continued absurdity of Chiang Kai-shek in acting as the puppet of America and Britain, and pointing out the prevailing tendency of selfish powers in advancing only their own interests unmindful of the distress of others, expressed the determination to forge straight ahead in carrying out the titanic task in East Asia.

The historical significance of the term "East Asia New Order" can be made clear by a perusal of the circumstances leading to the inauguration of Manchoukuo and the National Government of China, as well as the treaties and protocols concluded between Nippon and Manchoukuo and between Nippon and China.

The Nippon-Manchoukuo-China joint declaration, however, most explicitly defined the significance. Each high contracting party respects the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the two others. Not only will one refrain from encroaching upon the territory of the other two, but recognizes the independence, equality, and integrity of the territory of the two others.

The degree of cultural, military, political, and economic attainments varies among the three, but the fact that the joint declaration makes it the prerequisite to recognize Nippon's leadership for the sake of co-existence and co-prosperity, forms the guiding principle of the East Asia New Order.

This guiding principle is based on moral agreement and cohesion, radically differing from the aggressive political relations between the governor and the governed and the economic relations between the exploiter and the exploited.

It stands to reason that Nippon's leadership and working of the terms and conditions of the treaty or treaties are bound to undergo an evolutional change depending on the development of Manchoukuo and China. The solution can be easily made through moral considerations. It is hardly a question today.

Take for instance Nippon's withdrawal of extraterritoriality in Manchoukuo. At first Nippon waived it partly. When the situation warranted it later, Nippon waived extraterritoriality altogether, indicating that the working of the treaty terms was altered morally.

The basic relations governing the three powers, namely, collaboration and indissoluble bonds, respect of sovereignty and territorial integrity, are of a perpetual nature. To sum up, the Nippon-Manchoukuo-China joint declaration forms the very basis of the East Asia New Order.

THE Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere can be consolidated only when Nippon, Manchoukuo, and China function as its mainstay. The idea of the co-prosperity sphere is inconceivable without taking the three major powers into account.

In July, 1940, the second Konoe Cabinet in the course of announcing the outlines of its basic policy, declared that the Imperial Government was primarily interested in establishing the New Order for Greater East Asia with the strong cohesion of Nippon, Manchoukuo, and China under Nippon's leadership.

With reference to the foreign policy, the statement continued, primary attention would be paid to the settlement of the China Emergency on the basis of establishing the Greater East Asia New Order, and due thought would be exercised to seek a settlement constructive in nature and having sufficient latitude so as to enhance national prestige and potentiality.

In short the Government made it known that it aspired to establish an "economic collaborating sphere that embraces Greater East Asia centering around Nippon, Manchoukuo, and China." What the Government termed the Greater East Asia economic collaborating sphere meant a regional economic bloc.

The term "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" was given a new interpretation in accordance with this ideology by Yosuke Matsuoka, then Foreign Minister, who declared:

"The Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere will be consolidated with Nippon, Manchoukuo, and China as the head and front. The settlement of the China Emergency will be made as much a prerequisite as ever. It is equally true that Greater East Asia should embrace the southern region.

"In other words, in addition to Nippon, Manchoukuo, and China, Greater East Asia must embrace French Indo-China, the Dutch East Indies, and others in the South so that we may attain economic autarchy."

The Army of New China.

Members of the crew of a Chinese gunboat undergoing training.

A member of the President's bodyguard corps.

Foreign Minister Matsuoka, explaining the Tripartite Treaty of Alliance binding Nippon, Germany, and Italy on the day it was concluded on September 27, 1940, alluded to the significance of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

During the 76th Diet session, the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere figured prominently in the interpellations and replies on the Diet floor.

Foreign Minister Matsuoka, speaking before the Diet on January 21, 1941, declared that the co-prosperity sphere included the Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, and Thailand, but made no allusion whatever at that time to the Philippines, Malaya, and Burma. Considering the international situation then, one need not wonder that the Philippines Malaya, and Burma were not referred to.

The fact that our Government officially explained the proposed establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere after the Tripartite Treaty of Alliance was concluded, is far from accidental. As long as the co-prosperity sphere was confined to Nippon, Manchoukuo, and China, there were many who were under the impression that Nippon would still have to depend on trade with the United States and Britain.

That was precisely where Nippon's foreign policy betrayed its vulnerable point. The Imperial Government was able to eliminate the diplomatic vulnerability by the conclusion of the Tripartite Treaty. It has been enabled to forge straight ahead for the consolidation of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

As might be expected, the United States and Britain began bringing increasing economic pressure to bear on Nippon, which eventually set off the Greater East Asia War.

Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, handed a note regarding the "basis of Japanese-American negotiations" on November 26, 1941, to Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu, both Ambassadors to Washington, demanding:

"The Nippon Government shall withdraw immediately all armed forces from China and French Indo-China (including Army, Navy, air, and police forces). Neither Nippon nor the American Government shall support any regime in China militarily, politically, and economically other than the Chungking regime."

Moreover, the United States Government showed indications of even demanding Nippon's abrogation of the Tripartite Treaty of Alliance.

Just as Premier Tojo declared following the outbreak of the war, "the United States, by demanding us to withdraw our armed forces completely from China and French Indo-China, to retract our recognition of the Nanking Government, and to abrogate the Tripartite Treaty, wished to bring this Empire to submission by threatening us with an economic blockade and armed force.

"Had we yielded to the American demand, not only would our years of positive efforts for the stability of East Asia have been undermined, but the very existence of our Empire would have been endangered. The United States would have even demanded us to scrap our sacred promise made to our allies in an effort to cooperate for world peace, which in turn would have destroyed our national prestige."

Although the United States did not exactly deny Manchoukuo itself, she meant to make us break the indissoluble bonds that found expression in the Nippon-Manchoukuo-China joint declaration, which, had it been done, would have utterly frustrated Nippon's efforts and enormous sacrifices since the outbreak of the Manchurian Incident and the China Emergency.

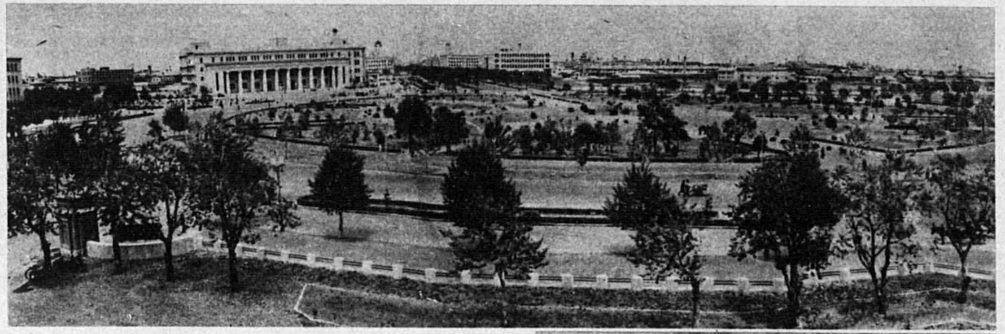
The superhuman victories achieved by the Imperial Army and Navy since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War against the United States and Britain are already a chapter in the world history. There need be no comment here.

### *Greater East Asia Office*

As conclusive proof that the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere had begun assuming definite shape, the Government created in the fall of 1942 the Greater East Asia Office, empowered to administer affairs in Greater East Asia outside of Nippon Proper, Chosen, Taiwan, and Karafuto.

The conduct of purely diplomatic negotiations with Manchoukuo, China, Thailand, and French Indo-China, however, continues to be under the control of the Foreign Minister.

Within the Greater East Asia Office are the bureau of the Manchurian affairs, the bureau of the China affairs, the bureau of Southern affairs and others which are placed under unified control



Tatung circle in Hsinking, capital of Manchoukuo.

Facade of the Justice Office, Hsinking.

The administration of the occupied zones in the South will be pushed in effective cooperation with the War and Navy Offices, and in accordance with their guidance. This Office may as well be considered to have been established for the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

Even as far as purely diplomatic negotiations with countries in this sphere are concerned, Nippon is dealing with fraternal states, precisely as Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani declared, and for this reason the matter differs greatly from negotiations with most third powers. The fact that Nippon respects sovereignty and territorial integrity is what has brought the thing under the control of the Foreign Minister.

Diplomacy that is not exactly foreign policy evinces the peculiar character of the co-prosperity sphere. As I have explained before, of all the states in the sphere Manchoukuo and China occupy particularly important positions.

### *Hiranuma Mission To Nanking*

Nippon's amity mission headed by Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, former Premier, and comprising also Hachiro Arita, twice Foreign Minister in the past, and Ryutaro Nagai, formerly Cabinet Minister, was received by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China at Nanking on September 23, 1942.

Baron Hiranuma at that time submitted to President Wang a verbal message, declaring:

"Shortly after the Imperial Government recognized the National Government of China whereby Sino-Nippon relations were readjusted, Your Excellency visited the Empire of Nippon where Your Excellency exchanged views frankly regarding Sino-Nippon collaboration as well as thanking our Government for the aid extended to your Government.

"Your Excellency has recently dispatched His Excellency Foreign Minister Chu Min-yi as special envoy to my country, congratulating us on the successive victories achieved by the Imperial Army and Navy since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, and also expressing the National Government's sincere intention to share with our Empire welfare and hardships in order to collaborate for the consolidation of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. Your Excellency has exercised considerable influence toward strengthening the bonds of amity between the two countries by so doing."

Baron Hiranuma and Messrs. Arita and Nagai issued a verbal statement upon receiving Nippon and Chinese newsmen at Nanking on that day. This statement said, in part:

"As soon as Nippon declared war on the United States and Britain on December 8, last year, the National Government of China expressed its readiness to share with our Empire welfare and hardships and has since been collaborating with us spiritually and materially, for which the Imperial Government entertains a deep sense of gratitude to the National Government."

President Wang Ching-wei, upon welcoming the three envoys, declared:

"Your country is exerting its utmost efforts toward crushing the United States and Britain. We can readily appreciate that it involves a colossal task of weighty responsibility. The National Government is determined to place all power at its disposal to cooperate sincerely and to share welfare and hardships with your country.

"The National Government is thoroughly convinced that the bonds of amity between the two countries ordained for a common destiny are bound to last forever."

China is undoubtedly the greatest zone of plenty in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. The enormous mineral resources lying dormant in that country, from which the covetous hands of America and Britain have been removed, will from now on be placed at the disposal of Nippon.

Vast deposits of coal, iron, tungsten, fluorspar, and other minerals can be developed by Nippon for prosecuting the war. They may be turned into necessary arms, munitions, and construction materials.

China also is capable of producing raw cotton in quantities which are by no means slight. Now that raw cotton has ceased coming from the United States, India, and Egypt, China's cotton is altogether too valuable to be made light of.

No matter how much more cotton may be grown in the South, China's position as a cotton growing country will remain as important as ever.

Mass wedding ceremony in Nanking, capital of China.



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Governor: SHIN OKADA

Vice-Governor: PAO KANG

*Head Office:*
Tatung Tachieh, Changchun Ward, HSINKING

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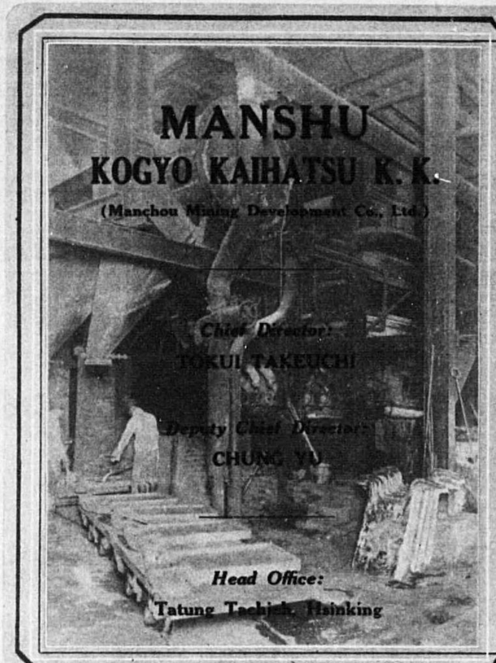

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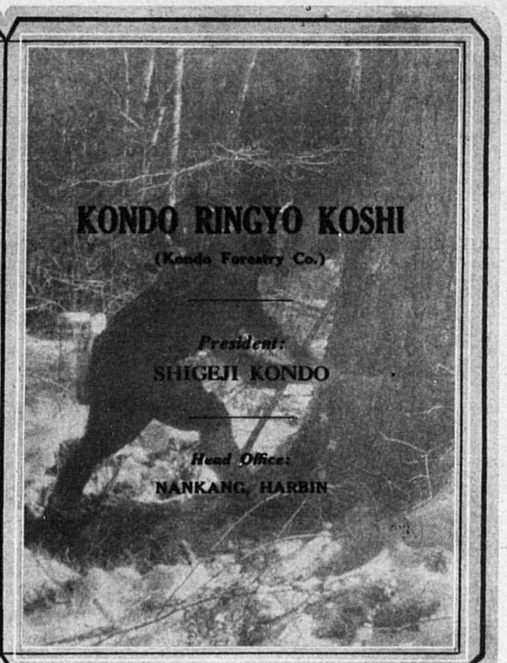
*Chief Director:*
TOKUJI TAKEUCHI

*Deputy Chief Director:*
CHUNG YU

*Head Office:*
Tatung Tachieh, Hsinking



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**Rooms:** 500 Nippon-Style Rooms.

**Hotel Rate:** ¥3 to ¥18.

**Grill:** Grill on First Floor—Nippon, Foreign, and Special Dishes.

**Others:** Photographic Studio, Barber Room, and Beauty Parlor.




# *Economic Construction In The South*

**The situation in various countries and areas included in what is commonly called the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere has already undergone a drastic change at present as compared with the situation shortly before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. Needless to say, serious and rapid modification has been brought about as a result of the war.**

**What was the situation in Nippon and the countries and areas in the South in pre-war days? An answer to this question will be attempted in the following paragraphs from the viewpoint of national and people's economy.**

IN pre-war days, Nippon, winning successive victories on the China front, was advancing with the establishment of a self-sufficient system based on mutual cooperation among Nippon, Manchoukuo, and China and also advocating the need of close collaboration to various countries in the South including Thailand, French Indo-China, and the Dutch East Indies.

The construction of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere was then already adopted as the fixed national policy of Nippon. While the national policy was based on Nippon's sacred mission of liberating all Asiatics from Anglo-American domination, the increased Anglo-American economic pressure on Nippon compelled her to hurry the creation of the East Asia self-sufficiency system.

The United States and Britain, jealous of Nippon's development, then limited the importation of Nippon products into the two countries by means of exchange control and trade restrictions and also checked their exports to Nippon. This economic pressure on Nippon was suddenly intensified following the conclusion of the Nippon-German-Italian Tripartite Alliance.

Despite that, Nippon's trade relations with the pound and dollar blocs were not yet totally severed. Nippon was exporting cotton and silk goods to those regions and purchasing materials for munitions and machinery for increasing productive capacity from abroad. Although reduced in quantity, the wartime trade was still maintained. Nippon's national economy based on trade with the United States, Britain, and their possessions was fast reaching the final stage, but its essential function still continued.

This situation was completely changed as a result of the freezing of Nippon's assets by the United States, Britain, and the Netherlands, and the subsequent outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. Until then, Nippon's national economy had functioned on the basis of foreign trade. It was ridiculous of the United States and Britain to attempt to disturb and destroy Nippon's economy by means of an economic blockade in the form of freezing of Nippon's assets, but it was natural for the United States and Britain to resort to the measure in view of the fact that Nippon's economy had been connected with overseas trade for many years.

TODAY, the foundation of Nippon's wartime economy is essentially different from that in pre-war days. Nippon finds collaborators not only in Manchoukuo and China but also in the Philippines, the East Indies, Malaya, and Burma. In addition, relations with Thailand and French Indo-China are maintained in the friendliest manner in history.

While cooperating with and guiding those nations and peoples in the South, Nippon is developing rich agricultural, forestry, marine, livestock, mineral, and other resources in the area in addition to those in Nippon, Manchoukuo, and China. All of the resources are being utilized to consolidate the foundation of the wartime economic system in Nippon and other parts of Greater East Asia. Furthermore, giant strides are being made for the establishment of economic self-sufficiency in Greater East Asia by materializing various constructive measures concerning finance, trade, and communications.

Nippon's national economy formerly relied upon the United States and Britain, her competitors and enemies, for the supply of raw materials. If the situation in the past is contrasted with the present, one will recognize a fundamental change in Nippon's national economy.

Nippon's pre-war economy, dependent on the export of raw materials from the United States, Britain, and their dependencies, featured the activity of the light industry in accordance with mercantilism whereas Nippon has now adopted industrialism centering around the heavy industry in which all industrial activity including the acquisition of raw materials and the production of finished goods is executed by Nippon as the guiding nation in Greater East Asia. This point is indicated by the essential and epoch-making change in national economy brought about as a result of the Greater East Asia War.

Next, what was the situation in various areas in the South? The Dutch East Indies was a colony of the Netherlands and at the same time the scene of economic competition in the form of investment and trade between the United States and Britain. The Philippines was closely tied with American capital through trade and the currency system and represented the United States' single and largest base for encroachment on East Asia. Malaya and Burma were under the complete control of British capital and the Burma Route and Singapore in the two areas constituted the bases for Britain's exploitation of East Asia.

The economy of the peoples in the South, being mainly agricultural, was still primitive and backward from the viewpoint of economic development. The United States, Britain, and the Netherlands established the capitalistic system for exploitation in trade, finance, and investment over the whole of the economic system of the southern peoples. Moreover, Chinese merchants extended their commercial exploitation among them. Therefore, the latter were being doubly exploited by American, British, and Dutch capital and Chinese commerce.

Even Thailand, the only independent country in the South, was overwhelmingly controlled by British capital. This is plain from the fact that Thailand's gold reserve for the issue of currency was based on her cash deposits in London.

Generally speaking, the economic system of the peoples in the South was organized in a manner which facilitated their exploitation by American, British, and Dutch capital. The legitimate economic development of the peoples was obstructed and thwarted under the pressure of the foreign mechanism for exploitation.

THIS situation was revised as a result of the Greater East Asia War. American, British, and Dutch capital was expelled from the sphere of Greater East Asia and the network for exploitation of the peoples in the South was completely cleared. Therein lies the fundamental change in the situation in various southern areas between pre-war days and the present time. Today, the peoples as constituent members of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere are cooperating with Nippon in the consolidation of Greater East Asia economy. Nippon, on her part, as the guiding nation, is striving to help the peoples recover their legitimate position in economy and attain economic development in accordance with their respective status.

The Greater East Asia War has swept Britain and the United States from the region of Greater East Asia and has at the same time initiated a new constructive phase in the political, economic, and cultural aspects of the Co-prosperity Sphere. Remarkable achievements have already been made in the field of economic construction.

For example, a currency agreement was concluded some time ago between Nippon and Thailand. As a result, the baht was placed at par

Indonesian policeman directing traffic in Surabaya.

Charming Filipino salesgirls in a Manila department store.



Refugees returning to Shonanto following the restoration of peace.

with the yen while its traditional ties with the pound sterling were severed. Thai currency is now based on that of Nippon. This change is noteworthy not only from the viewpoint of the relations between Nippon and Thailand but also as an indication of the direction of the currency and finance policy to be applied to the Co-prosperity Sphere.

Furthermore, the relations between Nippon and Thailand and between Nippon and French Indo-China are being made closer than ever before through the medium of trade accords.

Economic development in the Nippon-occupied areas in the South is being steadily advanced under the guidance of Nippon military authorities. Reporting on the result of a recent investigation conducted on the spot, Lieut.-General Teiichi Suzuki, governor of the Planning Board, stated as follows:

**"Administration and development in various regions are making unexpectedly smooth progress, stimulated by the exhibition of fighting spirit on the part of the armed forces and directed by their ideas. Expected results have been steadily accomplished."**

It must be admitted, however, that economic construction in the Co-prosperity Sphere is still in its initial stage. Completion of the work of construction will take a long time. Needless to say, many and serious obstacles must be overcome during that period.

One of the reasons for the assertion that work of economic construction is not easy is the fact that constructive activities must be advanced side by side with the prosecution of a large-scale war with the United States and Britain which, it is presumed, will continue for a long period of time.

Economic construction, therefore, must be focused on national defense economy more than anything else while comprehensive activity for economic construction aimed at the full supply of materials for civilian consumption will be left for the future. The effect of the war on marine transportation and other economic activities must also be taken in consideration.

Regarding economic construction in the areas of the South, the following difficulty must also be faced:

"The economic mechanism in the South was organized in a manner which facilitated the exploitation of the peoples by British, American, and Dutch capital. Although foreign capital was cleared as a result of the war, the economic mechanism was simultaneously compelled to suspend activity. Therefore, the resumption of the operation of principal industries in the South was interrupted or retarded. Furthermore, it will take a considerable period of time to reorganize the economic mechanism in the South along the lines of the establishment of the Co-prosperity Sphere with the welfare of the peoples in the South in view. Since economic construction in the Co-prosperity Sphere is a gigantic enterprise, many difficulties will naturally have to be met during a long period. The difficulties, however, will be completely overcome in the long run."

WHAT are the measures for economic construction in the Co-prosperity Sphere?

In February, 1942, or shortly after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the Greater East Asia Construction Council was established within the Cabinet with Government officials and private experts as members.

The conferees discussed fundamental matters regarding the establishment of Greater East Asia and educational, population, and economic policies for about five months. As a result, basic principles concerning the construction of Greater East Asia were decided by the members of the Council who exhibited great zeal in the completion of measures to execute the gigantic program of the Nippon Empire.

### *The fundamental policy for economic construction was decided as follows:*

**1** The purpose of the economic construction of Greater East Asia is to establish an economic new order in Greater East Asia on the moral basis in accordance with the Hakko Ichiu principle and at the same time to contribute to the creation of the New World Order. To that end, the collective economic power of Greater East Asia will be exhibited while self-initiated national defense economy necessary for the defense of Greater East Asia will be perfected. The policy to be prosecuted immediately will be aimed at the early increase of power from the execution of the Greater East Asia War and the consolidation of the foundation of construction work on a permanent basis.

**2** Various countries in Greater East Asia will be restored to their legitimate and natural status. At the same time, the economic power of Greater East Asia as a whole will be collectively replenished by the employment of man-power and resources in various areas. Economic policy in the regions will be executed in accordance with the actual state of affairs. The prosecution of the policy will be timed with the development of the war situation.

**3** To promote the economic construction of Greater East Asia, Nippon will further deepen the people's recognition of her national policy. While cultivating a sound spirit among the people, the Empire will revamp the domestic system in accordance with the spirit and stimulate the development of science and technology.

**4** Recognizing that success or failure in the construction of Greater East Asia will directly affect their destiny, various peoples in the region will cooperate with Nippon in the enterprise, sharing the joys and hardships of Nippon.

### *Regarding fundamental measures, the following points are worthy of special note:*

**1** As indicated in the statement by the authorities that the policy to be executed at the present time is aimed at the rapid increase of power for the prosecution of the Greater East Asia War, national efforts for construction will be focused on enterprises concerning munitions and the expansion of productive capacity centering around Nippon. Therefore, the production of materials for civilian consumption will be limited to the maintenance of the lowest standard of living and it cannot be presumed that the supply of materials will be increased in the near future.

**2** The utilization of man-power and resources in various areas in the South naturally applies to tin, rubber, and sugar. Although these materials are produced in excess, their output will not be restricted but new means for their use will be considered.

**3** Nippon is the nucleus of the Co-prosperity Sphere and the guiding nation in the region. Speaking from the viewpoint of economic development, one must admit that Nippon is the most advanced country in the district.

The nature of Nippon's economic system is changing from mercantilism to industrialism in connection with the execution of the Greater East Asia War. The economic development of Nippon as the propelling and guiding influence in the Co-prosperity Sphere will stimulate the economic advancement of the region as a whole. Therefore, the revamping of Nippon's domestic system and the promotion of science and technology as the basis of industrialism have become more important than ever before.

**4** The gigantic enterprise of constructing Greater East Asia can be accomplished only by Nippon's positive guiding efforts. In view of the scale of the task, various nations and peoples in the region are requested to cooperate with Nippon in the constructive endeavor. Otherwise, the attainment of the object will be confronted with serious difficulties. In this sense, positive collaboration by the peoples of the Philippines, Malaya, and the East Indies is necessitated side by side with constructive activities on the part of Nippon. It is desired that recognizing the real significance of the establishment of the Co-prosperity Sphere, these peoples will contribute to the constructive efforts in accordance with their respective capacity while sharing the joys and hardships of Nippon.

A rubber plantation in the South.

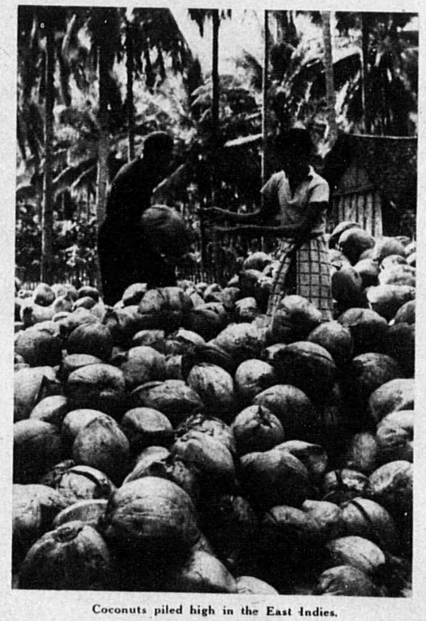
Besides the fundamental measures for economic construction, the Greater East Asia Construction Council formulated concrete measures for construction regarding agriculture, forestry, the marine industry, live-stock raising, communications, mining, engineering, electric power generation, financing, and trade in the region of Greater East Asia.

As has already been described, construction work in various areas in the South is making smooth progress. The formulation of concrete measures will result in the further strengthening of the efforts for construction.

IN the following paragraphs, the main points of the concrete measures for the creation of the Co-prosperity Sphere along the lines of construction based on the decision made by the Council will be explained:

**1. Measure concerning agriculture, forestry, the marine industry, and live-stock raising:**

Making a general survey of the situation in the areas of the South, one will note that a large number of people corresponding to about 40 per cent of the population in Nippon Proper, about 80 per cent of that in Nippon's overseas territories, and about 90 per cent of all of the peoples resident in various areas in the South are engaged in primitive industries such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, and live-stock raising.



Coconuts piled high in the East Indies.

Therefore, if various peoples in the Co-prosperity Sphere are to be given their natural position and if their living is to be stabilized, it is absolutely necessary to make secure the living of those engaged in primitive industries.

Furthermore, in the field of resources, the Co-prosperity Sphere abounds in sugar, rubber, vegetable oils, Manila hemp, tea, quinine, teak, tobacco, and materials for spices, some of which are reputed to be found nowhere else in the world but in the South.

If the production of those materials is increased and if their rational use is encouraged, Greater East Asia will secure an advantageous position in world economy as a result of the replenishment of the collective economic power of Greater East Asia and the establishment of autonomous national defense economy.

In this regard, the main points of the concrete measures for construction will be as follows:

a) Constructive efforts for primitive industries in Greater East Asia will be focused on the strengthening of Nippon's agricultural system. In other words, while Nippon's agriculture will be made secure, agrarians will be enabled to display fullest efficiency in their line of endeavor. At the same time, with the agrarian community made secure as a source of healthy soldiers, the sound racial will of Nippon will be spread through all agricultural communities throughout Greater East Asia. Thus, the racial cooperative system with agrarians as its center will be established.

b) Nippon-Manchoukuo self-sufficiency in foodstuffs as Nippon's policy regarding the supply of principal foodstuffs will be materialized as the first step in the perfection of foodstuffs self-sufficiency in Greater East Asia from the viewpoint of the establishment of autonomous national defense economy in the region. Foodstuffs produced in the South will be supplementary to the Nippon-Manchoukuo self-sufficiency system.

c) Regarding the disposal of special products of the South, new means to use them will be found through scientific investigation. On the other hand, such products will be utilized for the security of the superior position of Greater East Asia in world economy.

**2. Measures concerning transportation in Greater East Asia:**

The fundamental principle of the transportation measures in Greater East Asia is to establish organic connection among various areas in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere which comprises the continent, the seas, and innumerable islands. The central link will be Nippon. The replenishment of national defense power and the exchange of materials necessary for the strengthening of fighting capacity will be facilitated. From this viewpoint, the following concrete plan was formulated:

a) The establishment of a marine traffic policy is the primary condition for construction work in various areas in the South. The fundamental principle is to include the Japan Sea, the East China Sea, and the South China Sea within the Inner Sea of Greater East Asia. While executing the planned strengthening of shipping, Nippon will perfect harbor facilities, river waterways, and canals. Especially in the southern region, the development and exchange of various key materials will be secured from the viewpoint of employing them for the development of traffic capacity on a world scale.

b) Concerning the continent, trunk railway lines running from north to south will be completed from the viewpoint of consolidating the national defense system and of promoting the utilization and transportation of important materials. At the same time, a network of motor-roads will be perfected with a view to strengthening the traffic system on the continent.

c) In view of the future development of aviation, special efforts will be made for the ex-

pansion of airlines side by side with the prosecution of the marine and land traffic policy. The maintenance of connection among various areas in the South is dependent on the use of airplanes. It is taken for granted that aircraft will play an important role as a means of transportation in Greater East Asia.

To execute the measures concerning marine, land, and air traffic, the question of facilities and man-power will arise. The central issue is the training of traffic operatives side by side with the increased production of ships, rolling-stock, and airplanes. Furthermore, in view of the fact that the establishment and perfection of supply lines is absolutely indispensable for victory, the training and distribution of traffic operatives will be most important not only in connection with the prosecution of the war but also in peacetime. In this sense, it has been decided to strengthen the training of operatives concerning marine, land, and air traffic, meteorological observation, and general communications.

**3. Measures regarding mining, engineering, and electricity:**

Needless to say, the measures concerning mining, engineering, and electricity in Greater East Asia represent a central issue in the industrial construction of Greater East Asia along with those regarding agriculture, forestry, the marine industry, and live-stock raising. As already described, all measures are focused on the rapid expansion of capacity to execute the war. With this object in view, the foundation of construction on a permanent basis will be established.

a) Attention should first be directed to the fact that construction work in the mining, engineering, and electrical fields is divided into several periods with a view to establishing definite stages in the development of construction.

During the first period, with the early expansion of fighting power in view, special efforts will be directed to the increased production of iron, steel, coal, oil, copper, aluminum, airplanes, ships, fertilizers, and the increased generation of electricity.

The second period features the collective adjustment of the results of the first period plan and the taking of measures to promote the welfare of various peoples in Greater East Asia along the lines of the collective construction of industry in the region.

It is expected that balanced industrial construction will be accomplished following the attainment of the object concerning the second period.

b) It is also noteworthy that various areas in the South were given definite constructive programs in consideration of their special products and industries. Nippon, as the guiding nation of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere and the nucleus of national defense activity, will undertake the expansion of advanced industries concerning precision machinery, other machinery, and arms. Other nations and peoples in the South are requested to strive for the promotion of other industries closely connected with special resources in those areas.

As immediate measures, emphasis will be placed on the development of the mining and oil industries. The production of other special goods will also be encouraged. The liquefaction of fat, vegetable oil, and rubber, supplies of which exceed demand, will be considered as part of the fuel policy.

c) Although efforts for the development of oil resources are generally concentrated in the South, the development of oilfields and the enlargement of the artificial oil industry in Nippon Proper will be continued from the standpoint of the requirements of national defense and also in view of the quality of oil.

In other words, the construction of the oil industry throughout Greater East Asia will be perfected by its development in Nippon Proper and various areas in the South.

Another important enterprise in the South is the aluminum industry. As the production of this metal requires much electricity the supply of electricity at low cost is being considered together with the development of bauxite resources which abound in the South.

d) Electric power is indispensable to modern industry as a constituent factor, and is gradually replacing coal as the source of industrial power. The generation of electricity in Greater East Asia will be directed to hydro-electric power more than heat-generated electricity in consideration of the requirements concerning national defense and the preservation of water resources as a source of power generation.

Furthermore, the development of electric power resources is being regionally decided in accordance with the nature of the use of electricity. For example, in Nippon Proper, the generation of electricity will be mainly aimed at the supply of power to plants. Therefore, the development of resources will be attempted in regions whence power can be supplied at comparatively low cost. In the South, the supply of power to the aluminum industry is being considered in that light. The development of electric power resources should be advanced side by side with various other constructive activities. Much is expected of the hydro-electric enterprises in the South.

**4. Measures concerning loans, finances, and trade:**

The fundamental principle for the financial construction of Greater East Asia is the materialization of the ideas of positive cooperation in accordance with the situation and the sharing of burdens in accordance with capacity.

First, in the field of currency and finance, the Greater East Asia financial sphere centering around Nippon will be established with a view to the collective and efficient use of financial power in Greater East Asia. Financial links between Nippon and various areas in the South will be based on the principle of positive mutual trust which is stronger than traditional connections based on the capacity to settle accounts and to raise funds.

Following this fundamental principle, note-issuing banks and the currency system will be established while the standard of the value of currencies to be issued in various areas and the issue limit of currencies will be decided on the basis of Nippon currency.

Nippon currency will also be used in the settlement of accounts between various areas within the financial sphere and also between regions within and outside the sphere. The policy of settling accounts on a collective basis in accordance with the general moves of exchange will be followed.

Therefore, plans for the exchange of materials and the settlement of trade balances within and outside the financial sphere will be decided in accordance with Nippon's collective program. Similarly, collective control will be placed on investments within and outside the sphere on the basis of exchange control by Nippon.

The fundamental principle of financial construction is aimed at the autonomous adjustment of finances in various areas within the sphere. Expenditures to consolidate the autonomous finances in those regions will be restricted to measures to contribute to the strengthening of national defense and economic power. On the other hand, the revenue system will be simplified while taxes to be collected will be determined in consideration of various administrative requirements and the actual situation in the areas without merely standardizing the system.

The fundamental principle of the trade policy has as its purpose the establishment of a self-sufficiency system regarding materials produced in Greater East Asia. To that end, it is necessary to formulate a collective trade program applicable to the whole of Greater East Asia and to enforce the planned trade system.

In the formulation of measures concerning planned trade in Greater East Asia, the capacity to supply materials in various areas will be calculated. It will be adjusted with the increase of fighting power, the development of industries, and the sum total of collective trade in materials directly connected with the people's living.

The nations and peoples within the sphere of Greater East Asia will share the supply of key materials required by Nippon while the latter will provide them with materials for use in industrial development. By this method, the relations of mutual dependency among the nations and peoples within the region will be strengthened in the field of exchange in materials.

The second object of the planned trade is to contribute to the smooth execution of the commodity price policy within the Co-prosperity Sphere. In other words, the difference in the price of commodities to be exchanged among various areas within the sphere will be unified and adjusted with a view to the establishment of a commodity price policy side by side with the enforcement of the exchange policy.

Thirdly, trade between regions within and outside the Co-prosperity Sphere will be subjected to strict control. Regarding the supply of goods to areas outside the sphere, it will be executed not separately by various nations and peoples within the sphere but on the basis of unified control by Nippon. Therefore, customs duties and other relevant systems will be adequately revised under the guidance of Nippon.

To insure the smooth execution of the trade plan, it is necessary to take effective and appropriate measures concerning the collection and distribution of materials in various areas within the sphere. Due to this need, it is planned to distribute Nippon industrialists and traders in accordance with a definite organizing system from the viewpoint of the adequate and swift promotion of trade.

The above description indicates the essential points of the measures concerning economic construction decided by the Greater East Asia Construction Council. This organ comprising Government officials and private experts has been established within the Cabinet. The decisions of the unit, therefore, are authoritative. The Nippon Government is expected to redouble its efforts for the establishment of the Co-prosperity Sphere in accordance with the measures decided.

In this connection, it is above all necessary that the peoples of the Philippines, Malaya, and the East Indies positively cooperate with Nippon in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere as their common object.

# Flower Vase

('Akae' Porcelain)

By Seizan Kawamura

Born in Fukakusa, Kyoto city, Seizan Kawamura, a noted figure in the industrial art world of Nippon, has been a member of the Bunten Art Exhibition's selection committee since its very beginning and has also been a judge of the Teiten Art Exhibition's fourth department. Six years ago he moved to his present address at Abiko-machi, Higashi Katsushika-gun, Chiba prefecture.

His forte is "sometsuke" (blue-and-white porcelain), for the perfection of which two generations of Kawamuras, father and son, have devoted intensive efforts, resulting in the production of numerous masterpieces. With his creative zeal knowing no rest, however, Mr. Kawamura has of late turned his attention to and opened up new paths in the fields of "seiji" (blue porcelain), "hakuji" (pure white porcelain), and "akae" (porcelain with red drawings).

In completing the flower vase reproduced here, Mr. Kawamura was inspired by the present-day figure of Nippon which has made a giant stride forward in the colossal task of constructing a New Order in Greater East Asia and which is thus assuming the stellar role in this period of historic change.

Seeking to portray beauty with dignity, the artist chose for his vase a graceful shape that was perfected during the Suiko era in Nippon. The designs are, on one side, Mt. Fuji in red and, on the other side (visible here) the first sailing vessel completed for long-distance voyages during the Tokugawa period in Nippon. Because the sailing-vessel symbolizes the spirit of daring and overseas expansion that existed in that far-off period, an interesting parallel can be drawn between the past and the present.

Although the "akae" (porcelain with red drawings) enjoyed its first vogue in China during the Ming dynasty, the art no longer flourishes in the land of its birth. After being introduced to Nippon, this form of porcelain developed remarkably in Kutani and Imari ware as Nippon "akae."

Making a daring departure from past traditions, the artist, in creating the present work, has taken pains to distribute red, blue, and yellow tints in such a manner as to produce a refined and harmonious coloring without being gaudy. The artist's theory that an industrial art product should combine both utility and appreciative beauty to the highest degree is well borne out in his work.

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# IN THE GREATER EAST ASIA CO-PROSPERITY SPHERE

## THAILAND

Field Marshal Plaek Pibul Songgram

**By ASATARO SAKAI**

**Former Mainichi Shimbun Correspondent At Bangkok**

IN contrast to the anxious and bewildered Thailand of the closing months of 1941, when the country was at the crossroads of national survival or subjugation dependent on the decision it was to take with regard to its stand on the impending crisis in that part of the world, the Thailand of 1942 was a virile nation, stronger, more forceful in its zeal for progress than it has ever been in its eventful history of seven centuries since the time Rama Khambeng consolidated the Thai people into a nation.

A. Sakai

As we look back to those ominous days shortly prior to the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, we are constrained to join the 18,000,000 Thais in congratulating Field Marshal Plaek Pibul Songgram for his wisdom in making the momentous decision, that he did in staking his country's destiny with Nippon in this great war of Asiatic liberation from the oppressive yoke of the Anglo-Saxon races.

With the events having unfolded themselves as they have and with the valiant Nippon forces scoring smashing victories everywhere they contacted the enemies, the temptation is to say that Thai's decision after all was nothing surprising and only natural for its own salvation. And why should so much be said of it as being momentous? But in reality, in the light of the conditions that prevailed in those crucial days, the decision was indeed momentous and courageous.

It must be recalled that though Thailand had been successful in maintaining its independence all through the centuries when foreign powers were usurping the neighboring countries, such as Indo-China, Burma, India, and the East Indies, that independence was a precarious one. Even up to the time when the crisis broke out in East Asia, Thailand was virtually controlled by Britain, with America making fast inroads. Seventy per cent of her exports went to Britain and the British Empire, while 65 per cent of her imports came from the same source.

Practically the entire reserve funds of the nation were held in London, while even the internal finances of the country were dominated by the omnipresent British financial adviser in the person of W.A.M. Doll. Thus, financially and economically, Britain's deadly tentacles had Thailand in their grip.

Politically, too, the affairs of the state had to be in the good graces of England, for the British Minister, Sir Josiah Crosby, who had almost become a "permanent institution" in Thailand for his long residence of almost 40 years in the country, was on constant watch. Fluent in the Thai language—he would be taken for a Thai if heard without being seen—he was conspicuously active in efforts to swing Thailand on the side of the "democracies" during the restless days prior to the outbreak of the war in East Asia.

In addition to these potent influences a great many of the most brilliant Thai youths, including the Premier's two sons and daughter, were studying either in America or in England. Thus, if Thai should side with the Axis powers the welfare of these youths would be in danger. Lady Pibul Songgram, that noble helpmate of the Premier so beloved by the Thais for her affectionate regard for her people, became a common mother with a mother's instinct and attachment for her children at this juncture and tearfully pleaded for prudence in the decision that her Premier husband had to make.

THERE was still another vital factor. And that was the subtle Anglo-Saxon propaganda. It had been making great claims for what then was regarded as an imposing A-B-C-D encirclement ring. Singapore and Hongkong were being strongly reinforced and made threatening. Similar preparations were being rushed in Burma, the Philippines, and the Dutch East Indies. Everywhere men were being mobilized.

To bring these alarming preparations to the forefront, Alfred Duff Cooper, specially sent out from England, was traveling around at an astonishing speed and holding conferences to solidify the A-B-C-D nations. Sir Robert Brooke-Popham carried on when Duff Cooper proved lacking.

**And to climax this bristling warfront a powerful British Far Eastern fleet, including the Prince of Wales and the Repulse, steamed into port at Singapore naval base. The Anglo-Saxon powers made much of this event by saying that now as such a great fleet had come Nippon's Navy would not dare to fight and hence Nippon would likely resort to diplomacy to seek for terms.**

Against these formidable factors, it was stressed that as Nippon had been engaged in deadly conflict with China for the past four years she was on the verge of exhaustion. That was why Nippon was carrying on discussions in Washington.

Hence, if war should break out, could Nippon cope with the united strength of the A-B-C-D powers?

Naturally, this was the question that was uppermost in the minds of the Thai people after all the evident factors were carefully weighed. There were many people who had doubts as to Nippon's real strength. In the meantime rumors began to come thick and fast of Thailand being invaded. These rumors were promptly denied, of course, but the nation nonetheless was anxious and bewildered. Thailand wanted peace. She insisted on the policy of neutrality. But in the face of the brewing storm could she have peace. Could she preserve her neutrality?

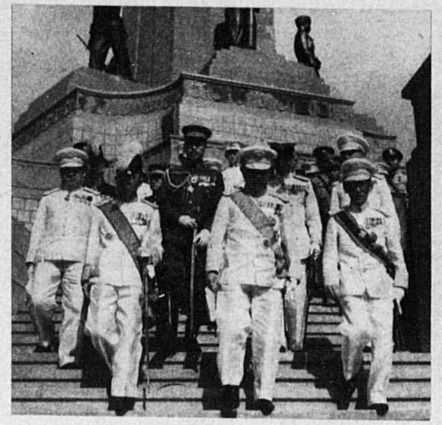
Premier Pibul Songgram as late as December 4, 1941, reaffirmed the two previous statements of Thailand's neutral policy and the assurance of national safety that he had made on November 10 and 27 and answered the questions in the affirmative. He said in part:

"With the British on the one side, we have a Treaty of Non-Aggression, while on the other side, we have a Treaty of Amity with Japan, which is tantamount to a non-aggression pact. If these great powers, who are our friends, do not consider such sacred treaties as scraps of paper, Thailand must be considered safe from invasion."

He emphasized that Thailand intends to "observe her declared policy of strict neutrality.". But he gave warning that the nation must be prepared.

These words in a measure allayed the fears of the Thai people and a semblance of complacency returned to the country. But the whole nation was shocked and stunned a few days later, when it learned that war had at last broken out in East Asia and that Thailand was in the war zone. The nation was in a crisis!

IT was at this critical time that Premier Pibul made his momentous decision to pull his country out of fire. He cast overboard the policy of



Grand Envoy Koki Hirota and his party in front of the Chaisamoraphum Memorial in Bangkok.

(From left to right in front row): Lieut.-General Phya Phahol Pholphayuha Sena, leader of the Thai Felicitation Mission; Premier General Hideki Tojo of Nippon; and Thai Ambassador Direck Jainam to Nippon.

strict neutrality and threw in his nation's lot, not with Britain and the Anglo-Saxon camp as many had expected because of Thailand's heavy financial and economic involvement with those countries and of their artful propaganda, which made it appear that the Anglo-Saxon nations were more formidable, but with Nippon.

The Asiatic blood in the Premier asserted itself in the decision. Nippon's war was a war of Asiatic liberation. Britain and her allies had contributed much to Thailand, but there were greater iniquities that she could never forgive. So far Thailand in common with the other oppressed Asiatic countries had connived at and endured the Anglo-Saxon exploitation and wickedness, but the time had come when they should be driven out and a new order of Asiatic prosperity and peace be established.

Moreover, the Premier made his decision in the light of the reality of the situation. He was not to be caught any longer by British hypocrisy. He was indeed not going to see his beloved Thailand sacrificed by vain promises, such as Poland, Jugoslavia and Greece had been in the past.

A Government communique was issued on the afternoon of December 8, 1941, saying "The Government of Thailand has agreed to allow the transit of Japanese troops through this country." This gave the Thai people a hint as to the decision that the Premier had made. Then came the Premier's message to the people. It was made through the radio at 8.45 p.m., December 10, 1941. The message was listened to with bated breath.

"I love the nation the same way that all of you do. May I state on oath that, however serious the situation of the country, I shall not resign my post as Premier and shall serve the nation to the last," he said in a grave voice.

Referring to the worry caused among the general public by the current developments and the evacuation of many people from their homes, the Premier advised the people to preserve their peace of mind and to refrain from imagination, because by so doing they would not be able to collaborate with one another in preserving the normal state of affairs of the nation.

The Premier stressed the necessity of avoiding arbitrary actions and urged the nation to adapt itself to current developments, in order to preserve its independence. He warned the nation not to forget that Thailand had to live with strong nations.

"The Government's consent to the transit of Japanese troops through Thai territory was the first important step in bringing the nation away from dangers. We did not cause the nation to risk dangers without reason. It was the best possible way of getting the nation out of danger," he explained.

Then referring to the abandonment of the policy of neutrality, he said:

"The policy of the nation has changed somewhat and the people ought to behave accordingly."

He then urged the Thai people to be friendly with Nippon as friendly relations were existing with an agreement having been made between Nippon and Thailand.

"Therefore, I am of the opinion that it is best and necessary that the Thai people be friendly with Japan. I have not been forced to make this statement by the Japanese Army or by anyone. It is my own opinion."

Then referring to the difficulties in store for the Thai people, owing to the repercussions of the war on the country's commerce, economics, and finances, the Premier urged them to persevere to the last, hoping for the maintenance of the independence of the nation.

These words were received by the general public with awe in view of the colossal nature of the war and there still existed a feeling of troubled suspense. But the people had faith in their Premier and prayed that his judgment and decision were right.

In the meantime events moved swiftly. Martial law was declared on December 10; Nippon and Thailand entered into an Offensive and Defensive Alliance on the following day. News was coming through that Nippon forces were scoring sensational successes everywhere, including the sinking of the British battleship Prince of Wales and the battle cruiser Repulse which the British only a week or so ago had boasted would smash the Nippon Navy.

These events even at this early stage of the war completely liquidated the fears of those who were skeptical and the Thai nation solidly alined itself with Nippon. A representative Thai press report of this change in sentiment in absolute support of Nippon said:

"Now that Thailand has concluded an Offensive and Defensive Alliance with Japan, the state of suspense prevailing among the population has passed, and in its place a firm resolve to achieve the national aim in collaboration with our Japanese allies has come into existence.

"It is superfluous to say that the Government's decision in this connection has the approval of the entire nation, and every Thai can be fully relied upon to give a good account of himself and make whatever sacrifices called for.

"Students of Thai history will recall that Thailand has been much exploited and robbed of her territories by foreign powers, but at no time has Japan had a share in the exploitation or robbery. On the contrary all records show that Japan has always shown her sympathy and goodwill toward the Thai nation.

"It is therefore only natural that Thailand should stand by Japan in her effort to eradicate undesirable influence resulting from generations of foreign exploitation in Asia, for the prosperity and welfare of the Asiatics."

Then in referring to the celebration of the Offensive and Defensive Alliance, the press further reported:

"Public sentiment in Thailand underwent an absolute change on December 14, 1941, when the entire Thai nation, at the request of the Government, united in celebrating the conclusion of the Nippon-Thai Offensive and Defensive Alliance.

"True to their traditional warrior spirit, the Thai people were not scared by the prospects of war but on the contrary rejoiced because they know they had been accorded their due share in the creation of a New Order in East Asia.

**"They are proud of the alliance their nation has entered into with Japan and are determined to exert all their efforts in every sphere toward the attainment of the common aim of East Asiatic co-prosperity.**

"In the capital yesterday (December 14, 1941) Thai and Nippon national flags fluttered side by side on all households, business premises, and official establishments and Nippon troops and residents and Thais greeted one another with smiles.

"Never before was the warmth of friendship between the Thai and Japanese people felt so keenly and it is sincerely hoped that this friendship will last forever."



THUS emerging from a crisis, a newer and stronger Thailand greeted the year 1942. The friendship with Nippon that was so happily renewed and enhanced as the result of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War grew deeper in the succeeding months with each new victory that was achieved by the gallant Imperial forces to vindicate the foresight and sagacity of Premier Pibul Songgram in coming to the decision that he did.

But there were difficult times ahead for the country for the war had brought about revolutionary changes in the old order that was dependent on British and American influences. Thailand had to undergo a complete transformation to adjust herself to the new conditions that were to make her autonomous, both in name and in fact, and to enable her to play a vital role in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. Premier Pibul Songgram resolutely set about to effect the necessary reconstruction.

He began by strengthening the Cabinet through gradual elimination of Ministers who were regarded as having the slightest pro-Anglo-Saxon and pro-Chungking inclinations. He assumed all the key positions, such as the defense and foreign portfolios. When he found that these gradual processes were insufficient he resorted to the drastic measure of wholesale Cabinet resignation (March 11, 1942). As was expected he was called upon to reassume the leadership of the Government and to form a new Cabinet. He was obliged to take this step because there were some who were reluctant to resign and according to the constitutional laws of the land the only way to secure the resignation of such Ministers was by resignation of the Cabinet en bloc. In this way the necessary revision of the Cabinet was achieved and a strong unified Government was established.

In the meantime the British had made a number of nuisance air-raids on Thai territory, especially on Bangkok. These raids had no military value whatsoever, but were meant for political purposes.

**Three times the raiders came over Bangkok and on the day following the third and last raid on January 24, the Premier's patience with the British was exhausted and he immediately declared war on Britain and her allies.**

And in line with the same policy, all the insurgents whose activities were detrimental to the peace and welfare of Thailand were rounded up and arrested.

Next came a series of cultural reforms, which had been under consideration for some time even before the outbreak of the war, but which had not been strictly enforced. Despite the war and its hardships Thailand must not forget to proceed on a cultural reform, he urged. This reform was in the nature of building stronger bodies and healthier minds. It was essential that the whole of Thailand be elevated, physically, morally, and spiritually, and in complete unison. The Thai people must also improve the mode of their dress, that is to say, they must be properly clothed. They must wear shoes and hats and not rove around bareheaded and barefooted with their bodies half exposed like people emerging from a state of barbarism. These improvements are necessary to become a civilized nation and a worthy partner to Nippon in taking a major role in the uplift of the hitherto down-trodden Asiatic races.

He also executed a language reform, eliminating many obsolete words and many archaic phrases from the Thai language. He urged the need of improved and closer cultural ties with Nippon by establishing cultural institutions and by exchanging students.

He then turned his attention to internal economics and financial vitalization. Since the war brought about a diversion in commerce, especially in the import of manufactured goods, he called upon the nation to establish as many industries as could be built in Thailand. To make the country self-supporting as far as possible, he opened up new avenues of trade and business for the Thai people by issuing a decree forbidding certain trades and business to foreigners. He appealed to the farmers to accelerate production and to eliminate unemployment when every hand was needed to meet the demands of the times, and he made it compulsory that every able-bodied man should go to work or to go to the country and take up farming.

It would be superfluous to say that steps were taken to expedite defense preparation in the building up of the armed forces. These were supplemented by the reorganization of the youth organizations, such as the Yuvathons and the Yuvanarees (boys' and girls' organizations). Even the women were asked to take up arms and join the women's auxiliary corps that was created.

WITH the program for the internal economic and financial stabilization thus drawn up, further efforts were made to supplement it by entering into economic and financial agreements with Nippon in the nature of a yen-baht parity agreement on April 22, 1942, followed in June by a loan of ¥200,000,000 from Nippon to link the baht with the yen, thereby severing the link with the pound sterling. The Anglo-Saxon countries had so dominated the finance of the country that it could not even establish its own financial institution. Financial transactions were controlled by foreign banks. Now, it took steps to found its own central bank.

Together with these revolutionary reforms and improvements to put Thailand on a sound basis, Premier Pibul Songgram sought still further to cement his country's ties with Nippon by dispatching a felicitation mission, headed by Phya Phahol Pholphayuha Sena, the venerated elder statesman, to which Nippon reciprocated by sending a grand mission under the leadership of Koki Hirota, former Premier.

**One more notable major event during 1942 was Thailand's recognition of the Nanking Government to strengthen the bond of Asiatic unity. She had already recognized Manchoukuo.**

Thus the Thailand of 1942, despite the ugly propaganda of the Anglo-Saxon nations to the contrary, had put its political, cultural, and economic structures on a firm basis. It had enhanced its relation with Nippon. It had the confidence of other East Asia countries and of the Axis powers. It had absolute faith in Premier Pibul Songgram and his administration. It was a virile nation, stronger and more forceful in its zeal for progress than it has ever been in its history.

**(End of Mr. Sakai's article)**

# FRENCH INDO-CHINA

FRENCH Indo-China, having keen insight into the future world situation, has at last stood up gallantly in joint defense with Nippon to protect her territory and to establish the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

Ambassador Yoshizawa To F.I.C.

Bidding farewell to the Anglo-American old order and rising for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, the country is steadily proceeding toward the New Order under the guidance of Nippon.

Knowing that she must sooner or later collaborate with the Rising Sun Empire for mutual existence and prosperity, French Indo-China welcomed the entry of the Nippon forces that were dispatched to intercept the Chiang-aiding route through French Indo-China.

It was on August 4, 1941, that Rising Sun flags fluttered in the azure tropical sky of French Indo-China, signifying the completion of the peaceful entry of Imperial land, sea, and air units into various parts of Annam, Cochin-China, and Cambodia. Thus Nippon's position was further strengthened against the Chiang Kai-shek regime.

Prior to this, the country, following the footsteps of Britain and the United States, had done everything possible in her power to give assistance to the Chungking regime. As much as 70 per cent of the war materials reaching Chungking passed through French Indo-China over the Hanoi-Kunming railway.

However, as the giant wheel of Time made a great revolution and France—the mother country in Europe—collapsed, the position of French Indo-China in East Asia could not but undergo a drastic change.

Having deepened his understanding of the ideology concerning the World New Order, Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, governor-general of French Indo-China, together with Chief of State Marshal Henri Petain of the Vichy Government, repelled every obstacle contrived by elements friendly toward Britain and America and battled against the machinations of the de Gaulle faction then wielding much power around Saigon, as well as the opposition of anti-Nippon Chinese merchants in all parts of Indo-China, to bring the state to the present stage of materializing the Nippon-French Indo-China joint defense accord.

With this the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country, which had been threatened, were completely secured by Nippon. Simultaneously French Indo-China joined hands with the Island Empire in the none-too-easy task of establishing a New Order in East Asia, which is bound to be realized in the future.

Indeed kaleidoscopic were the vicissitudes experienced by French Indo-China during the brief period of a year or so following the dispatch of the Nippon inspection party to terminate the sending of supplies to the Chiang Kai-shek regime in July, 1940. Let us then make a brief survey of some of the major events that took place during the period.

ONE of the most important events was Nippon's successful mediation in the Thai-French Indo-China border dispute. Thailand and French Indo-

China had been in a state of war since November, 1940, as a result of Thailand's efforts to regain lost territory.

With the aggravation of the hostilities, Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka of Nippon made a formal proposal to the French and Thai Governments for the immediate cessation of hostilities and for mediation in the dispute on January 20, 1941, which the two Governments accepted.

The proposed truce negotiations took place aboard a Nippon warcraft off Saigon through the good offices of the Nippon Government, beginning on January 29. Nippon was represented by Major-General Raishiro Sumita and six other delegates.

Terminating the three months' hostilities between them, the Thai-French Indo-China truce agreement was signed by the representatives of the two countries and of Nippon as mediator aboard the Nippon warcraft anchored alongside the wharf in Saigon on January 31.

To restore peace between the two countries, the Tokyo mediation conference opened at Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoe's official residence on February 7, participated in by more than 30 delegates of the three countries concerned. French Ambassador Charles Arsene-Henry to Tokyo, H.R.H. Prince Varnvaidyakara, and Foreign Minister Yosuke Matsuoka represented France, Thai, and Nippon, respectively, in the parleys.

Climaxing the Tokyo conference, signatures were affixed to the Thai-French Indo-China treaty of peace, the Franco-Nippon protocol of security and political understanding, and the Thai-Nippon protocol of security and political understanding, and two other protocols at the Premier's official residence on May 9.

Congratulating the conclusion of the peace treaty, Foreign Minister Matsuoka said:

"It assuredly marks a new epoch in the relations between France and Thai and, as such, we wish to tender our sincere felicitations to the two countries.

"At this time, when the entire world is faced with the danger of war, the signing of this accord is a matter of great significance."

Climaxing the economic negotiations between Nippon and French Indo-China which had been in progress in Tokyo since the end of 1940, two economic accords and an exchange declaration were initialed by the chief delegates of the two countries at Foreign Minister Matsuoka's residence on May 6, 1941.

The agreement concerned navigation, residence, tariff, the settlement of trade accounts, and the regulations of trade and economic relations between Nippon and French Indo-China.

The conclusion of the pacts signified the first actual step taken by Nippon in her efforts for the establishment of the East Asia economic sphere based on the lebensraum principle.

The Convention of Establishment and Navigation provides for the reciprocal treatment of nationals and vessels of the two parties. It stipulates that Nippon and French Indo-China reciprocally accord the same treatment as the nationals of each country, or the most favored nation treatment as occasion demands, concerning the entry, establishment, acquisition, and possession of movable and immovable property, the collection of taxes of various kinds, and the treatment of companies.

As for the vessels of the two countries, it also provides that they be treated in principle on an equal footing.

The agreement concerning the customs tariff, trade, and the method of payment is a long one consisting of 30 articles and annexed documents.

**Vice-Adm. Jean Decoux**
**Governor-General Of F.I.C.**

As regards trade, provisions have been made with a view to increasing trade between the two countries. With regard to the method of payment, commercial payments between Nippon and French Indo-China are based on the principle of compensation, and settlements will be made in the yen and piastre directly through the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Indo-China, thereby dispensing with exchange in foreign currency.

ON July 21 of the same year a complete agreement of views was reached with reference to the joint defense of French Indo-China based on the safeguarding of its territorial integrity and sovereignty.

In this connection, the Nippon Government issued a statement through the Board of Information, which read in part:

"A complete agreement of views has now been reached through friendly conversations between the Governments of Nippon and France in regard to joint defense with respect to French Indo-China.

"Nippon intends to observe strictly her obligations arising from the various existing arrangements between Nippon and France, especially the solemn promise of respecting the territorial integrity and sovereignty of French Indo-China, and at the same time, to endeavor for the promotion of the amicable relations subsisting between Nippon and France, thereby realizing the common prosperity of the two nations."

With the conclusion of the joint defense accord, Major-General Raishiro Sumita, commander of the Nippon special service corps, moved his headquarters from Hanoi to Saigon on July 26.

The general, accompanied by Colonel Alexandry, chief of staff of the French Indo-China Army; Colonel Jouane, aide-de-camp to the governor-general, and others arrived at the Saigon airport by an Air France plane on July 26.

**Kenkichi Yoshizawa, former Foreign Minister, was selected as Nippon's special envoy to French Indo-China by the Cabinet on September 9 following the receipt of an agreement from the Vichy Government. Simultaneously Iwataro Uchiyama, former Minister to Argentina, was chosen as Minister to French Indo-China. The Imperial appointment was made the following day.**

The appointment of an Ambassador to French Indo-China in the midst of the turbulent international situation in East Asia indicated that the Imperial Government was striving to maintain peace in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere despite the fast reinforcement of the A-B-C-D encirclement against Nippon.

The stationing of an Ambassador further reaffirmed the peaceful advance of the Imperial forces to southern French Indo-China and that the avowed joint Franco-Nippon defense of Indo-China meant exactly what it was represented to be.

The Imperial Government, in consideration of the amicable relations existing with France and French Indo-China, had been considering for some time to do something to facilitate diplomatic negotiations with French Indo-China.

Having reached an understanding with Vichy and the French Indo-China outpost authorities, the Government concluded that the establishment of an Embassy in French Indo-China was a logical move.

The appointment of Ambassador Yoshizawa to French Indo-China was followed by the signing of a military pact on September 22, 1941, between the Japanese outpost authorities and the French Army authorities at Hanoi, French Indo-China, whereby the French agreed to accord the Japanese Army and Navy forces courtesy and convenience.

As emphasized in the statement by President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, in regard to the future relations between Nippon and China, the relations between French Indo-China and the Rising Sun Empire have also been bound by the firm bond of amity and united with "an indispensable collaborative system of mutual existence and prosperity, each party being determined to go through life or death together."

French Indo-China and Nippon, in a nutshell, are destined to advance ahead hand in hand for the defense of Greater East Asia—including French Indo-China—as well as in the fields of politics, diplomacy, economy, and culture.

Subsequent developments in Greater East Asia bear out this statement. In accordance with the spirit of the agreement reached between the two countries, French Indo-China provided a stepping-stone for Nippon's operations in the South when the Greater East Asia War broke out on December 8, 1941.

Moreover, French Indo-China has offered and is offering much rice, rubber, and other valuable products to Nippon, for which the Japanese are quite grateful. In return, the Island Empire has reciprocated and is exporting manufactured goods and other merchandise needed by French Indo-China under the "give and take" principle.

PRIOR to the conclusion of the Thai-French Indo-China peace treaty, French Indo-China had an area of approximately 740,000 square kilometers and a population of about 23,000,000.

Annamese comprise some 70 per cent of the entire population of the country, Cambodians and

A Hanoi flower vendor.



Indonesians coming next with 12 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively

Favored with fertile soil, a fine climate, and abundant labor, French Indo-China, with Cochin-China as its center, produces large agricultural crops. The most important product is rice—the staple food of the inhabitants.

Paddy fields, where rice crops are harvested twice a year, are found everywhere. Of the 6,308,500,000 kilograms of rice produced annually, 1,403,800,000 kilograms are exported to Nippon and China.

Rubber is cultivated extensively in the country with Cochin-China as the center. There are no fewer than 900 rubber estates with an area of 98,134 hectares, the rubber trees totaling more than 2,996,000. The country exported annually some 65,000 long tons of rubber.

Tobacco plants are also widely cultivated in the delta of the Tongking and Rouge rivers, as well as the Hue region in Annam and the areas along the Mekong river in Cochin-China.

In addition to rubber, rice, and tobacco, French Indo-China produces much coffee, copra, and tea. The country being mainly agricultural, most of its exports are farm products.

Although French Indo-China is richly endowed with natural resources, much of her mineral reserves remain yet to be developed. By far the most important mineral resource of the country is anthracite coal, which is famous throughout the world for its superiority.

The coal veins in the Haiphong area are very near the surface and open-cut mining is being carried on, the largest coal mining concern there being the Tongking Coal Mining Co. About 60 per cent of the coal exported by the country hitherto found its way to Nippon.

Among the principal minerals produced in French Indo-China are tin, wolfram, and bauxite, all vital war materials. The country also yields iron and zinc. Although the country is rich in iron ore, investigations have yet to be made for developing iron mines. All these facts show that mining in French Indo-China has a bright future.

# PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

*"Spain gave us religion and cathedrals during her rule of 400 years and America gave us schools and motorways during her administration of 40 years. What is Nippon going to give us?"*

Lieut.-General Shizuichi Tanaka, highest commander of the Nippon Army in the Philippine area, upon arrival at his post.

SUCH was the general sentiment, it is said, of the Filipinos soon after the occupation of the Philippines by the Nippon forces. The inhabitants, who had been too eager to seek the pleasures of Americanized life, such as motion pictures, dancing, and motorcars, had been vaguely waiting for things from Nippon despite the fact that the fires of war had just swept through their country. In a nutshell, the Filipinos had quite forgotten that it was up to themselves to open up their own future.

Accordingly the Japanese Military Administration authorities and wide-awake Filipino leaders who came forward to take up the difficult task of reconstructing the Philippines, such as Chief Secretary Dr. Jorge B. Vargas of the former Philippine Government, came to the conclusion that the Filipinos should be re-trained to become true Orientals as their forefathers had been, if the reconstruction of the Philippines were to be expected.

Dr. Vargas

The commander of the Japanese forces which entered Manila on January 2 declared the policy concerning the enforcement of Military Administration, simultaneously appointing Dr. Vargas mayor of Greater Manila.

Thus, the work of reconstructing Manila began. Business stores soon started reopening their doors and banking institutions began functioning as usual.

On January 23 the highest commander of the Nippon Army Forces in the Philippine area ordered Dr. Vargas to organize a central administrative organ, and the Central Government of the Philippines came into existence on January 26.

At that time the remnants of the American-Filipino troops were still resisting on Bataan peninsula and perfect peace had not yet returned to the Philippines.

**With the capture of Corregidor and the complete occupation of the entire Philippines on May 7, the inhabitants began entertaining peace of mind with the feeling that their expectations had finally been realized.**

One thousand two hundred representatives of the Communist party in Pampanga state, 100 kilometers from Manila, which had been regarded as the cradle of the Communists in the Philippines, spontaneously pledged to do away with Communism about the middle of June, testifying to the ideological unity of the entire Philippines.

With the annihilation of the American forces in the islands, the Philippines has begun a new life, steadily advancing on the road of progress.

Hitherto the economic system of the country was so organized as to be dependent on the United States. So long as this condition existed, the Philippines had to be economically dependent on America even if she could have gained independence without the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

Accordingly, it was necessary to reorganize the economic system of the Philippines into a self-sufficient structure in order to establish the New Philippines.

Inasmuch as agricultural activity was most dependent on the United States, the farming system of the country was reorganized first of all. The conversion of sugar estates into cotton farms and the increased production of foodstuffs were at once effected, followed by the repletion of light industrial facilities, for the production of daily necessities.

Thus the economy of the Philippines swung toward self-sufficiency.

Of 1,000,000 piculs of sugar annually produced in the Philippines, only 120,000 or 130,000 piculs were consumed in the country, the remainder being exported to America. In the reorganization of the sugar industry, it was decided to reduce the production of sugar to a quantity that could be consumed domestically and to encourage the conversion of the greater part of the sugar estates into cotton farms.

Under the first five-year plan, the authorities hope to obtain 1,500,000 piculs of raw cotton through the conversion of 455,000 cho of sugar estates into cotton fields. With this in view, the eight leading Japanese spinning companies have been entrusted with matters concerning the guidance and financing of cotton cultivation, together with the purchase and transportation of cotton in the Philippines.

Thus, Filipino farmers have become able to turn from sugar to cotton cultivation without any apprehension. As a result, the work of converting sugar plantations into cotton fields has been making steady progress.

In regard to the enhancement of the production of foodstuffs, Chairman Vargas of the Executive Commission issued an administrative decree on May 14, distributing the uncultivated fields owned by the government or people among the farming population so as to encourage the cultivation of rice and other farm products.

Successful in the experimental cultivation of Horai rice introduced from Taiwan, the Nippon authorities in the Philippines have come to the conclusion that the harvesting of rice three times a year is possible on Philippine soil if proper methods of cultivation are introduced. In the cultivation of rice, Filipino farmers have hitherto neglected the weeding out of paddies. Larger crops of rice are believed possible by the mere elimination of weeds from rice fields. If the har-

Young Filipino women working at a cigaret factory.

vesting of three crops of rice is to be realized, farmers will have to be asked to offer labor service in the fields.

As for administrative activities in the Philippines, there are no fewer than 49 provinces and 10 special cities, which are under the supervision of the central administration. Practically all of the provincial governors and the mayors of cities have been appointed and former members of government offices are fast returning to their posts.

Although the administrative mechanism appears to be the same as before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War as far as mere form is concerned, the old system of electing provincial governors, mayors of cities, townmasters, and members of provincial and municipal councils has been discontinued. Instead, the system of their nomination by the commissioner of the Department of the Interior has been introduced and the neighborhood association system has been adopted, to represent a phase of the administrative structure closest to the people. Thus the liberalistic, individualistic, and democratic ways of thinking hitherto prevailing have been completely wiped out.

In sum, the Philippines has done away with an economic system dependent on the United States and spiritually abandoned the Americanization of the people, thus progressing or rather returning materially and spiritually toward the Orient.

For implanting the spirit of labor service among the Filipinos who have hitherto been accustomed to the American mode of living, Chairman Vargas of the Executive Commission advocated the cultivation of vegetables and cereals by Government and municipal officials by utilizing small patches of uncultivated land.

Making an about turn, elementary schools throughout the country, which opened simultaneously on June 1, began giving Orientalized education based on an educational policy with morality and labor service as its nucleus. It was also quite significant that the elementary schools in Manila bearing American names, such as Washington, Lincoln, and Jefferson, were rechristened after the names of Filipino pioneers and heroes.

The Japanese Cultural Hall has been opened in Greater Manila. With the progress of the work of developing cultural facilities, Manila is bound to change its appearance considerably.

Casting off things American, the reborn Philippines is beginning to return straight on the road to the Orient.

What are the things given or being given to the Philippines by Nippon? In the brief period of time following the occupation of the Philippines, the Filipinos already know what they are and are cooperating magnificently to achieve the ends in view.

# *'Address To The Filipinos'*

THE recovery of the spirit of Orientals was urged in a lengthy message entitled "Address to the Filipinos" handed by Lieut.-General Masaharu Homma, former highest commander of the Nippon forces in the Philippines, to Dr. Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, at the highest commander's official residence on August 3, 1942.

The message first gave an explanation of (1) the object underlying the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, (2) the purpose of the construction of new East Asia, (3) Nippon's real aim in the war, and (4) the cause of the Greater East Asia War. The people of the Philippines were urged to cooperate with Nippon in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere with full recognition of Nippon's real intentions and to arise for the construction of their country with a new racial spirit.

In the task of construction, the people of the Philippines were asked to begin first with the establishment of a spiritual foundation, which meant the return of the Filipinos to their original nature and traditional characteristics as Orientals. They were asked to reform their life with a fresh and vigorous spirit, to do away with their old mode of living in which they depended spiritually and economically on other nations, to seek and promote a real national culture, and to live with the pride of being Orientals.

This message, addressed as it was to a population who had been under foreign domination for more than 400 years, must have come as a pleasant surprise. Throughout the four centuries of Spanish rule and the four decades of American administration, the Filipinos had never been told to return to their original Oriental characteristics. On the contrary, they had been urged—if not forced—to discard their culture for outwardly beautiful but spiritually weak civilization of the West.

The Spaniards and the Americans, although they had succeeded, euphemistically speaking, in governing the archipelago, had failed utterly in making the Filipinos think like them. Why? Because the Filipinos remained intrinsically Asiatics although extrinsically they had adopted the manifestations of Occidental culture. Now that they do not have to adopt these manifestations as they have been forced so long to do, it is clear that they will fully retrieve their former spirit as Asiatics, that they, as a segment of the population of East Asia, will willingly cooperate in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere in concert with Nippon, and that they will really understand why Nippon is fighting the United States and Britain for the sake of East Asia.

First of all is the establishment of a New Order in East Asia.

## MANILA SHIMBUN-SHA

Upon being entrusted by the Imperial Army with the important task of unifying the management of Philippine newspapers, the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi, Nippon's foremost newspapers, established the Manila Shimbun-Sha in Manila on October 12, 1942.

On the same day, the English newspaper TRIBUNE, the Tagalog newspaper TALIBA, and the Spanish newspaper LA VANGUARDIA, formerly issued by the T.V.T. firm, published their first issues (retaining their original names) under the supervision of the Nippon firm.

A fortnight later, the first number of the MANILA SHIMBUN, new Nippon language newspaper replacing the Manila Nichi Nichi, was issued on November 1, 1942.

By thus publishing newspapers in four languages—Japanese, English, Tagalog, and Spanish—the Manila Shimbun-Sha is making an outstanding contribution to the development of a Greater Philippines.

The Filipinos are a musical race as shown in this photograph of two young men providing guitar music as the women folk plant rice in a paddy field.

LIEUT.-GENERAL Homma's message said:

"The object of the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere is to found the status of an Asia for the Asiatics in accordance with the spirit of 'Hakko Ichiu' and to create an eternal paradise in Asia.

"To attain this object, the peoples of East Asia must be united as one with Nippon as their center. Consolidating their unity, the peoples included politically and economically in the co-prosperity sphere should advance toward their common ideal.

"'Hakko Ichiu,' the fundamental principle underlying the founding of the Nippon Empire, is aimed at enabling peoples throughout the world to enjoy welfare in accordance with their capacity.

"The construction of new East Asia has as its purpose the materialization of real co-existence and co-prosperity through the consolidation of unity among the East Asiatics with Nippon as the spiritual backbone. This will be the means of contributing to the establishment of new world peace."

However, the United States and Britain were against Nippon's idea of establishing a co-prosperity sphere because it interfered with their plans of dominating East Asia economically and politically. Their continued attempts to maintain what they thought was an "equitable" system of world economy based on the exploitation of all other than the Anglo-Saxon race finally set off the Greater East Asia War.

"The present Greater East Asia War," the message added, "is motivated by the intention of chastising the United States and Britain which had attempted to dominate East Asia on the strength of their material civilization in disregard of the basic principle of international justice, and also of clearing Anglo-American influence from the area of Greater East Asia.

"Nippon's real aim in the war is not the mere acquisition of material resources, but the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

"The cause of the Greater East Asia War," the message continued, "is the traditional East Asia policy of the United States and Britain. Responsibility for the disasters caused by the war should be borne by the United States which provoked the conflict.

"The Philippines was American territory. Organizing and training the Filipinos on the strength of American sovereignty over the islands, the United States created a large army to resist the Nippon forces. Therefore, the Philippines is actually Nippon's enemy if judged by the traditional practise of war. However, Nippon has not regarded the Filipinos as an enemy people although treating the United States as an enemy."

It was further made clear that if the Filipinos cooperate with Nippon in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere with full recognition of Nippon's real intentions, the Philippines will be restored to the Filipinos in accordance with the doctrine of establishing a Philippines for the Filipinos.

A busy market street in Manila.

"You Filipinos," Lieut.-General Homma stated, "should regain sturdiness, industriousness, and thriftiness—the constructive spirit and customs that characterize the Oriental races—in your daily life.

"It has been the American policy to regard the Philippines as a foothold for her aggressive designs in the Orient. The United States thus aimed to deprive the Oriental characteristics of the Filipinos and promoted the tendency of attaching more importance to material rather than spiritual things. The Filipinos were unwittingly led into admiring anything European or American.

"American culture in the Philippines led to the collapse of the patriarchal system, changed morality to vanity, and replaced bravery with love for gambling and speculation. American democracy also invited political conflict and dissension.

"So I advise you Filipinos," Lieut.-General Homma urged in his message, "that you should do away once and for all with Americanism, which had been sapping your vitality.

**"Awaken, people of the Philippines! Especially the youths of the islands who shoulder the future destiny of the Philippines, awaken with strong determination! Reconstruction of the Philippines can only be possible by casting off the evil effects of American culture and returning to the spirit of being true Orientals."**

Lieut.-General Homma's message continued:

"The work of reconstruction in the Philippines to cope with the new situation should not be delayed even a single day. But what is most urgently needed now is the reform of your life based on a fresh and vigorous spirit.

"Every Filipino should be cognizant of being a member of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, discontinue the habit of indolence and the custom of putting things off till tomorrow, and awaken with the sturdy and noble spirit of construction.

"The Filipinos should, as soon as possible, do away with the old mode of living under which they depended on others spiritually and economically. They should seek and promote a culture characteristic to the Philippines, and live with the confidence and pride of being Orientals," the message emphasized.

# MALAYA AND SHONANTO

**(In the future, Malaya will be known as Malai).**

PEACE is rapidly returning to the Malay peninsula and Shonan island where, under the careful guidance and wholehearted support of the Nippon Military Administration, the people are busy day and night in contributing their share to the rebirth of the lands that have now been freed from British exploitation and suppression.

The Malayan campaign was to lay down the foundation for the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. Upon it depended the success of this gigantic task undertaken by the Nippon people. The successful Malayan operations thus not only paved the way for the Nippon Army to advance to the British stronghold of Singapore as quickly as possible, but also brought Nippon one step ahead nearer her ultimate goal.

Located on the southern tip of the peninsula, Shonan island had served for many years as the base for the aggressive designs of the British in East Asia as an important point connecting the routes to China and Nippon in the east, to India in the west, and Djawa and Australia in the south.

The significance of the Malay peninsula and Shonan island as a nucleus of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere was stressed by Premier General Hideki Tojo when he outlined the guiding principle of the Nippon Government in the construction of Greater East Asia in the course of an address delivered in the Diet on January 21, 1942.

Premier Tojo declared in substance:

**"Of these regions, Hongkong and the Malay peninsula have for many years been British possessions serving as bases for disrupting the peace of East Asia. Therefore, Nippon will not only thoroughly eradicate the sources of such evils but on the contrary intends to convert those places into bulwarks for the defense of Greater East Asia."**

As was pointed out by Premier Tojo, the reconstruction of Malaya was to convert the whole peninsula into a bulwark for the defense of Greater East Asia. The strategic and economic importance of the Malay peninsula could not be neglected in the least from the viewpoint of the projected creation of a mutually prosperous sphere in Greater East Asia.

Its outcome has far-reaching effects upon the rebuilding of other countries within the sphere. It is because of this reason that Nippon's occupation of the Malay peninsula and Shonan island is entirely different in nature from that of the Philippines and Burma.

When Singapore fell into the hands of the Nippon forces, the Military Administration which established its headquarters on Shonan island lost no time in remedying the unrest among the population by resuming the various administrative functions hitherto carried on by the British.

In March, 1942, branches of the Military Administration in all Malay states were abolished and they were replaced by the so-called state governorship, each governor being appointed from among those who were either thoroughly experienced as administrators or retired officers of the Army holding the rank of general.

It has been so contemplated that instead of carrying out an indirect control of the peoples through the sultan of each state as practised by the British, Nippon is determined to exercise the full right of control direct over the whole area as freely and effectively as possible, in view of the pivotal location of the peninsula in the Greater East Asia sphere. The policy is neither to sup-

Shonan city today.

press the inhabitants by adopting radical changes in their life nor to indulge them with cheap sympathetic sentiment. What Nippon wants of the population is to impress upon them the necessity of drawing a far-sighted plan not only for Malaya but also for Greater East Asia as a whole.

With regard to the finances of Malaya and Shonan island, the Military Administration has made it a definite principle from the outset to institute a self-supporting system for the whole area, employing as far as possible the taxation system enforced by the British.

The financial side of the Military Administration formally began to function in April, 1942, making a budget ad interim for the first three months thence. This budget was later replaced by a revised one for the remainder of the year. Included in the revised budget was a total of 170-million Straits dollars for expenditure.

As for expenditure, estimated expenses for public works take up a large portion of it so as to hasten post-war reconstruction of the area, followed next by those for the encouragement of industrial enterprises to assure the self-supply of food for the population. Expenses for the development of communication systems and the promotion of public health and welfare are likewise important items; being listed next to those given above.

**How the principle of Nippon's administration is based on the promotion of the living standard of the Malays is clearly indicated by this special consideration with which the budget has been compiled. It is interesting to compare it with that of the British which was virtually made up of salaries and other outlays for the British.**

Concerning the monetary situation in Malaya and Shonan, the Military Administration's policy has so far proven a success. In speaking of the issue, the present circulation of Nippon's military notes must be taken into consideration. Military notes were introduced shortly after Nippon's occupation of the area and have been circulating smoothly.

There are at present branches of the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, and the Bank of South China operating in Shonan besides the branch of the Nampo Kaihatsu Kinko or the Southern Development Treasury. All those financing institutions opened their branches there under the supervision of the Military Administration and are contributing their share to the development of Malaya.

Chinese financiers are also taking their part in the economic construction of Malaya, as much as they had done before the outbreak of the war. Chinese banks which were compelled to suspend business subsequent to the war were allowed to reopen on April 28, 1942. Each of the banks, maintaining a deposit of more than 1,000,000 local dollars at one of the Nippon banks, is recording fairly good business results, and so are all the Indian banks that have been reopened more recently.

In the meantime, the shortage of daily necessities is inevitable as the result of the destruction of industrial facilities and distribution systems by the fleeing British, thereby affecting the preservation of regular prices of merchandise. Prices of commodities, as a matter of fact, have gone up to a certain extent, but as reconstruction programs for the entire peninsula are carried on to the final stage and the distribution system of commodities is improved, those abnormal prices will duly be regulated.

AN investigation of resources got under way immediately after Nippon's occupation of the area with a special economic research committee set up. Meanwhile, plans were drawn for the development of rubber and tin, both of which are the principal resources of Malaya. The development of those resources has been already started on a large scale, thereby assuring the required supply. It is quite natural that the production of those abundant resources will be in excess of the demand some day if the present rate of production is continuously maintained. However, the output level will be positively maintained, at least for the duration of the war. Giving impetus to the production of rubber is an organization of rubber industrialists formed early in May, 1942, which is empowered to control all rubber plantations in Malaya. In the latter part of the same month, increased rates of production were fixed for each state by this organization, and since then each state has been speeding up to expand its output according to the required rate.

The output of bauxite, iron ore, coal, manganese, tungsten, and other minerals is rapidly increasing to the normal level. The Military Administration has given assurances that adequate production is secured for the demand of those resources necessary for the defense of Greater East Asia.

No less important than the development of natural resources is an increase in the yield of food products, the outcome of which is probably the most important in relation to the industrial reconstruction of Malaya. The British colonial policy had induced the population of Shonan and Malaya to depend on the supply of food from the outside as much as possible, for obvious reasons. Thus, they had to suffer from lack of food under such circumstances as in the present war when all communications were suspended, though temporarily.

It was, therefore, the policy of the Military Administration to institute a self-supply system for the whole area. The people have now been encouraged to develop agriculture under the wholehearted direction of Nippon's agricultural experts, who are cooperating with Malay farmers to improve their methods. The Military Administration has also decreed that farmers may be subsidized if necessary for their undertaking.

The restoration of transportation facilities is one of the most important means for the development of Malaya. Wherever the British retreated they had destroyed railway facilities to an extent that it was thought at first practically impossible to rebuild them. Thanks to the advanced technique of the Nippon Army's engineer units, however, repair work has been steadily carried out.

The refloating of sunken vessels is also being carried out in order to increase bottoms, while the construction of junks and other wooden vessels is progressing according to schedule, thus contributing steadily to the contemplated expansion of sea-borne traffic in the area.

AS has been stated above, post-war conditions in Malaya are gradually returning to normalcy under the well-planned administration of the Nippon Army authorities. The operations in the entire area came quickly to an end, thanks to the enthusiastic cooperation of the population and the Military Administration has already begun to govern the occupied territory from the practical point of view.

The number of inhabitants, which showed a marked decrease subsequent to the war, is now well comparable with that of pre-war days, evacuees having returned from all directions. More than half of the Indian policemen have come back, and are playing an important role in the preservation of peace and order.

Primary schools for Malay children reopened in April, 1942, at all places, they being subsequently followed by Chinese schools. Meanwhile, in view of the necessity of teaching the Nippon language to the Malays, Nippon language schools have also been established at different points of Malaya.

The judicial system for the entire Malaya area was resumed in late May of the same year when the Military Administration specifically appointed a number of persons born in Malaya as judicial officials, thereby attempting to raise the social standard of the population.

In carrying out Nippon's rule over the population, stress is given to an administration based on moralism. In other words, Nippon's administration over the people is fully based on moralistic principles and there is no oppressive and exploitative designs as has been the cases with the British imperialistic rule. It is this moralistic administration that has deeply impressed the population of Malaya and made them realize the importance of their contribution to the welfare not only of themselves but also of the entire East Asia. Again it is this moralistic administration that has prompted them to cooperate with Nippon in the establishment of a co-prosperity sphere in Greater East Asia.

There is no unemployment question among the Malay people, nor is there any apprehension for the scarcity of food any more. All industrial machines humming day and night, there is not even a single man lying idle. Everybody is happy in building a prosperous Malaya side by side with the Nippon nation for a brighter and happier Greater East Asia.

These parading Indonesian youths know that a great future lies ahead of them under the New Order.

The students of a newly-established brides' school in Dyakarta (new name for Batavia) cycle to school.

**3-A Movement's Slogans**

***Ajia no Shidosha—NIPPON.***
***Ajia no Botai—NIPPON.***
***Ajia no Hikari—NIPPON.***

* * *

***NIPPON, the Leader of Asia.***
***NIPPON, the Mother of Asia.***
***NIPPON, the Light of Asia.***

# DJAWA

ONE year has now elapsed since the occupation of Djawa. During this time, Djawa has been reborn as an island of the East Indies under the Rising Sun flag, having been liberated from the thraldom and exploitation of the Netherlands for the last four centuries.

As an important wing of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, Djawa has shown rapid progress in reconstruction work, politically, economically, industrially, and culturally. As a matter of fact, reborn Djawa has already entered the stage of construction from the period of reconstruction.

Let us then make a brief survey of reborn Djawa:

When the former Dutch East Indies forces unconditionally capitulated to the Japanese forces on March 9, 1942, the Imperial forces immediately enforced military administration throughout Djawa, declaring that the highest commander of the Nippon Army in the area would govern the island, replacing the former Dutch governor-general.

The aims of the administration of Djawa by the Japanese forces at that time were to restore public peace and order, to repair destroyed facilities and to acquire the important resources of the East Indies as soon as possible in order to establish a self-supporting system for the Army so that Nippon may be able to continue to fight to final victory even if the Greater East Asia War should continue for a hundred years. Accordingly the reconstruction and construction of Djawa were directed toward the attainment of the aforementioned aims.

**For the early restoration of peace and order, the Japanese Military Administration first of all issued a notification declaring that the positions and rights of loyal and faithful Government officials and people, as well as the life and property of innocent people, would be protected and that religious freedom would be respected.**

**At the same time it was announced that punishment would be meted out to those who refuse to obey the orders of the Imperial forces or those who attempt to disturb public peace and order.**

Under this principle, the Japanese Military Administration authorities deprived the leading officials of the former Dutch Government and anti-Japanese Chinese of their offices and took over the control of newspapers that were liable to disturb public peace and order. Simultaneously they protected the life and property of not only the peace-abiding original inhabitants but also of the Dutch people, provided they pledged to cooperate with the Japanese forces.

On the auspicious anniversary of the Birthday of His Majesty the Emperor on April 29, it was declared that the original inhabitants would be treated as new subjects under the benevolent Imperial Rule. Thus, the Nippon authorities endeavored to reconstruct the island as a new Djawa with a bright future.

Freed from the 400 years of thraldom under the Dutch and inspired by the Imperial Benevolence and the firm attitude of the Nippon forces, the 42,000,000 inhabitants spontaneously pledged themselves to cooperate with the Imperial forces and energetically began the work of reconstruction.

Thus, perfect peace and order have been restored throughout the length and breadth of Djawa within a very short period of time. This was partly due to the power and prestige of the Imperial forces, but it must be remembered that the faith in and friendship toward Nippon manifested by the original inhabitants of the island went a long way toward the restoration of perfect peace and order in the region.

### *Readjustment Of The Administrative Organ*

Along with the restoration of public peace and order, the authorities hastened the readjustment of the administrative system of Djawa, adopting the policy of utilizing the former administrative organs so long as they did not impair the execution of military administration.

The work of administrative restoration, therefore, progressed with surprising rapidity. Soon after the institution of military administration, municipalities and provincial governments were established in the special city of Batavia, Surabaya, Bandoeng, and other leading cities and towns.

Having been friendly toward Nippon, the Djawanese rulers of two native states in Djawa, namely Solo and Jokdjakarta, were permitted to continue to administer their states as before.

Along with the restoration of the administrative organs of the island, various government offices connected with the assessment of national revenues, tax affairs, monopolistic enterprises, and money-lending commenced business simultaneously toward the end of April.

With the completion of the readjustment of the administrative organs on the whole, the Military Administration authorities effected the reform in the regional administrative system on August 5 by abolishing the former system of exploitation by the Dutch.

Doing away with the old Dutch system, Djawa was divided into 17 provinces and two sultanates. The appointment of efficient Japanese chief military administrators and military administrators was completed on August 25.

As for the restoration of banking institutions,

they were rapidly restored with the progress of the activities of leading Japanese banks to the island, such as the Yokohama Specie Bank, the Bank of Taiwan, the Mitsui Bank, and the Kanan Bank.

The settlement of accounts of the banks in Djawa also progressed favorably, promising to become banking institutions for the general public in a not distant future.

The financial activities of the island, which have been impeded for some time, have been resuscitated and along with the growing confidence of the inhabitants in the Japanese military notes, a bright future awaits financial and economic circles in Djawa.

### *Traffic And Harbor Facilities*

Despite the fact that the former Dutch forces inflicted most severe damage upon traffic and harbor facilities, the laborious task of restoring them is also making rapid headway.

Practically all of those who were formerly engaged in transportation work have been induced to return to their former positions through prompt measures. Reconstruction has proceeded so rapidly that more than 90 per cent of the bridges and over 70 per cent of the railways have been restored.

On September 14, the Batavia-Surabaya railway was completely repaired following the restoration of the system via Bandoeng. Thus, expresses are already running along these two trunk lines.

At the same time, communication facilities, the postal service and telegraphic and telephonic enterprises were restored to normal. Telegraph service between Nippon Proper and the occupied areas was opened on July 1.

On the other hand, the work of refloating sunken vessels in the ports of Batavia and Surabaya and the sweeping of the waters of harbors have been practically completed.

### *Industries*

Through the collaboration of the original inhabitants, the enterprise of restoring various industrial activities of the island is also advancing favorably and smoothly. This is especially true in East Djawa.

The plantation enterprises, it is needless to say, constitute Djawa's major productive activity. In order to maintain them during the present war and in order to be prepared for post-war activities, corporations for controlling the rubber, tea, quinine, and coffee planting have been organized.

As for the sugar industry of the island, the Djawa Sugar Industrial Federation and the Djawa Sugar Distribution Association have been founded. All sugar refining plants on the island are already under operation.

Much rubber is also being produced in Djawa. The work of converting portions of sugar, quinine, and tea plantations into farms for producing more provisions is also progressing rapidly.

As for industrial activities on the island, the authorities are aiming at meeting military and civilian demands. Under this principle, the paper mills in Bandoeng, the rubber tire factories in Bogol, and the weaving mills and soap factories in the northern region have started operations one after another.

### *Education*

Parallel with the progress of reconstruction and construction in various branches of industry, the activities of guiding and enlightening the original inhabitants were rapidly carried out, especially in the restoration of educational facilities which constitute the nucleus of such activities.

Practically all of the primary schools and various intermediate business institutions have reopened, while boys' and girls' secondary schools, higher schools, and colleges are to be opened shortly.

The islanders are very enthusiastic about education and show very much interest in learning the Japanese language. Along with the dissemination of the Nippon tongue, the 3-A movement was launched.

Emancipated from the abhorred thraldom of Dutch oppression and exploitation, the inhabitants of Djawa are united in establishing a utopia on earth.

*Nippon and the East Indies—how alike they are! Could there have been a connection between the two lands long, long ago? With their wide-brimmed hats, the girls of the East Indies who pick tea in the fields at the foot of Mt. Gede are an exact counterpart of the young women of Nippon who work in the tea fields of Shizuoka with beautiful Mt. Fuji soaring sublimely in the background.*

*Well, now, this IS an amazing thing! The four-armed net with which the Indonesian fisherman at the left is catching silvery fish that glisten brightly in the tropical sun is exactly the same as that being used at the right by an aged fisherman of Nippon. How is one to explain a similarity like this?*

**(The drawings on this page and on the next page are by Saseo Ono, an Army artist).**

## CELEBES

MARKING the great finale of the pacification of Celebes, the Nippon naval landing corps policing the island carried out thorough mopping-up operations late in June, 1942, against the only unit of the erstwhile D.E.I. forces still remaining in the hinterland of central Celebes. They captured its leader and completely wiped out the enemy remnants.

The construction of new Celebes began then and there.

* * * * *

Celebes is 180,000 square kilometers in area, that is, almost as large as Nippon's mainland. Its population is, however, only 900,000.

The climate is hot all the year round, but due to the frequent visit of squalls and the narrow shape of the island with the innermost point not very far from the coast, the temperature is comparatively low. Seldom does it rise above 90° F.

There are many beautiful lakes on the island, the most scenic being Lake Tondano on Mt. Minahassa, which reminds one of Lake Chuzenji at Nikko in Nippon.

Menado, capital of Minahassa province, is an outstanding town in the South Seas. Its population is 30,000.

About 300 years ago, the inhabitants of Minahassa, centering around Menado, were constantly troubled by the savage tribes inhabiting the region. Taking advantage of this, the Dutch inveigled the chieftain of the Minahassa inhabitants on the pretext of extending aid to them. It was in this way that the Dutch placed Menado and then Minahassa and finally all of Celebes under their control.

Soon after the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, a Nippon parachute unit carried out a death-defying landing at Menado and subsequently cleared Celebes of the Dutch soldiers.

Celebes was thus reborn and new Celebes is steadily advancing on the road of reconstruction, guided by the strong hands of Nippon.

* * * * *

There was a legend told from mouth to mouth about "the god-sent soldiers of the East" among the aged inhabitants of Menado. The landing of the Nippon naval parachute corps was the realization of this legend for the people of Minahassa.

Eiji Yoshikawa, celebrated author, who inspected Celebes last August, had the following to say:

"The first thing which caught my eyes on landing at Menado airport, where the parachute corps descended, was the white wooden graveposts standing on three sides of a square.

"I immediately proceeded toward them to pay respects to the departed spirits of the fallen heroes. To my surprise, I found before each of the graveposts flowers offered by the inhabitants.

"These flowers represented the inestimable joy of the inhabitants who saw the legend of 'the god-sent soldiers of the East' realized before their own eyes. The Minahassa people absolutely believe that the Nippon warriors are 'god-sent soldiers.' They thank the Japanese troops, saying that idlers and thieves have decreased markedly since the arrival of the 'god-sent soldiers.'"

Seeing the naive Indonesians working hard under the guidance of the sincere Japanese, one is led to believe that the conversion of Celebes into a land of happiness is not at all difficult.

* * * * *

When the commander of a certain Nippon unit arrived at Binran, the only rani in Celebes welcomed him and said:

"Thanks to the protection by the Nippon forces, we are now leading a very happy and contented life. Rice plants are growing well and we have abundant materials at our disposal.

"We were told before the war that Nippon would bow down in defeat the moment Britain and the United States carried out an economic blockade. On the contrary, the Nippon forces, descending from heaven, drove the Dutch out of the D.E.I.

"In cooperation with Nippon, we are ready to overcome whatever difficulty we may meet in the way of reconstructing Celebes. Please completely sweep away the Anglo-American-Dutch influence from East Asia."

An old chieftain of a Goa tribe living in the outskirts of Macassar, who had long been suffering from the tyranny of the Dutch, said as follows:

"I led a miserable life for nearly 40 years since my defeat in the last of my unsuccessful battles against the Dutch in 1904. Now that the Nippon forces have crushed the Dutch, my arch-enemy, I feel like a reborn man."

* * * * *

The inhabitants offering flowers at the graves of the fallen Nippon heroes. . . . The profound respect to and the absolute confidence in the Nippon forces as seen in the words of the Binran rani and the old Goa chieftain. . . . In these lies the promise of a Great Tomorrow!



## SUMATRA

FAMOUS for its oil and known as the treasure-house of the East Indies, Sumatra has been reborn as an important wing of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. Along with the completion of the military administrative organ of the island, genuine construction work on a gigantic scale has commenced and is progressing rapidly.

In view of its geographical proximity to Malaya and in consideration of the flow of commodities, the Japanese military authorities expedited the reconstruction work under the fundamental policy of unifying Malaya, inclusive of Shonan island, and Sumatra.

About one month after the enforcement of military administration in Malaya and Djawa, the military administrative system in Sumatra came into existence as an organ under the control of the Nippon Army in Malaya.

In spite of this, the work of establishing the administrative system and of resuming operations in mines and on plantations progressed more rapidly than expected, partly because of the comparatively small damage inflicted upon various facilities by the enemy and partly because of the collaboration of the Achinese and other original inhabitants. The arrival of many efficient Japanese administrators and technicians also helped expedite the work of reconstruction.

With the appointment of governors of eight provinces, including that of East Coast province, on August 4, the regional administrative system of the island has been practically completed. The financial administration, tax system, and banking institutions have also been established with surprising rapidity.

Since the enforcement of military administration in the island became delayed, the administration of Sumatra was carried on with the general estimates for the first half of 1942.

Greeting the latter half of the year in the southern administration beginning on October 1, the authorities concerned recently considered the estimates for the latter half, fixing the budget for the period at about $20-million or $40-million for the year. The estimates attach most importance to the promotion of industrial activities, as well as to the enhancement of the output of foodstuffs.

As for the tax system of the island, the unfair Dutch system of taxing the people was abolished and consumption taxes were instituted instead.

With the advance of the Yokohama Specie Bank's activities to Sumatra, coupled with the re-establishment of banking institutions for the general public, the circulation of currency has become smoother. Along with the mounting popularity of Japanese military notes, the monetary system of the island is being fast restored.

Practically all of the schools have already reopened and the children of the original inhabitants of the island are now diligently studying the Nippon language, starting from "a-i-u-e-o", which shows but one phase of the brightening situation in Sumatra.

The bridges and railways which were badly damaged by the enemy at the time of the occupation of the island have been rapidly repaired or reconstructed.

Already the railway traversing southern Sumatra has been opened and is at present functioning as a traffic artery for the development of the island's natural resources.

The Military Administration authorities have drawn up a plan for the construction of a railway starting from the Padang region, known for its abundance of coal and Portland cement materials, which will be ultimately linked with Shonan via Rhio province. They are now active in drafting a concrete plan. In the event the new railway is built, Sumatra will make phenomenal development.

As for the conditions of industrial reconstruction, the island needs development rather than reconstruction. It is said that Malaya and Djawa need reconstruction but that Sumatra needs development.

Of the numerous regions occupied by Nippon in the present Greater East Asia War, Sumatra is by far the most important island so far as future development is concerned. As a matter of fact, Sumatra is an undeveloped treasure-house having a very bright future. The island produces much rubber, tin, bauxite, gold, silver, coal, tobacco, tea, coffee, and palm oil, in addition to 5-million tons of oil per annum. Favored with an abundance of underground resources and large crops, the island is expected to yield scores of times more foodstuffs and other materials than before the war.

The future of industry in Sumatra is indeed bright. By far the most important underground resources of the island is oil.

As for the construction of power facilities, Nippon engineers, on the invitation of the military authorities, are hastening the completion of a hydro-electric plant to harness the waters of Lake Toba in central Sumatra, starting from where the Dutch Government had left off. Construction is going on under a five-year plan.

When completed, the plant will be capable of generating much electricity and will become one of the foremost hydro-electric generation plants in the world.

According to the plan, the power plant will supply electricity to the heavy industries on the east coast, the remaining power being utilized for the electrification of the entire island.

Of all the industrial activities in Sumatra, by far the most important is agriculture, which is fully developed throughout the island. This is especially true of East Coast province, where intensive cultivation through estate farming is now going on.

According to 1940 statistics, out of the 200-million guilders' worth of products exported by

*The island of Oshima in Nippon and Bali island in the East Indies are geographically far apart. But both islands are noted for their beautiful women and what is more, the women of both islands are accustomed to carry heavy loads on their heads in their work. Then too, just as Oshima has its active volcano Miharayama, Bali has its Mt. Agong from whose top smoke is rising constantly.*

East Coast province, 150-million guilders' worth were agricultural products. The greater portion of the sums transmitted to Holland by the then Dutch East Indies government was obtained by the sale of produce grown in East Coast province.

The farms in the province include rubber and oil palm estates, paddy fields, Indian corn farms, and fields for producing other cereals.

There are numerous tobacco and tea estates on the island, but the defeated Dutch troops took away most of the machinery at the time of their withdrawal. It is understood that one-third of the facilities was sent to Djawa.

However, simultaneously with the entry of Nippon troops, the restoration of machinery and other facilities was begun, together with the operation of machine shops. This assisted the rapid progress of reconstruction work on the island.

Of 216 estates throughout the island, about 70 per cent are already under cultivation. Production of rubber was also resumed in June.

While maintaining estate production by purchasing produce at reasonable prices no matter whether they are indispensable or not, the authorities have encouraged the conversion of tea, sugar, and tobacco farms into fields for rice, Indian corn, and other cereals for the purpose of enhancing the production of foodstuffs.

At the same time the authorities are carrying out a plan for the development of virgin land as a means of increasing the output of foodstuffs. Along with the introduction of labor from Djawa, agricultural activities in Sumatra have entered the stage of rapid development.

**Gaily attired, the people of the East Indies greet their first New Year as members of the Co-prosperity Sphere.**

# BORNEO

WITH the rhythmical sound of hammers resounding in the serene air of Borneo, which has completely forgotten the smell of battle smoke, a brighter and happier world than before the war is about to be built.

### *North Borneo*

Following the death of General Marquis Toshinari Maeda in an airplane accident, Lieut.-General Masatake Yamawaki was appointed the highest commander of the Nippon Army in the Borneo area.

### *Tawao*

In Tawao, a port city on the east coast of the island, reconstruction went on so smoothly that the manufacture of rubber and Manila hemp was resumed as early as May.

Tawao and vicinity abound in rubber. The hemp there is even better than that of the Philippines. Latex, which is an important munitions material, is also manufactured. Lumber, too, is produced in great quantity.

Tawao has thus quite a bright future in store.

### *Kuching (Sarawak)*

In Sarawak, which was emancipated from the British exploitation, Rising Sun flags are triumphantly fluttering in the wind with the bright green of the luxuriant tropical trees as the background.

The erstwhile Sarawak kingdom, which celebrated its centenary on September 27, 1941, went out of existence three months later. In Kuching streets lined with palatial mansions formerly of the British, the British are no longer to be seen; instead, light-gaited original inhabitants are seen with happy smiles on their faces.

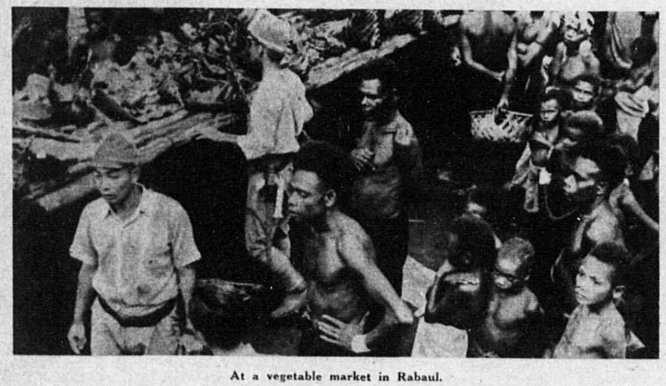
There is no shadow of uncertainty in the citizen's living. The commercial rights of the Chinese merchants are also well protected in so far as the Chinese concerned are not hostile to the Nippon administration.

With the establishment of the provisions control bureau, the supply of rice, salt, sugar, and other necessary food has been insured. Efforts are being made to train the Dyak race of Malayans, known for their idleness, in order to make them industrious members of the Greater East Asia family.

Before the war, it was generally believed that the natural resources of Sarawak were insignificant. This belief and condition were, however, due to the British policy of deliberately retarding the development of the region.

Rubber and coconuts are produced in abundant quantities, while its oil resources are reported to be inexhaustible. Attention is now directed to the newly-discovered mercury deposits in the district.

Far from being poor, the resources of Sarawak are rich enough to make the district one of the most favored localities on earth.



**At a vegetable market in Rabaul.**

### *Donation By Chinese Residents*

Calling at the headquarters of the Nippon expeditionary forces in North Borneo on July 27, 1942, some 30 representatives of the Chinese residents in various parts of Borneo from Sandakan in the north to Kuching in the south, pledged to liquidate their aid-Chiang and pro-British policy of the past and to place absolute confidence in the Nippon forces. As proof of their allegiance, they proposed to contribute ¥3-million to the national defense fund. The contribution was made in August and September.

### *South Borneo*

With the arrival of Nippon soldiers, a new era dawned at Balik Papan, the town of petroleum in former Dutch Borneo.

Balik Papan is now filled with the bright faces of the original inhabitants, who have come back in rapid succession from their places of seclusion, beaming with joy over the emancipation from the tyranny and exploitation by the Dutch.

Sultan Palkesit, who has been governing the 150,000 Indonesians in Pengalang, Balik Papan, and in Sankliran provinces, submitted to the Imperial forces, formally swearing allegiance in a ceremony on April 19, 1942.

On the following day, a grand celebration welcoming the Nippon forces was held at the Kurandasan football ground under the auspices of Governor Kamal of Balik Papan province. The meeting was participated in by 7,000 Indonesians.

Mohammed Palkesit is the most influential sultan in former Dutch Borneo. Known as a pro-Japanese, he was taken by the Dutch troops immediately after the outbreak of the war from Tengaron Palace to Katanpoa village in a jungle about 100 kilometers northwest of Samarinda, where he was kept in confinement. He was rescued by the Nippon forces on March 10, 1942.

### *Development Of Mineral Resources*

Being visited by various economic research parties and individuals from Nippon, Borneo is making steady progress in industrial development.

Coal is produced in such quantity as to more than meet the requirement of the island.

For the development of Borneo's mineral resources, the pioneers of economic construction are advancing into maiden jungles and mangrove swamps, running the risk of contracting fatal epidemics.

On the shoulders of these death-defying pioneers depends the future of reborn Borneo.



# BURMA

ALONG with the progress of the movement for the popularization of the Japanese language, English has gone out of use in Burma. English typewriters are today becoming dusty in the Burmese stores dealing in them.

Burma has undergone a considerable change within the short period of time elapsing since the entry of Japanese forces into Yunnan province on May 31, 1942.

**Dr. Ba Maung**

Having deep confidence in Nippon, all Burma is now endeavoring with utmost sincerity to become a good collaborator of the Island Empire. The nationwide campaign for the dissemination of the Japanese language in Burma with the slogan "Have Confidence In Nippon" is but one evidence of the new trend in the country.

Then how has Burma been reconstructed? What changes have taken place in Burma?

Immediately after the occupation of Burma, Lieut.-General Shojiro Iida, the highest commander of the Nippon Army in the Burma area, issued notifications for the enforcement of military administration on June 4, 1942. Simultaneously he appointed Dr. Ba Maung and eight others as members of the preparatory committee for the establishment of the central administrative organ.

On August 1, or about two months after the organization of the preparatory committee, the Burma Government was established with Dr. Ba Maung as its leader. He was assisted by the chiefs of nine departments, namely, the Home, Finance, Agriculture, Forestry, Commerce and Industry, Justice, Education and Sanitation, Civil Engineering and Reconstruction, and Traffic Departments. Thus, the administration of New Burma made a step forward under the Rising Sun flag.

Clarifying the fundamental policy of constructing a New Burma, Dr. Ba Maung spoke to the following effect on the day the Burma Government was established:

**"First,** Burma will thoroughly eliminate American and British interests from Asia. In other words, all Burma will collaborate with Nippon for the attainment of final victory in the Greater East Asia War.

**"Secondly,** Burma will advance toward prosperity so as to lay the foundation of being a key point in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

**"Thirdly,** Burma will organize the system of cooperating with Nippon so as to be a true friend collaborating most effectively from the standpoint of true friendship and morality.

**"And fourthly,** Burma will strive to recover the losses inflicted by America and Britain."

As the foregoing statement reveals, cooperation and collaboration with Nippon constitute the basic policy of New Burma. It was quite significant that the two factions of the Takin party amalgamated to form the Dobama sin Eta party, thus opening the way for the fusion of other parties. This put an end to the political dissension among political parties.

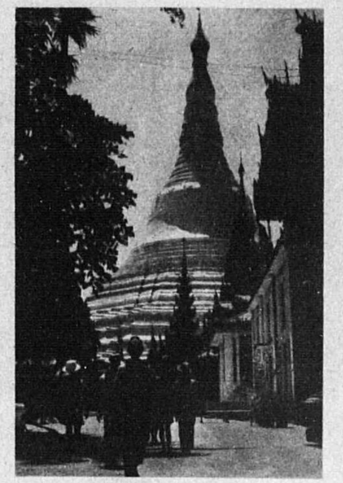
Prior to this, the Burmese independence volunteer corps was disbanded and the Burma defense army was established. This was indeed an epochal event for Burma, which hitherto had no army of her own.

The Burmese independence volunteer corps had been organized along with the advance of Japanese troops into Burma and had contributed meritorious service, either moving with the Imperial forces or taking independent action, which testifies to the bravery of the Burmese people. This volunteer corps was reborn as the Burma defense army under the supervision of Highest Commander Iida. At the same time, Colonel On San was appointed commander of the army.

The birth of the Burma defense army of officers and men clad in green uniforms with military caps with the sign of green star on a white ground is the symbol of the bright future of young Burma.

Explaining his economic policy, Dr. Ba Maung said that he intended to purchase land from Indian moneylenders and lease it to farmers at low rental rates.

**As a token of Nippon-Burma amity, Chairman Takaishi of the Osaka Mainichi Publishing Co. sent a painting of Mt. Fuji to Dr. Ba Maung. The photo shows the painting and the artist, Shunsuke Ryu.**



**Shwe Dagon pagoda in Rangoon.**

Agriculture in Burma, which had hitherto been almost choked to death because the Indian moneylenders held about 50 per cent of the farmland, will be soon resuscitated. Notwithstanding the damage caused by the war, Burma is reported to be harvesting a bumper crop of rice.

In Rangoon and other places, sugar refining, spinning, shipbuilding, rice milling, logging, and the motorcar industry are being rapidly reconstructed with the introduction of Japanese technique.

As for the mineral resources of the country, Hyogoro Sakurai, highest adviser to the Military Administration in Burma, stated: "There are plenty of natural resources in Burma, but Britain had not developed them to any appreciable extent in the past." The future of Burma is indeed bright.

It will be recalled that Burma was turned into ruins, having been subjected to the thoroughgoing "scorched earth" policy of the British Indian troops and the Chungking forces. However, within only four months following the occupation of Burma, the country showed rapid development in reconstruction work. Destroyed railways, shipping facilities, and other means of communication were soon restored to normalcy, not to mention the reconstruction of power plants. To the ruined cities and towns, the majority of the inhabitants returned shortly after the occupation of these areas by Nippon troops, which testifies to the confidence of the inhabitants in the Nippon troops and the existence of their spirit of cooperation.

Speaking from the cultural viewpoint, Burma is now entering the period of cultural revival. Under British oppression, Burma lost much of her original culture, retaining only the religious culture in the form of temples.

Accordingly, Burma had been in a dark age, culturally speaking. But with the annihilation of Anglo-American influence in Burma, the latent Burmese culture has come to the fore. Culturally, Burma is also starting its activity anew with the Burmese students studying in Nippon as the nucleus.

New Burma and the Burmese have shown rapid development under the motto of "Total Cooperation With Nippon."

# Cultural Ties Between Nippon And The South

NEED it be mentioned that one of the most distinctive features of the present Greater East Asia War is to be found in the oneness of combat and construction?

The spiritual and cultural union of the various races of Greater East Asia is indeed what constitutes the foundation of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere. This union will have to be realized first of all before vigorous activity can be attained in the fields of politics, economy, industry, and commerce.

When one examines this principle, he sees all too plainly that the full maintenance of cultural relations between Nippon and the various nations and races in the South is truly the most vital question of the day in East Asia and that the significance of this unity cannot be appraised too highly.

Of course, today this question of cultural unity is no more than in its first stage of solution, though, to be sure, work in this field is achieving great results. The greater part of the lively concrete activity in this field must be said to be a problem left for tomorrow.

THE following is a running picture of the present cultural relations between Nippon and the various countries and races of the South:

### *Spread Of Nippon Language*

As one of the expressions of the cultural relations now existing between the South and Nippon, we should not overlook the fervent interest being shown among all the southern races in the Nippon language. True understanding and true study of Japanese culture can come about only by knowing the language.

At the same time, the interest in the southern languages which has arisen in Nippon and the growing enthusiasm in the country with regard to the investigation of cultural conditions in the South are aspects which merit the closest attention.

The above trends, leading as they do to the higher stage of cultural inter-relationship, will have to be properly guided for they hold within themselves an extremely great significance.

In all the public elementary schools in the

*Bali dancers.*

Philippines which were opened on June 1, 1942, the old system was completely renovated by an educational plan for the Greater Philippines, consisting of six articles, and the Japanese language which had been pressingly demanded by the Filipinos in the past was included as a new subject.

In Malaya also, great interest in the Japanese language is being shown and in Shonan alone 10,000 elementary school children have already advanced sufficiently in their studies to be able to read compositions written in "katakana" or the Nippon alphabet. It has now been decided to use soon the textbooks of the national primary schools in Nippon for the education of these children in Malaya.

Then in Djawa, too, the Japanese-language fever has spread to every stratum of society. When the Nippon Military Administration there opened a Japanese language school in June, 1942, the applicants exceeded the anticipated number of 600 and totaled over 1,000.

ON the other hand, the organs in Nippon for investigation into southern conditions are to be found in every field of activity in great number, and these are all working in various ways to enable the people to grasp a true understanding of the various southern countries and races.

A plan to unify these investigation organs into one body is being considered. If this plan is materialized, the activities in this field will be further invigorated and increased results are expected.

### *Exchange Of Students, Teachers*

Already, the exchange of teachers and students is taking place with such countries as Thailand, French Indo-China, and Burma, as the simplest and most effective means of realizing cultural unity.

Between the Education Ministry of our ally, Thailand, and the Kokusai Gakuyu Kai (International Student Institute), in this country, a student exchange agreement was concluded in February, 1941, for the exchange of Nippon and Thai students.

By this agreement, the two countries will mutually exchange three students, besides which this country will invite five boy and two girl students every year from Thailand who will be aided in studying several years in Nippon in order that they may become a dynamic influence in the maintenance of friendly relations between Thailand and Nippon.

Furthermore, it was also agreed to invite 12 teachers of Thai middle and elementary schools every year to tour this country for about a month while an equal number of students from Nippon will visit Thailand to gain first-hand knowledge of conditions in that country.

Already three young students forming the first group of exchange students to Thailand have been selected from a total of 31 applicants. One will specialize in the study of the Thai language, another in the study of the modern history of Thailand, and the third in the study of tropical medicine over a period of three years.

Likewise with French Indo-China, steps were being taken from quite some time ago to establish cultural ties between that country and Nippon. In September, 1942, an agreement was at last

**A table of "KATAKANA" characters, the simplest form of written Japanese.**

**For convenience, the pronunciation is indicated in Roman letters.**

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ア | カ | サ | タ | ナ | ハ | マ | ヤ | ラ | ワ | ン | ガ | ザ | ダ | バ | パ |
| A | Ka | Sa | Ta | Na | Ha | Ma | Ya | Ra | Wa | N | Ga | Za | Da | Ba | Pa |
| イ | キ | シ | チ | ニ | ヒ | ミ | イ | リ | ヰ | | ギ | ジ | ヂ | ビ | ピ |
| I | Ki | Shi | Chi | Ni | Hi | Mi | (Y)i | Ri | (W)i | | Gi | Ji | Ji | Bi | Pi |
| ウ | ク | ス | ツ | ヌ | フ | ム | ユ | ル | ウ | | グ | ズ | ヅ | ブ | プ |
| U | Ku | Su | Tsu | Nu | Fu | Mu | Yu | Ru | (W)u | | Gu | Zu | Zu | Bu | Pu |
| エ | ケ | セ | テ | ネ | ヘ | メ | エ | レ | ヱ | | ゲ | ゼ | デ | ベ | ペ |
| E | Ke | Se | Te | Ne | He | Me | (Y)e | Re | (W)e | | Ge | Ze | De | Be | Pe |
| オ | コ | ソ | ト | ノ | ホ | モ | ヨ | ロ | ヲ | | ゴ | ゾ | ド | ボ | ポ |
| O | Ko | So | To | No | Ho | Mo | Yo | Ro | (W)o | | Go | Zo | Do | Bo | Po |

**Schools have quickly reopened in the South. Here are pupils busy with their lessons in (from left to right) Burma, Sumatra, and the Philippines.**

concluded for the exchange of students, for the invitation of F.I.C. youths and students, and for the exchange of tourist groups.

The first exchange of students will take place next spring, and it has been decided that the youths and students to be invited to this country should be under 19 in order that a clear impression of Nippon may be implanted into their youthful minds.

Besides the above, a plan already exists for the exchange of teachers between French Indo-China and Nippon. As the third exchange teacher, the foremost authority on classics in Nippon, Dr. Sueharu Umehara of Kyoto Imperial University, will visit F.I.C. on a lecture tour of about two months covering the subject, "On the Contributions of Nippon to the Study of Oriental Classics." At the same time, he will study the remains of the Han period on the northern frontier.

Among the students who have come to study in this country from Annam is a youth named Mei Chien. Ever since the entrance of Imperial forces into French Indo-China, this youth had contributed great service as an interpreter and guide. On the recommendation of the Nippon Army, he was invited to this country by the Education Office to study in Tokyo, the capital.

Besides this inter-relationship with F.I.C., there is the Nippon-Burma Cultural Society with its headquarters in Osaka which is now planning to invite a number of Burmese girl students to this country. It is to be expected that such visiting students from various regions in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere will increase yearly in number. The part which such projects will play in effecting a true understanding of Japanese culture is extremely great.

Although not as exchange students or exchange teachers, a great number of people have been sent from Nippon to study southern cultures or are at present in the South. Moreover, a number of plans have been made up for the dispatch of investigation groups formed by Nippon experts to survey the fields of medicine, science, history, art history, classics, and biology.

The South today is becoming a vital subject of study in the academic circles of Nippon. The results of research are indeed what will play a basic role in the creation of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

**What should be especially noted here is the fact that behind the brilliant activities of the Imperial forces is the work of the Army surgical staff which is offering a great contribution. Many tropical and endemic diseases have been overcome, as a result of which a great sensation has been created in the medical world.**

The day is not far distant when the medical science of Nippon will contribute in a bigger, more organized way to the welfare of the southern races.

AT the time when the scholars of the survey organizations are pioneering in the field of southern investigation, a Greater East Asia Scholastic Education Liaison Society has been established within the Education Office with Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida as president in order to unite the dispatched scholars.

In the society today, thoroughgoing study is being conducted in connection with the personnel to be dispatched, with the scholastic research groups, or with such concrete plans as the establishment of tropical medicine experimental stations.

In any case, the advance of the Japanese scholastic sphere to the South and the scholastic bond with the various experimental stations on the spot will without doubt play an epochal part in the establishment of a new culture in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

### *In Fields Of Culture And Art*

In the fields of culture and art, too, as in the field of scholarship, the tendency to contact the South is growing stronger day by day.

What should be mentioned here as one of the most notable events which took place recently is the Greater East Asia Writers' Conference assembling the foremost writers of East Asia which was held in Tokyo on November 3, 1942. The conference was sponsored by the Nippon Patriotic Literary Society and supported by the War and Navy Offices and the Board of Information.

From the South, the foremost writers from French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, the Philippines, Djawa, and other countries were invited, and the writers of all of East Asia met in a single hall with the writers of this country. Thus assembled in the Dai Toa Kaikan, the writers discussed the theory of the revival of Greater East Asia's culture surrounding the central subject of the establishment of a cultural co-prosperity sphere.

The three Burmese delegates were selected long before the others. They include U Teimon, editor-in-chief of the weekly Sandra and prominent figure in the Burmese literary world; U Lareus who recently translated the four war novels of Ash'hei Hino, the noted Japanese writer, into the Burmese language to pioneer the way for post-war literature in Burma; and Dagong Kinkinley, foremost among Burma's women writers.

Other writers of Thailand, French Indo-China, and other countries in the South were quickly selected and sent to the conference headquarters in this country.

Not only in the field of literature, but also in the fields of music and art such projects are now being planned. Consequently, the day when all the artists of Greater East Asia will unite to work for their common cause is not very far off.

The encouragement of cultural friendship through exhibitions and shows and the interchange of culture through the media offered by museums and art galleries are being projected in various districts of East Asia. Some of these projects have already been materialized and it may be enlightening to examine a few of them here.

The Saigon branch of the Nippon Embassy in F.I.C. has now decided to construct a Nippon Hall within the city park in which it will abandon the past practise undertaken by such projects of presenting samples only and will work to introduce the best products from various parts of the country.

Furthermore, at Bangkok, the capital of Thailand, a Thai-Nippon Culture Hall will be constructed, and the Thai Government is already reported to have offered the use of the wing north of the palace in Bangkok. Tateru Yanazawa who is to be the first manager of this hall recently went on a trip of inspection and has now returned home.

A cultural agreement was concluded by the Nippon and Thai Governments on October 28, 1942.

In our own country also, it has been decided to construct a Greater East Asia Resource Hall and a Greater East Asia Library in Tokyo in order to give the people a true understanding of the various countries and races in the South.

In this connection, a strong wish is being voiced in various quarters of the country for the construction of a Southern Culture Library and a Southern Museum, as a result of which these too may come into being in the near future.

Every cultural question of Nippon today, as for instance the question of reforming the language and simplifying the usage of characters, is related in some way to the life of the people in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

### *Complicated Problem Of Religion*

The most vital among the various cultural problems of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere and, at the same time, one with an extremely complicated nature is the problem of religion.

We say the South as if it were a single area, but if we were to separate it religiously into wide groups, there is roughly the Buddhist group of the continent, the Muslim group of the southern islands, and the Christian group of the Philippines.

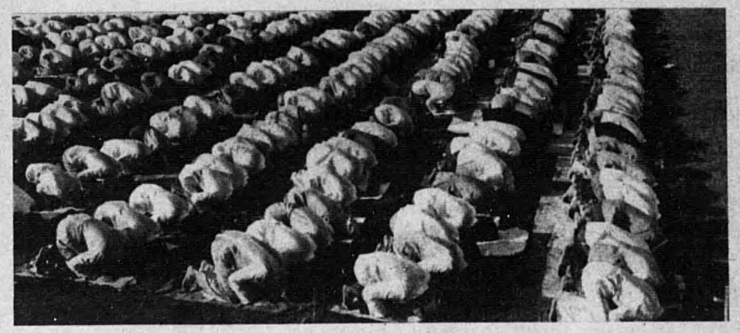
However, in Malaya, which forms part of the continent and which has been termed a Buddhist sphere, the Malays who comprise the majority of the population are Muslims.

In French Indo-China, which too is included in the Buddhist sphere, the 16,000,000 Annamese who comprise three-fifths of the population are Buddhists of the Chinese denomination.

The Buddhism of Cambodia and Laos, together with the Buddhism of Thai and Burma, belongs to the Ceylon denomination and has 34,000,000 adherents.

The Muslim religion with a total of 60,000,000 followers constitutes the largest religious group in the South.

The Christian religion has but 4,000,000 followers and is the smallest religious group in respect to number. However, considering the life and



Muslims of Dyakarta (Batavia) praying at the end of their long "Puasa" (fast).

culture which are related to it, we must admit that it is a vital complement in the religious organization of the South.

Need it be mentioned that Buddhism, Mohammedanism, and Christianity, and their various subsidiary denominations all command the spiritual lives of the indigenes within their respective spheres of influence and contribute a distinctive color to their respective cultures?

Deducing from the basic spirit of the project for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, we have already a general idea of what the religion of Greater East Asia must be like.

It need not be pointed out here that the non-Asiatic phases of faith and religious activities will have to be abolished and that religions resembling superstitions or with low standards of faith will have to be enlightened.

**At the same time, however, ample protection, springing from a full understanding of their true natures, must be given the religions of the various races in the South.**

Together with the gradual materialization of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, the religious workers within the Greater East Asia area are powerfully cooperating from their own standpoint.

In Nippon, in order to bind the whole wide area of Greater East Asia through religion and in order to build a foundation for the co-prosperity of the area through a religious union, as well as to mobilize the religious phase of the Asia construction movement, the Koa (Rising Asia) Religious Alliance was established in April, 1942, uniting Shintoism, Buddhism, and Christianity into one organization.

The new organization has now decided to appoint a survey committee of about 100 members representing all the related scholastic fields in order to establish speedily a basic policy for carrying out the alliance's work. At present, it has been decided to divide the body into five branches, each with a sub-committee of specialists, which will undertake a basic survey.

The Koa Religious Alliance is now making preparations to invite over 100 representatives of religious bodies in various countries of Greater East Asia in spring, 1943, to hold a Conference for the Coordination of Religions in the Construction of Greater East Asia.

There is no need here to note that this conference will be the biggest event yet in the history of religion in East Asia.

The participating religions will include Shintoism, Buddhism, Christianity, and Mohammedanism, while the participants from the South will come from Thailand, French Indo-China, Burma, India, the Philippines, Malaya, and the various islands of the East Indies. Other participants will include representatives of powerful religious bodies in every other region within the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

The aim of the conference will be to discuss various religious activities for the realization of friendship through religion and cooperation in the work of constructing the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

The Filipino representatives have already been appointed by the vice-bishop of the Manila diocese. The Filipino authorities, furthermore, have decided to take this opportunity to dispatch a number of noted cultural leaders to work for cultural liaison with various quarters in Nippon.

The Dai Nippon Buddhist Youths' Alliance, at the same time, is planning to sponsor the organization of a Greater East Asia Buddhist Youths' Alliance in Tokyo in May, 1943.

The real movement for the above will be started following the passage of the necessary resolutions in the rally.

Besides the previously mentioned large-scale movements for religious collaboration, other religious movements aimed at the construction of Greater East Asia are being vigorously undertaken among the various countries and races of the South.

These movements are expressing themselves in the form of large unions of religionists or in the form of numerous plans for the attainment of friendship with Nippon. Among the projects of the above nature recently reported in the newspapers is the wholesale union of Christians in Djawa. In July several thousand Christians assembled in Djawa and organized the Greater East Asia Christian Union. At the same time, numerous Muslims assembled in the city to form the Greater East Asia Union of Muslims. The above newly-formed bodies then immediately undertook their new tasks.

Religious relationship with the Buddhist nation of Thailand is also being fully maintained by various quarters in this country. One of the biggest evidences of the newly-born religious bond between Nippon and Thailand is the report that the ashes of Buddha which are now in the Bangkok museum will be presented by the Thai people to the people of Nippon. The Dai Nippon Buddhist Association is now conducting large-scale discussions on the manner of reception and on the method of preservation subsequently.

**The union of Nippon and Thailand as the two largest Buddhist nations in East Asia will have the deepest significance in regard to the conduct of the religious movement in East Asia.**

**Henceforth, the friendly relationship between the Buddhist believers of the two countries will have to be further expressed through various forms.**

The principal of the Far East Academy in Hanoi, French Indo-China, will come to this country on the invitation of the Dai Nippon Buddhist Association for a stay of about a month and a half. It is hoped that in view of the times this visit will play a big part in strengthening the ties between the Buddhists of French Indo-China and Nippon. While in Nippon, the distinguished visitor will deliver lectures at the Buddhist Kaikan, at Tokyo Imperial University, and elsewhere and will work to introduce the Buddhism of the South.

The International Buddhist Association recently gathered the best of Nippon Buddhist art works and making photographic reproductions, sent them to the Buddhists of French Indo-China in order to contribute to the establishment of amity between Nippon and F.I.C. In reply to this favor, a number of books on Buddhism in the Annamese language were recently sent from F.I.C. to this country.

The Djawa Military Administration established a Muslim cultural library and a Muslim cultural experimental station in Batavia. At the time when the study of Mohammedanism and of the Mohammedans has become a pressing question in connection with the establishment of a Muslim policy based on the ideal of Asia co-prosperity, the organized study of Muslim culture through these facilities on the spot is being viewed with high expectation.

The above two newly-created facilities are placed directly under the control of the cultural education department of the Military Administration. Besides becoming powerful directors of the Muslim world in the East Indies, they constitute a formidable organization with 60 members including investigators. The establishment of the two new organs has been welcomed warmly by the Muslims who feel a deep sense of gratitude for the respect and understanding shown their religion by this step.

The religion bureau of the Nippon Education Office is today projecting the establishment of a policy for the educational culture of the South and is earnestly undertaking surveys in this field before the advance of various religious organizations from Nippon to the South.

Education, culture, and religion—three fields in which a cultural relationship exists between Nippon and the various countries and races of the South have been considered and some concrete phases have been mentioned.

The movement for cultural inter-relationship in the work for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere has now arrived at a stage when it is about to enter a period of powerful concrete activities.

**At such a time as this, the establishment recently of the Greater East Asia Office in the Nippon Government has infinite significance.**

This organ was newly born in order to see the culmination of the Greater East Asia War and the realization of the project for the creation of a Greater East Asia.

All matters related to politics, economy, and culture in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere will henceforth be completely unified within this body. As a result, all cultural activities will naturally be included within this body. We may thus say that the cultural phase of the Asia construction movement has now been completely organized.

# '2 Guardian Deities'

By Mitsuru Manno

This was one of the paintings displayed in the 28th Inten Art Exhibition (September, 1942). Concerning it, the artist has the following to say:

"The painting shows two of the Shitenno, or Four Devas. In later years the Shitenno, the nation's guardian deities, have usually been represented in motion, but I have preferred to go back to the earliest sources and, with the aid of imagination, have sought to depict these beneficent deities as being lithe and lissom and in a serene mood. The Shitenno in the main hall of the Horyuji temple and the paintings on the lacquered doors of the Tamamushi-no-Zushi in the same temple have been most valuable reference materials."

The artist, Mitsuru Manno, was born in Tokyo in 1902. After graduating from the Kyoto Academy of Fine Arts, he studied under Yukihiko Yasuda and is today winning acclaim for his distinctive style.

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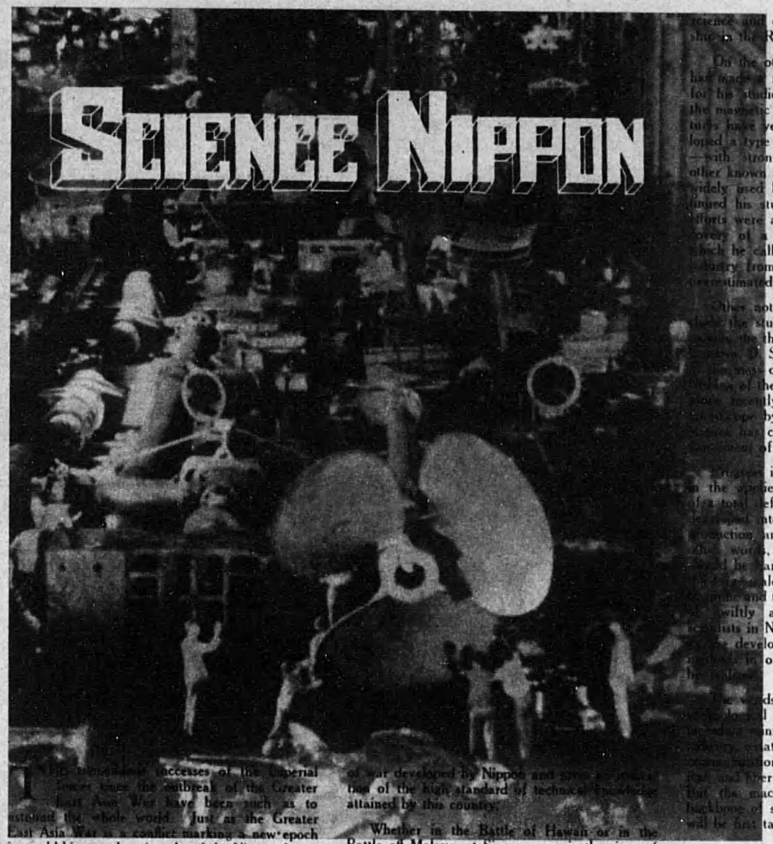


successes of the Imperial [illegible] since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War have been such as to astound the whole world. Just as the Greater East Asia War is a conflict marking a new epoch in world history, the triumphs of the Nippon forces on land, sea, and in the air are unparalleled in the annals of warfare.

All this is of tourse due to the wonderful fighting spirit shown by the officers and men of the armed forces under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor and to the firm unity of the 100-million people of the country.

At the same time, however, the contributions of Nippon science to the successes in the war should not be forgotten. This aspect of the Greater East Asia War—a conflict in which the power of Nippon science has been fully manifested to the whole world—is worthy of special attention.

Arms are said to be a composite representation of the latest scientific knowledge possessed by any country at a given time. The special guns used by the Nippon Army in the attack on Singapore, a base which the British had held since the beginning of the 19th century and had fortified to the point of impregnability, showed what Nippon science was capable of.

Built after careful designing and planning, the guns performed with devastating effect where any other gun made and built under the accepted standards of metallurgy would have proved useless. Impenetrable barriers were blasted away by means of a weapon that had been forged with the knowledge obtained through persistent and painstaking scientific research. Powerful as this weapon is, it represents only one of the numerous appliances [illegible] of war developed by Nippon and [illegible] of the high standard of technical [illegible] attained by this country.

Whether in the Battle of Hawaii or in the Battle off Malaya, at Singapore or in the siege of Hongkong, in the Battles off the Solomons or in the Battle of the Coral Sea, or yet again in the Aleutians, in the Indian Ocean, off the South African coast or in the wide Pacific, the tremendous successes of our Army, Navy, and air forces are nothing but the fruits of the scientific, technological, and industrial development of Nippon.

But the war still remains to be fought. A review of the scientific and technological progress made by Nippon and a glimpse into the general situation in the industrial field are given below to present one of the most important aspects of wartime Nippon:

The progress of science in Nippon began at a very early stage in the nation's history of 2,600 years, but barely a century has passed since the introduction and development of modern natural sciences into the country. The advances of Nippon science during that short interval were astounding. In the field of pure science, for instance, several score discoveries and studies of worldwide importance were made in the short period of 50 years.

A few of the more remarkable include the "Theory on the Structure of the Atom" by Hantaro Nagaoka, D. Sc., world-famous physicist, who has made numerous contributions to academic knowledge. This theory, advanced in 1904, formed the basis on which Rutherford and Bohr were able to perfect their theory on the structure of the atom with a positive nucleus. Dr. Nagaoka's contribution was a lasting monument to [illegible] obtained for him honorary membership in the Royal Physical Society at London.

On the other hand, Mitsutaro Honda, D. Sc., has made a reputation in world academic circles for his studies in steel. His investigations into the magnetic properties of steel at high temperatures have yet to be rivaled. In 1917 he developed a type of steel—called K.S. magnetic steel—with stronger magnetic properties than any other known at that time. This was subsequently widely used by the industries. Dr. Honda continued his studies, however, and his unremitting efforts were again rewarded in 1933 by the discovery of a still more powerful magnetic steel which he called new K.S. steel. The benefits to industry from Dr. Honda's studies can never be overestimated.

Other noteworthy contributions to science include the studies in television by Kenjiro Takayanagi, the theory on nuclear attraction by Hideki Yukawa, D. Sc., the studies on the determination of the mass of the neutron (1937) by Dr. Hideo Yukawa of the Physico-Chemical Laboratories, and more recently the completion of an electronic microscope by Yasushi Kimura. Indeed, Nippon has contributed immeasurably to the advancement of knowledge.

[illegible] in pure science is naturally reflected in the applied sciences. For the establishment of a total defense state, theories must at once be applied into technological methods for greater production and efficiency in the industries. In other words, the results of scientific research must be harnessed for production and, through considerable increase of productive power, the material and technological aspects of defense must be swiftly and completely materialized. All scientists in Nippon are concentrating their efforts on the development of new and better industrial methods in order that the national policies may be realized.

[illegible]ds "production through scientific and technical knowledge" cover a wide sphere, [illegible]ning, steel production, the machinery [illegible]ation, shipbuilding, transportation and communication enterprises, the electrical, chemical, [illegible]er industries, agriculture, and fisheries. But the machinery industry, which forms the backbone of so many other productive industries, will be first taken up for consideration.

### *Machinery Industry*

The machinery industry may be said to hold the key to the development and expansion of the industries of any country. The fact that the rise or fall of a nation is dependent to a great extent on the development of the machinery industry has been amply demonstrated in World War I and in World War II. As a result, the machinery industry holds a position of prime importance in any nation, being the direct source of arms, such as guns, airplanes, tanks, motorcars, and ships, while supplying all kinds of machinery for the mechanization and subsequent increase of productive capacity of other industries, such as mining, iron manufacture, chemical production, and power generation.

Nippon's machinery industry, in addition to encouraging the production of iron and non-ferrous metals in the country, has made phenomenal progress since the Manchurian Incident. Although production figures cannot be published here, there were 17,000 factories producing machinery in Nippon in 1938. Subsequent expansion of this industry can be well imagined from this figure.

The mission of the machinery industry in wartime is to manufacture industrial machinery of high precision and efficiency. Since the outbreak of World War II, Nippon's machinery industry has been amply fulfilling the requirements for high speed, high precision, and durable machines and tools despite the impossibility of importing tech-

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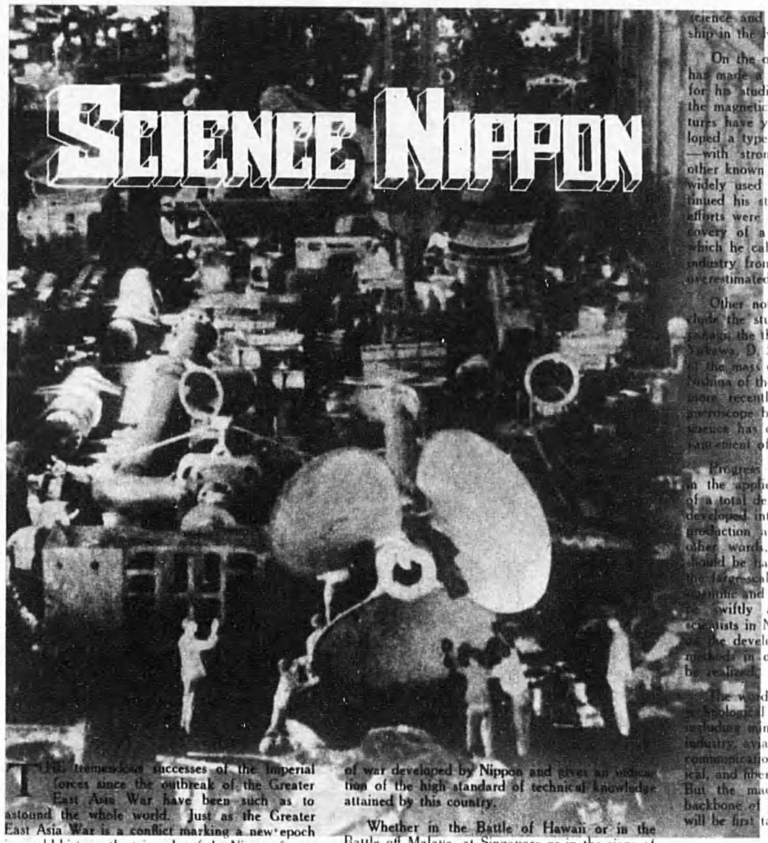


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nique from other countries. Among the industrial machinery of unparalleled performance produced in Nippon are universal grinders, turret lathes, and metal cutters.

As for motors, aircraft engines of exceptionally light weight but developing tremendous power, as well as efficient motorcar engines, diesel engines, and marine engines, are being produced in endless numbers. The performance standard of these motors is equal, if not superior, to their foreign counterparts. In the field of instruments, high precision optical measuring instruments and fine electrical meters are being made, showing the high standard of excellence attained by Nippon's precision instrument manufacturing industry.

In the phase of industrial management also, rationalization is being introduced through modern management methods and by the employment of the focalization policy.

A few words will be said here about the Hitachi Seisakusho (or Hitachi, Ltd.), one of the foremost machinery manufacturers in Nippon. Ever since its establishment over 30 years ago, the sole aim of the company has been to extend Nippon technique to the entire world. The company has grown into an organization with a capital of ¥360-million. Its products not only fill domestic requirements, but are being exported in large quantities to overseas markets.

The discoveries made by the company are represented by 838 patents and 3,239 utility model patents and, as for the quality of its products, they are equal, if not superior, to foreign machinery. In addition, the company maintains educational facilities for the training of technicians and research workers. Among them are a workers' school, a technical school, and several young men's schools, totaling over a dozen. In a word, the company is a first class concern of its kind in the world.

The Hitachi concern is but one of many similar companies that make up Nippon's industrial strength. Since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, industry in Nippon has made vast quantitative and qualitative growth for the night-and-day production of modern war appliances, fine warships, and unsurpassed aircraft as the first line of defense on the home front.

### *Shipbuilding*

The first requirement for a nation to become a great shipbuilder is that its industries have attained the highest level of development. This is because shipbuilding is a composite industry that depends on over 30 different industries for supplies. Over 70 different materials are required in building a ship. Naturally the construction of vessels is possible only in a country where the manufacturing industries have made balanced development.

The progress of shipbuilding in Nippon owes much to the first World War, when the country rose to prominence in world shipping circles. It is now generally accepted that shipbuilding technique in Nippon has reached the highest level in the world. As the progress and advance of the shipping industry has been always demanded in Nippon regardless of peace or war, the technique of building ships has been steadily raised. Especially now, when autarchy is being established in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere stretching 20,000 kilometers east to west and 10,000 kilometers north to south, the demand for ship bottoms has grown enormously. Under the circumstances, further impetus has been given to Nippon's shipbuilding industry.

However, when the construction of large numbers of ships is necessary as at the present time, it is often the case that quality suffers and shipbuilding technique comes to a standstill or even retrogresses due to the importance attached to quantity production. But strange to say, no sign of technical retrogression is witnessed in Nippon. This must be considered as another sign of the out-and-out superiority and firm basis of Nippon shipbuilding technique. Credit also goes to the contributing industries, whose development has kept pace with the shipbuilding industry, as well as to the equipment at shipyards and the management methods employed by the industry. Above all comes shipbuilding technique, which held and still maintains the highest level in the world.

Experts agree that the shipbuilding technique of any nation can be gauged by an examination of that country's merchant vessels. The fine performance of Nippon merchantmen built during the past few years testifies to the rapid strides made by Nippon shipbuilding technique in recent years.

A few examples may be cited to prove the point. Formerly an average of 35 days were required for the Yokohama-New York line even by fast British steamers. In 1930, when the Osaka Shosen Kaisha added this line to its scheduled runs, the distance was negotiated by one of its express liners in only 25 days, thus setting a proud example for vessels of that time.

**As a result, the shipping supremacy of the United States and Britain in the Pacific was broken and the way opened for the appearance of a fleet of speedy trans-Pacific merchant ships. Eventually, 88 per cent of the ships on the New York run were Nippon vessels.**

The same could be said of the Australian run and near sea lines, where regardless of whether they were passenger ships, cargo ships with passenger accommodation, or pure cargo ships, Nippon vessels can load more cargo, are faster, safer, more powerful, newer, and are manned by better crews.

The number and quality of the ships have constantly improved. Especially with regard to propelling machinery, said to be the heart of the ship, Nippon's progress has been exceptional. With the widespread use of diesel, semi-diesel, kerosene, and gasoline engines, and the consequent expansion of internal combustion engine factories, diesel engines developing over 10,000 horsepower have been made and used on ships. The types of engines, moreover, are of distinct Nippon design.

Another fact that shows the high level of Nippon shipbuilding is the extensive use of electric propelling machinery on ships. In the field of steam propelling machinery, fine turbines and boilers of Nippon design are being made. Other characteristics of Nippon shipbuilding technique is the wider use of electric appliances and instruments on ships, together with the scientific distribution of steel in constructing hulls. The composite result of these improvements and innovations are ships that are better than any other in the world.

Nippon's superiority in building merchant ships also applies to the construction of warships and other vessels. Construction technique for men-of-war is far ahead of the standard attained by such industrial nations as the United States, Britain, Germany, and France.

The Government is now engaged in the repletion and enlargement of the merchant fleet through the unification of facilities used in building merchant ships and warships. Its endeavors have been assisted to a great extent by the solution of a big problem—supplies of steel. Since abundant resources of iron ore have been secured in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, Nippon can now proceed unhampered with her plans for more shipping and better shipbuilding technique.

Especially as it is possible that a composite shipbuilding program covering the entire Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere may be started in the future, thus promising further wide-scale activity for Nippon shipbuilders, it is believed that further technical progress will be witnessed. Such a program, moreover, would also serve to strike fear into the enemy camp.

### *Communications, Public Works, Electric Engineering*

Progress in communications, civil engineering, and electric engineering will next be described, as achievements in the three fields provide the best indication of the scientific and technological advancement of Nippon.

Railways in Nippon have expanded from zero to over 37,000 kilometers (1939) in the past 70 years. That this development has been phenomenal can be well proved by the following comparative figures:

| | Kilometers of railways per 100 square kilometers of territory |
|---|---|
| U.S.S.R. | 0.4 |
| U.S.A. | 1.8 |
| Italy | 5.5 |
| Nippon | 6.5 |

As seen in the above table, railway development in Nippon concedes nothing to other first class powers. As for qualitative development, which is usually represented by the length of electrified railways, Nippon ranks in the topmost class.

The expansion of railways in Nippon is all the more remarkable when considered in the light of the fact that enormous sums of money had to be spent and considerable technical difficulties overcome in extending the network owing to the mountainous nature of the country.

More recently, an unprecedented engineering project was completed by Nippon in the very midst of war. This is none other than the Kammon submarine tunnel, the completion of which gives striking proof of the superiority of Nippon engineering technique.

In the field of communications engineering, Nippon is also forging ahead. The first steps toward the materialization of a plan for building a direct Tokyo-Berlin railway are reported to have been taken. The project, which calls for the operation of a railway from the capital of Nippon to the capital of Germany, a distance of over 16,600 kilometers, is expected to meet innumerable political and technical difficulties. However, the fact that Nippon science is embarking on this huge undertaking with full knowledge of the hardships ahead must be considered as another sign of the confidence held by Nippon engineers.

Television in Nippon.

### *Aircraft (1941)*

Everyone knows that the air force has contributed prominently to nearly all of the major Nippon successes in the Greater East Asia War.

Aircraft, as a weapon of three-dimensional warfare, perhaps incorporates the latest developments of science more than anything else.

The history of the airplane is barely 35 years old. But it should be remembered that in 1894, or 14 years before the Wright brothers succeeded in flying at Kitty Hawk, Chuhachi Ninomiya had completed the models of two types of airplanes. However, it is true that the adoption of aircraft for military use in Nippon came several years later than in other countries.

The fact that Nippon now ranks among the world's most foremost aviation nations despite this delay must be regarded as a result of the flawless cooperation of the Government and people with the armed forces, while at the same time revealing the scientific capability of the Nippon race.

When the China Emergency broke out in 1937, the Nippon air force resolutely carried out bombing attacks across the sea on the continent, thus establishing an important record in the world annals of mechanical flight. Moreover, in May, 1938, when the "Kokenki" or experimental plane designed by the aircraft research department of Tokyo Imperial University flew for three consecutive days, making 29 laps on a circular course and staying 62 hours in the air, two world records were established—one for long distance flight and the other for speed over a 10,000-kilometer course. Significant about the experimental plane's performance was that all of the materials going into its construction, down to the last rivet, were home made.

The high standard of Nippon aviation technique was more than amply testified to by the above facts, but further proof was forthcoming. This was none other than the round-the-world flight of the NIPPON, during which many new records were set up. The flight of the NIPPON served once and for all to impress the world with the high standard attained by Nippon science and elicited the unstinted praise of all nations.

There had been seven round-the-world flights up to the time of the NIPPON plane's flight, but none of them equaled that of the NIPPON in scale. The distance covered in this record-breaking air jaunt was 53,000 kilometers, embracing two oceans and five continents. This tremendous distance was flown by the NIPPON without a single mishap.

Another significant point about the flight is the fact that it was carried out by a private organization. This proved that the aviation industry in Nippon had reached a standard of development surpassing the world level and that, in piloting technique also, Nippon had nothing to learn but much to teach to the world. At the same time, the reserve power of warring Nippon was manifested to all nations, in addition to which the power of Science Nippon was made universally known.

Other examples of the high standard of Nippon aviation are not difficult to seek. The unparalleled results achieved by the Nippon Army air force in the Nomonhan Incident when 1,340 Soviet planes were shot down, and the speed record established by the "Kamikaze" in the Asia-Europe flight in which a distance of 5,357 kilometers was covered in the actual flying time of 51 hours 19 minutes 23 seconds are but two of many other achievements that could be cited.

Development has also been swift in the field of civilian airways. Airlines radiate from Tokyo to the main cities of Nippon Proper, Manchoukuo, China, French Indo-China, and Thai. The longest is the southern airline joining Yokohama with Saipan and Palau and stretching further south to distant Yalut and Timor.

One should not forget, however, that the glorious achievements of Nippon aviation were made possible by the unremitting efforts of draftsmen, and workmen with hammers and grinders, laboring silently but steadily for the advancement of technique. Another feature of Nippon industry is the high standard of manufacture maintained by the civilian aviation industry, a fact which has drawn the attention of the world as another manifestation of Nippon's scientific superiority.

As necessary materials for the aviation industry have been secured through the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, the Nippon aircraft industry, favored with unsurpassed scientific strength and well-trained personnel, is expected by all to make an epochal development in the future.

### *Board Of Technology*

Technical progress and the general situation in a few of the more important industries of Nippon have been described in the foregoing paragraphs, in which an attempt was also made to show the industrial power of the country. A few words will be added on the organization of scientific circles in Nippon, together with a new order for science and plans for technical mobilization.

The Nippon Government has taken up the matter of creating a new order for science and technology as a basic national policy and, as a result of continued study with the help of experts in various fields, has established the Board of Technology as a central organ in order to promote scientific and technological progress in the speediest manner possible.

The mission of the Board of Technology is to readjust the scientific and technological organizations in the country, whose development had been thwarted by the limitations of individualism, for the establishment of a total war structure. While raising the technological standard of Nippon to a still higher level, the Board of Technology will also endeavor to secure the advantageous position of scientific independence for the country and hopes thereby to establish a scientific system purely Nipponese in nature to fulfil the requirements of the autarchic sphere within the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

In other words, the board will endeavor to materialize the enforcement of the productive capacity expansion program built on a firm technological basis and on a system of perfect coordination among the Government, research facilities, and production organs.

At the same time, the extension of inquiry and research into basic technical problems and investigations for the industrialization of processes will be fostered, while the utilization of the results of investigation and the establishment of training institutes for research workers will be systematically materialized.

In addition, basic research into the resources and local conditions of the countries within the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere will be extended for the completion of a Nipponized system of science and technology within the area.

This epoch-making establishment of an epoch-making new order in scientific and technological circles in Nippon is bound to result in the rapid development and advancement of Nippon industries and is expected to contribute in a big way toward world scientific progress in the near future.

# KAMMON TUNNEL

SCIENCE Nippon in wartime has attained the distinction of building the world's first two undersea tunnels. One of them, built by the Government Railways for trains beneath the Kammon (Shimonoseki-Moji) strait, was opened for traffic in the fall of 1942.

Boring operations for the other tunnel, now being built by the Home Office for the national highway in the same strait slightly east of the railway submarine tunnel, were completed in the summer of 1942. Government engineers have since been putting finishing touches on the bore and expect to open the tunnel for highway traffic some time in 1945.

It is significant that Nippon has effected and is effecting these enormous engineering projects during the height of the China Emergency and in the midst of the Greater East Asia War. This fact is one of the many instances to disprove foreign observers' contentions that "Nippon has worn herself out by five years of warfare in China."

**Tunnels beneath waterways are not lacking in the world, but it remained for Nippon engineers to build the first two tunnels beneath the seabed.**

As the result the island of Kyushu has been linked with Honshu, the largest island in the archipelago forming the Empire of Nippon.

Construction on the submarine railway tunnel got under way at its western portal in Moji in September, 1936. It was a ¥24-million project requiring 2-million man-days. The tunnel opened for traffic is a single track bore. The Government Railways embarked in June, 1941, on the construction of another tunnel, running parallel with the original bore.

This second bore is being built about 20 meters west of the original bore, and when completed in 1944 will be used expressly for the traffic of eastbound trains and the original bore for the traffic of westbound trains. For the time being the present single track bore will absorb all the traffic across the strait.

This submarine tunnel is approximately 1,300 meters long from shore to shore but when the approaches that incline toward both portals are added, the total length slightly exceeds 7 kilometers.

**Besides being the world's first tunnel beneath the seabed, it is easily one of the most remarkable engineering feats in the world for sheer magnitude, difficulty of construction, and the complexity of the geological formation with which the engineers had to grapple.**

The last named characteristic, namely the geological complexity which is always encountered in all engineering projects in Nippon, was particularly noticeable in the strata beneath the Kammon strait. There is good reason for this.

Photograph approved by the Shimonoseki fortified zone commander.

Geologists are inclined to believe that the island known as Kyushu was in the forgotten past a peninsula abutting on Honshu, and that the Kammon region, forming a small neck till then, sank during the period of geological upheavals and became a strait separating Kyushu from Honshu.

As is the case with all geological depressions, the strata beneath the Kammon strait are far from uniform, there being porphyry, schist, igneous and sedimentary rocks, and afflorescent granite sandwiching the dislocations in between.

This fact became steadily established as Government engineers made an exhaustive survey of the geological strata beneath the strait. In addition to test bores made with machines mounted on floating cages, two engineers from the Railway Minister's secretariat ,created several "artificial earthquakes" to diagnose the seabed. Each finding was recorded by special seismographs magnifying the tremors 50,000 times. Furthermore, a midget submarine was operated to sound the seabed.

The Railway Office's Shimonoseki bureau of structural improvement, which was entrusted with the task of building the tunnel, first bored two vertical shafts at the Komorie (Moji) and Deshimachi (Shimonoseki) portals in October, 1936.

### *Work On Driftway*

From the bases of these two shafts construction began on the driftway, a small diameter tunnel, 2.5 meters by 2.5 meters, serving as a test bore as well as a drain for the tunnel proper.

Government engineers attached considerable importance to and paid minute attention to this driftway inasmuch as it was bound to determine the extent of the technical difficulties to be encountered in the construction of the tunnel proper.

The boring gang, working its way westward from the Deshimachi (Shimonoseki) portal, had gone 200 meters from the starting point when it encountered the first dislocation, which was surmounted without much difficulty. Upon advancing 220 meters further west, the gang encountered unusually soft ground, from which considerable subterranean water seeped into the bore.

Approximately 60 cubic meters of sand caved into the bore portion together with the water. The engineers in charge accordingly had to resort to cementation, which required 100,000 bags of Portland cement in order to consolidate the unsound formation. It took the eastern gang nearly a year to conquer a 200-meter stretch of unsound geological formation.

Construction on the vertical shaft at the Komorie (Moji) portal began on October 7, 1936. Due to unusually unsound geology and the abundance of subterranean water it took the tunnel borers about a year to complete this shaft, and not until April 26, 1938, was the western gang able to commence on the driftway.

The western gang made faster progress, completing its assigned portion ahead of the eastern gang, despite the later start the former had made. In all it took the Government Railways two years and eight months to complete the driftway. This alone required 120,000 man-days, or an outlay of ¥1,300,000.

### *Goto First To Conceive Tunnel*

The idea of linking Kyushu with a submarine railway tunnel was first conceived by the late Count Shimpei Goto, when he was governor of the Railway Board (forerunner of the present Railway Office) in 1911. The count, realizing the steady westward expansion of Nippon's industrial belt, recognized the necessity of spanning the Kammon strait either with a suspension bridge or a submarine tunnel.

Count Goto had previously instructed Dr. Isamu Hiroi, then a professor of Tokyo Imperial University and an authority on suspension bridges, and Dr. Sakuro Tanabe, now professor emeritus of Kyoto Imperial University and an authority on railway tunnels, to investigate the possibility of bridge or tunnel construction.

Dr. Tanabe, together with Ryuji Yamada, who later became director of the Railway Office's bureau of track improvement, examined the seabed beneath the Kammon strait for four years and saw his way clear to building a tunnel from Shimonoseki to Moji via Hikoshima. In 1912 Dr. Tanabe submitted a report to the Government.

His plan called for the construction of a seven-mile tunnel beneath the strait as well as the approaches from both shores at an approximate cost of ¥13-million.

Dr. Hiroi submitted his plan of building a ¥20,400,000 suspension bridge with sufficient clearance for any vessel across the Hayatomo Narrows, the narrowest portion of the strait, in 1914. The Railway Office, following comparative study, decided in 1918 on the tunnel plan.

In 1919 the Government succeeded in having the 41st Diet session pass the ¥18-million tunnel project under a 10-year program. Because of the exceptional rise in commodity prices due to World War I, it became evident that even ¥30-million would not build the tunnel. The project was shelved indefinitely.

Dr. Tanabe, who had toured through Europe and America at the request of the Railway Office, reported that the Kammon submarine tunnel was not only indispensable but could be executed with absolute certainty of success. Although the Government again succeeded in having the Diet pass the project in 1922, the Great Kanto Earthquake of 1923 put a snag on the project for the second time.

After many ups and downs the Railway Office finally decided on the project in 1929, but actual construction had yet to wait until 1936 because of various obstacles.

### *Methods Of Construction*

Briefly speaking, the methods of construction for the eastern half of the tunnel, which passes through comparatively sound rock formations, were almost identical with those used in boring tunnels on land, except in a section where a bad dislocation caused the seepage of an enormous volume of subterranean water, threatening to cave in the bored portion. In that section the engineers had recourse to cementation or to the freezing process in which the leaking water was frozen by ammonia gas.

The western half makes a striking contrast to the eastern half in that the tunnel passes through unsound strata comprising something like afflorescent granite. There the shield method was used. This was the first time that the shield method was ever used in Nippon.

In view of the shell strata within the clay granite, the compressed air used to push the shields into place was sucked in by soft clay at times, creating large holes four or five meters in diameter above the top of the shields. On such occasions, operations were suspended in order to inject calcium chloride and to reinforce the seabed with rocks and clay from the sea surface so as to prevent unnecessary escape of air. Altogether 2,000 cubic meters of rock and 3,000 cubic meters of clay were dumped into the sea for this purpose.

On July 10, 1941, an electric button pressed by Dr. Gotaro Ogawa, then Railway Minister, at the Railway Office, removed the last obstacle in the tunnel, signifying the completion of boring operations. Thus far the Government Railways had used 620,000 bags of Portland cement, 13,000 tons of steel, and an outlay of ¥21-million.

Railway engineers then laid the tracks, strung the overhead wire, and put in huge conduits for power lines. The rails laid were of the "jointless type," having been electrically welded from end to end.

On June 11, 1942, the first electric train made its official test run and about a month later the tunnel was opened for freight traffic. Because a complete revision of nationwide train schedules was involved, the Government Railways had to wait until some time in October to open the tunnel for passenger traffic as well.

As for the paralleled bore whose construction has been going on since June, 1941, the engineers in charge have been working with much greater confidence, aided by the experiences gained in the first bore.

### *Much Credit To Kugimiya*

Considerable credit should be given to Iwao Kugimiya, D. Eng., who for nearly four years directed the construction of the tunnel as the director of the Railway Office's Shimonoseki bureau of construction. Under his intelligent leadership, construction was completed within the estimated time in spite of numerous obstacles.

Upon seeing the bore completed in June, 1941, he retired from the first line of the Government Railways in order to make room for younger talent. His name will deservedly rank with those of the great engineers of the century.

### *Submarine Highway Tunnel*

The ¥18-million national highway tunnel beneath the Hayatomo Narrows of the Kammon strait, which the Home Office expects to open for motor and pedestrian traffic some time in 1945, has distinct features all its own.

This tube, which will house a double-decker road, will extend some 4 kilometers from end to end and will have an exterior diameter of 11 meters, giving the double-decker road a maximum width of 7.5 meters.

The upper floor will be used exclusively for motor traffic, and the lower floor will be used for pedestrians, bicycles, and slow-moving vehicles. At both portals a set of elevators will be installed to convey motorcars and pedestrians to and from the tunnel.

When one considers the variegated traffic phases, one will find that ventilation assumes enormous importance. The Home Office is devising five 12-story buildings underground, three near Shimonoseki and two near Moji, from which purified air will be sent into the tube at the rate of 1,000 cubic meters a second.

Each of these subterranean buildings will measure 25 by 18 meters. Some 80 motor fans with 2.5-meter propellers will be installed. Fresh air will be sent in from the Moji end, and impure air will be taken out from the Shimonoseki end.

Ventilation, temperature, humidity, and wind velocity within the tube will be controlled electrically. Even in midsummer the temperature on the sidewalks of the lower floor will hardly exceed 23° C. and in midwinter the temperature of genial spring will be maintained.

The motive power required for operating these 80 fans and drainage pumps will be generated by several powerhouses to be established inside and outside the tube, having a combined capacity of 750 h.p. Besides, auxiliary generators for emergency use will be installed.

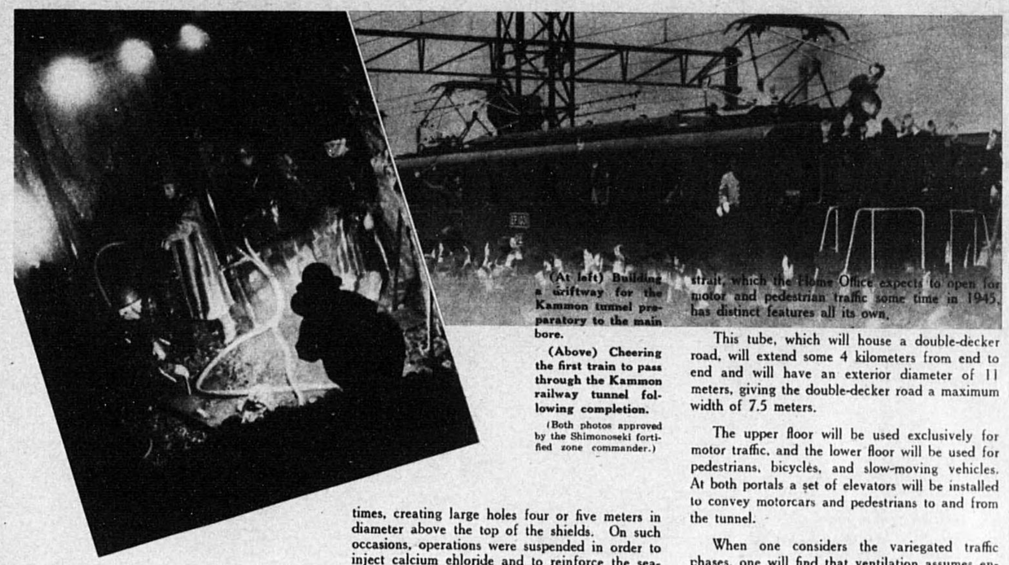
Special care will be exercised in illuminating the tube. Powerful lights will be installed near the center of the tube and the illumination grow dimmer as one approaches either entrance.

Like the railway submarine tunnel, the Home Office engineers built a driftway extending some 1,008 meters beneath the tunnel proper with an inside diameter of 2.1 meters. The driftway was completed in April, 1939, after a year and nine months of construction.

The boring operations which started from the vertical shafts at the Shimonoseki and Moji entrances in April, 1939, made satisfactory progress, and on May 31, Home Minister Michio Yuzawa formally removed the last barrier, a rock formation from the tunnel proper, in the presence of many authorities and leading citizens.

In view of the magnitude of the project, which called for a tube 11 meters in diameter housing a double-decker road inside, and the erection of five 12-story underground buildings for ventilation, finishing touches on the completed bore will take some time for completion.





(At left) Building a driftway for the Kammon tunnel preparatory to the main bore.

**(Above) Cheering the first train to pass through the Kammon railway tunnel following completion.**

(Both photos approved by the Shimonoseki fortified zone commander.)

# POWER PROJECTS

THE gigantic power projects under construction in northern Chosen and southern Manchoukuo, some of which have been partly completed, are commanding the attention of the world. One is along the lower stream of the Yalu river which forms the Chosen-Manchoukuo border, and the other is along one of the upper forks of the Sungari river rising in southern Manchoukuo close to the Chosen border.

For sheer bulk, the magnitude of power to be generated, and the spheres to be affected, these projects deservedly rank among the greatest undertakings of their kind in the world. In fact, they have few equals abroad.

## YALU RIVER POWER PROJECTS

The Yalu river project undertaken by the Yalu River Power Co., a ¥350-million concern, is in reality a series of seven power projects which are under construction along the lower reaches of the Yalu river on a 15-year program.

The seven Yalu river power projects, when listed from the upper to the lower positions in the order named, are Kosho, Chuko, Jijo, Mampo, Igen, Shuiho, and Gishu. The Suiho dam and powerhouse, completed in 1942, are by far the largest of the seven.

The dam, extending nearly 1,000 meters across the Yalu river and having a drop of nearly 100 meters, provides the powerhouse directly below with tremendous motive energy, which is surpassed only slightly by the Boulder dam and powerhouse in the United States.

It has seven stupendous turbo-generators, each of which is larger than any single unit built anywhere in the world. These seven turbo-generators cost ¥35-million. These generators were designed and built by Nippon engineers of entirely Nippon materials.

The Yalu river, from the point it is dammed to a point 180 kilometers up, has been turned into an artificial lake having an area of 345 square kilometers. It is the world's third largest artificial lake, being surpassed only by Lake Mead, above the Boulder dam built across the Colorado river in the United States and the one above the Tafengman dam across the Sungari river in Manchoukuo. It is about three-fifths as large as Lake Biwa.

To give an idea of the vastness of the dam at Suiho, it would be well to note that 3-million cubic meters or 750,000 metric tons of concrete were required for its construction. In order to furnish the necessary Portland cement, the Yalu River Power Co. built its own cement plants, one at Shokori near Heijo and the other near the dam site. These cement plants alone cost ¥5,500,000.

Construction on the Suiho dam, the first of the series of seven, got under way on October 1, 1938. The dam and powerhouse having been virtually completed in the summer of 1941, the concern began transmitting power to Manchoukuo on August 25 and to northern Chosen on September 1.

The concern embarked on the construction of the Gishu dam and powerhouse, the lowermost of the seven power projects, across the Yalu river in April, 1942. It is a ¥100-million project to be executed on a three-year program. Above the dam will spring another artificial lake extending some 60 kilometers upstream.

## SUNGARI RIVER PROJECT

THE Government of Manchoukuo has almost completed the Tafengman dam and powerhouse across one of the upper forks of the Sungari river which rises in the northwestern foothills of Mt. Paitou on the Manchoukuo-Chosen border. The dam and powerhouse, which represent an outlay of ¥100-million, are situated 24 kilometers above the city of Kirin in Kirin province.

The gigantic Homan (Fengman) dam across the upper reaches of the Sungari river in Kirin province, Manchoukuo.

The Tafengman dam, while it stands slightly lower than the Suiho dam of the Yalu River Power Co., extends longer and has created an artificial lake having an area of 545 square kilometers, considerably larger than the one above the Suiho dam. This lake is just a trifle smaller than Lake Biwa.

Some of the particulars of construction indicate that this project concedes very little to the Suiho power project for a total of 1,897,000 cubic meters of concrete was required for the dam. The dam is provided with two rows of flood-ejecting spillways, one being perforated with 11 holes with a diameter of 3.5 meters, and the other with 10 holes.

The high-water level of the artificial lake stands 262.5 meters above sea level and has the greatest depth of 73 meters. It extends 170 kilometers upstream and is capable of holding 11,200-million cubic meters of water (serviceable capacity of 7,220-million cubic meters). The Tafengman powerhouse generates almost as much power as the Suiho dam.

By the construction of this dam, approximately 392,000 acres of farmland below have been saved from further flood hazards. The Government of Manchoukuo will reclaim 176,200 acres of paddy fields out of the 392,000-acre tract, making it possible for 10,000 families of farmers to settle. The reclamation of 176,200 acres of paddy fields represents an outlay of ¥17-million.

Aside from the heavy industry plants in southern Manchoukuo, the greatest beneficiary of the Tafengman power project is the city of Kirin.

The abundant and inexpensive power available will make it possible for Manchoukuo to develop the resources of limestone, found practically in unlimited quantities not far from Kirin, and the rich Julan coalfields nearby. Kirin in 1939 embarked on a four-year city planning program with a view to embracing eventually the population of a million. At present Kirin's population stands below 150,000.

The municipality has bought a tract of 45-million square meters around Liutanshan in the eastern outskirts which has increased the city area to 75-million square meters. The 14-million square meters out of the 45-million square kilometers tract has been set aside as an industrial zone, 3-million square meters as a commercial zone, and 10-million square meters as a residential section.

The Government of Manchoukuo will expend ¥500-million more to erect five more dams and powerhouses within 500 kilometers above the Tafengman dam in the near future, all of which when completed will generate more power than the seven Yalu river powerhouses combined.

**H.I.H. Prince Mikasa, Patron, granting a gracious message at the opening ceremony of the 13th Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet on October 29, 1942.**

# SPORTS IN 1942

THE mental and physical training of men and women to be ready for actual fighting was the underlying principle of the 13th (1942) Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet held for six days, starting October 29, and culminating on the auspicious day of Meijisetsu, November 3, with the outer compound of the Meiji Shrine as the center of activity.

Fifty thousand men and women, chosen from various parts of the country, demonstrated their iron will as fighters on the home front during the nation's six-day pageant of might and strength. Also participating in the sportsfest were those coming all the way from the South Seas, Manchoukuo, China, and Mongolia.

Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress honored the nation's physical training meet with Their Majesties' presence at the Meiji Shrine stadium on the fifth day of the rally, November 2. For about three hours Their Majesties graciously watched mass callisthenics by industrial employees, mass display of judo and kendo forms by pupils of national primary schools, mass halberd drills by girls' high school students, track and field events for the standard physical test, field campaign (military sports), and other training events, which were explained by H.I.H. Prince Mikasa, Patron of the meet.

This was His Majesty's third gracious visit to the Meiji Shrine meet, the Sovereign having previously honored the 5th meet in 1929 and the 10th meet in 1939. But the 1942 meet was the first to be honored by the presence of Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress at the same time. Before honoring the meet, Their Majesties paid a visit to the Meiji Shrine.

H.I.H. the Crown Prince was present at the Meiji Shrine stadium on the second day, October 30.

H.I.H. Prince Mikasa, Patron, granted a gracious message at the opening ceremony on the first day. His Highness was also present at the closing ceremony, besides visiting various athletic grounds during the meet. On the fourth day, November 1, H.I.H. Prince Mikasa, accompanied by H.I.H. Princess Mikasa, visited the central glider training institute of the Dai Nippon Aeronautical Association at the foot of Mt. Tsukuba to see glider training by men of the primary, secondary, and senior classes.

Various other Princes and Princesses of the Blood also visited the Meiji Shrine stadium and other athletic grounds.

In all, 22 events were held in the 1942 Meiji Shrine Physical Training Meet, namely, kendo, judo, archery, bayoneting, marksmanship, horsemanship, sumo, field campaign, glider training, mass callisthenics, training march, track and field, soccer, rugby, baseball, volleyball, basketball, rowing, hard-ball tennis, soft-ball tennis, gymnastics, and cycling.

Takanori Yoshioka, veteran Olympian who took part in the 10th Olympic Games at Los Angeles and the 11th Olympic Games in Berlin and the greatest sprinter Nippon has ever produced, announced his retirement from active competition on the closing day of the meet, immediately following his defeat by Ryoichi Iwata, flash from Manchoukuo, in the finals of the 100-meter dash. Both Yoshioka and Iwata finished with the same time of 11.2 seconds but the latter won by a few inches.

The Summer Games of the Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet was held for three day, beginning August 28, the swimming events being held in the Meiji Shrine stadium and the marine sports staged off Yokohama. The Winter Games of the meet is to be held on January 23 and 24, 1943, for ice sports and on February 4-7 for ski events.

* * *

### *Kashihara Shrine Meet*

A total of 6,600 representative contestants from throughout the country and from Taiwan and Karafuto took part in the triple-decked gala national sports events held on a grand scale at the outer compound of the Kashihara Shrine and four other places for eight days beginning August 22, 1942.

The sports events, the first to be sponsored jointly by the Education Office and the Dai Nippon Students' Physical Culture Promotion Society by controlling and putting together various athletic events hitherto held independently, comprised the first national men's secondary school athletic meet, the first men's normal school athletic meet, and the first national primary school and young men's school instructors' athletic meet.

Premier General Hideki Tojo and Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida, president of the meet, came all the way from Tokyo to attend the opening ceremony in the sacred precincts of the Kashihara Shrine where the Empire was founded 2,602 years ago, each delivering an address.

Comprising the meet were 11 sports which were contested at the outer compound of the Kashihara Shrine, Koshien, Nishinomiya, Shinodayama, and Uenoshiba.

In the course of the opening ceremony on August 22, Education Minister Kunihiko Hashida commended the Asahi Publishing Co. and the Osaka Mainichi Publishing Co., recognizing with certificates of appreciation the meritorious contribution made by them toward the promotion of sports among students during the past years.

Seiichi Ueno, chairman of the board of directors of the Asahi Shimbun, and Nobutaro Okumura, president of the Osaka Mainichi-Tokyo Nichi Nichi, represented their respective companies in receiving the certificates of appreciation.

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### *Mainichi-Sponsored Events Returned*

The Osaka Mainichi Publishing Co., which has sponsored various athletic meets for many years, contributing greatly to the popularization of sports, returned the sponsorship of various Mainichi-sponsored leading athletic events at the suggestion of the Education Office, upon the organization of the Dai Nippon Gakuto Shinko Kai (Dai Nippon Students' Physical Culture Promotion Society).

The Dai Nippon Students' Physical Culture Promotion Society was established to take control, together with the Education Office, over various athletic events, marking a new epoch concerning the physical training of Nippon's 20-million students.

Inaugurated on December 24, 1941, with a fitting ceremony held at the Education Minister's official residence, the society started its activity in the spring of 1942.

The athletic events whose sponsorship the Osaka Mainichi Publishing Co. returned were:

1. The 10th All-Nippon Invitation Secondary School Baseball Tourney.
2. The 2nd All-Nippon Girls' Combined Athletic Meet.
3. The 24th National Interscholastic Soccer Tourney.
4. The 13th All-Nippon Secondary School East vs. West Track and Field Meet.
5. The 24th National Secondary School Sumo Tourney.
6. The 24th National Intercollegiate Sumo Tourney.

* * *

### *Dai Nippon Taiiku Kai Formed*

Through the amalgamation of various athletic bodies, the Dai Nippon Taiiku Kai (Dai Nippon Athletic Association) was formally inaugurated on April 8, 1942, at the Dai Toa Kaikan, Tokyo,

as the civilian control body for the physical training of the nation.

Premier General Hideki Tojo was installed president of the unified athletic body, while Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi and Fumio Goto were installed vice-presidents.

* * *

### *Grand Shrine-To-Palace Relay Race*

A relay race from the Grand Shrine of Ise to the Imperial Palace, praying for continued victory and the successful prosecution of the Greater East Asia War, was held for three days starting March 21, participated in by two teams, Kanto and Kansai, each made up of crack distance runners, including several former Olympians. The distance was divided into 26 sections.

After a heated competition, the Kansai team won the relay by covering the distance in 30 hours 24 minutes and 2 seconds against the Kanto team's 31 hours 15 minutes and 6 seconds.

* * *

### *East Asia Games Held In Hsinking*

The sons of Nippon won 10 out of 13 events in the East Asia Athletic Games held at the Nanling stadium in Hsinking, August 8-11, 1942, in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo.

The games were participated in by more than 680 youths from Nippon, Manchoukuo, Mongolia, and China.

His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo honored the games with His Majesty's presence on the first day.

The Nippon team failed to win only in volleyball, horsemanship, and table tennis, the standings being:

| | Nippon | Manchoukuo | China |
|---|---|---|---|
| Soccer | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Swimming | 1 | 2 | – |
| Track & Field | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Baseball | 1 | 2 | – |
| Basketball | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Volleyball | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Tennis (hard ball) | 1 | 2 | – |
| Tennis (soft ball) | 1 | 2 | – |
| Horsemanship | 2 | 1 | – |
| Table Tennis | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Gymnastics | 1 | 2 | – |
| Rugby | 1 | 2 | – |
| Cycling | 1 | 2 | – |

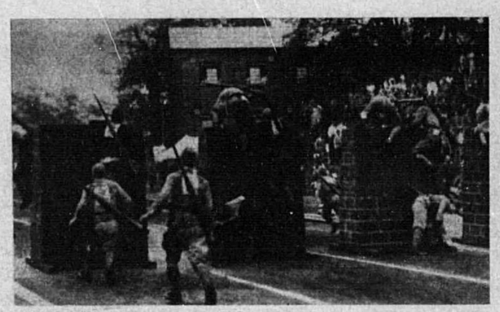
#### Track And Field

The winners in the track and field events were (N indicates Nippon, M signifies Manchoukuo):

100-m. dash—Ryoichi Iwata (M), 11.0.
200-m. dash—Ryoichi Iwata (M), 22.8.
400-m. run—Shohei Yoshida (N), 51.2.
800-m. run—Fumio Hirai (N), 2:01.1.
5,000-m. run—Keiichi Katayama (M), 15:38.2.
400-m. hurdles—Yoshiho Noda (N), 57.2.
110-m. hurdles—Jun Tanaka (N), 15.6.
400-m. relay—Manchoukuo team (Ota, Okamoto, Nakamura, Iwata), 44.5.
1,600-m. relay—Nippon team (Noda, Hirai, Yoshida, Miki), 3:29.4.
Running high jump—Yoshihiro Suzuki (N), 1.90 meters.
Running broad jump—Genshin Kanayama (N), 7.16 meters.
Hop-step-jump—Genshin Kanayama (N), 15.01 meters.
Pole vault—Bunkichi Sawada (N), 4.25 meters.
Shot-put—Masahei Nishimura (N), 12.94 meters.
Javelin throw—Masashi Irino (N), 60.78.
Discus throw—Eikan Yasuda (N), 38.40 meters.
Hammer throw—Kokan Takagi (N), 46.70 meters.
Marathon (open)—Yasuta Akiba (N), 3 hrs. 38 secs.
**Points Scored:** Nippon, 171 points; Manchoukuo, 129.5; China, 39.5.

#### Martial Arts Meet

Parallel with the East Asia Games, the Nippon-Manchoukuo goodwill martial arts meet was also held for four days, August 8-11, at the Shenwutien hall in Mutan park, Hsinking, in which various forms of Nippon's ancient martial arts were introduced, in addition to contests in sumo, archery, judo, and kendo.



**Youths climbing over obstacles in the field campaign, one of the events in the Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet.**

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### *Tokyo-To-Hsinking Run*

Yahei Miura, 51, a veteran marathoner who took part in the 7th Olympic Games held at Antwerp in 1920, successfully completed a Tokyo-to-Hsinking cross country run, a distance of 1,500 kilometers, in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo, arriving at the goal in the compound of the Hsinking Shrine on the auspicious day of Meiji-setsu, November 3, 1942.

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### *29th National Track And Field Meet*

The 29th (1942) National Track and Field Meet, concurrently the tryout for selecting the representatives to the East Asia Games, was held on July 11 and 12 at Nakamozu stadium on the Koya line of the Nankai railway line.

The first place winners were:

#### Men

100-m. dash—Toshihiro Nagata (Kansai U.), 10.8.
200-m. dash—Shigeo Iwasaki (Keio U.), 22.4.
400-m. run—Shohei Yoshida (Waseda U.), 50.7.
800-m. run—Fumio Hirai (Chuo U.), 1:59.6.
1,500-m. run—Satoshi Seguchi (Dairen), 4:07.4.
5,000-m. run—Mineo Kawakami (Wakayama), 15:39.0.
10,000-m. run—Kanenori Suenaga (Chuo U.), 34:35.2.
400-m. hurdles—Kasumi Noda (Waseda U.), 56.0.
110-m. hurdles—Jun Tanaka (Tokyo), 15.4.
3,000-m. steeplechase—Yoshimasa Ishida (Waseda U.), 10:19.8.
400-m. relay—All-Kawasaki (Hyogo), 46.0.
1,600-m. relay—Waseda University, 3:29.0.
Marathon—Yasuta Akiba (Tokyo), 2 hrs. 56 mins. 21 secs.
Running broad jump—Gongen Kanayama (Keio U.), 7.30 meters.
Running high jump—Katsuo Morishima (Shizuoka), 1.90 meters.
Hop-step-jump—Gongen Kanayama (Keio U.), 15.64 meters.
Pole vault—Bunkichi Sawada (Tokyo Bunri U.), 4.10 meters.
Javelin throw—Noboru Ueno (Tokyo), 58.34 meters.
Discus throw—Sankei Boku (Waseda U.), 39.65 meters.
Shotput—Masahei Nishimura (Tokyo), 12.93 meters.
Hammer throw—Kokan Takagi (Chosen), 44.97 meters.
Hand-grenade throw—Asaike Kiike (Nihon U.), 73.06 meters
Pentathlon—Masakichi Kajiyama (Aichi), 2,327 points.
Decathlon—Hikaru Kosugi (Nippon Taiso Gakko), 5,481 points.

#### Women

60-m. dash—Kinuko Hayashi (Tokyo pref. 1st girls' high), 8.0.
100-m. dash—Kinuko Hayashi (Tokyo pref. 1st g.h.), 12.5.
200-m. run—Rie Yamauchi (Kikuka g.h. teacher), 27.6.
80-m. hurdles—Yoshiko Yamashita (Kikuka g.h. of Kyoto), 12.7.
400-m. relay—Kikuka girls' high school, 52.4.
800-m. relay—Kikuka girls' high school, 1:53.2.
Running broad jump—Rie Yamauchi (Kikuka g.h. teacher), 5.66 m.
Running high jump—Rie Yamauchi (Kikuka g.h. teacher), 1.62 meters, New Nippon record.
Discus throw—Ai Honda (Koka g.h. of Kyoto), 24.81 meters.
Javelin throw—Hiroko Torii (Koka g.h.), 28.50 meters.
Short club throw—Rie Yamauchi (Kikuka g.h. teacher), 41.32 meters.
Shotput—Mieko Yokoyama (Kansai), 8.53 meters.
Pentathlon—Toyoko Yoshino (Koka g.h. teacher), 313 points.

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### *Rugby*

The All-Kanto team defeated the All-Kansai XV 28 to 14 (18-8, 10-6) in the 15th All-Nippon East vs. West rugby match held on April 12, 1942, at the South Koshien stadium.

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### *Baseball*

#### Tokyo University Baseball League

Meiji University won the 1942 spring series in the Tokyo University Baseball League while Waseda University took the title in the autumn series.

The standings in the spring series were:

| | Games | M | K | W | H | R | I | Won |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Meiji | 10 | x | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| Keio | 10 | 1 | x | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| Waseda | 10 | 0 | 2 | x | 0 | 2 | 2 | 6 |
| Hosei | 10 | 0 | 0 | 2 | x | 1 | 2 | 5 |
| Rikkyo | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | x | 1 | 2 |
| Imperial | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | x | 1 |
| Lost | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 9 | |

The standings in the autumn series were:

| | Games | W | R | M | H | K | I | Won | Tie |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Waseda | 5 | x | 1 | 0 | .5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 |
| Rikkyo | 5 | 0 | x | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Meiji | 5 | 1 | 1 | x | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Hosei | 5 | .5 | 0 | 1 | x | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Keio | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | x | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Imperial | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | x | 1 | 0 |
| | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | |

#### Kansai 6-University Baseball League

Doshisha University won both the spring and autumn series of the Kansai Six-University Baseball League, chalking up its fourth straight pennant victory since the spring series of 1941.

#### All-Keijo Takes Inter-City Tourney

The All-Keijo team captured the Osaka Mainichi and the Tokyo Nichi Nichi's 16th Inter-City Baseball Tourney held for one week beginning August 1 at the Korakuen stadium. In the finals, the All-Keijo nine defeated the Daido Steel Works' team, representing Osaka, 12 to 6.

#### Other Tourneys

The winners of other tourneys:

Toto University Baseball League: Spring—Chuo. Autumn—Senshu.

Ball tourneys in the 13th Meiji Shrine National Physical Training Meet: Open—Taiyo Club (Hakodate). Invitation University tourney—Rikkyo. Invitation secondary school tourney—Kaiso middle.

National secondary school baseball tourney (as one of the events of the composite secondary school athletic meet): Tokushima middle.

6th professional baseball tourney for the Daimai (Osaka Mainichi) cup, May 31-June 3, at Koshien—Nankai team.

1942 professional baseball tourney, ending in November—Kyojin.

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### *National Swimming Championships*

The 1942 National Swimming Championships were held on July 11 and 12 at the Meiji Shrine swimming stadium. The first place winners were:

#### Men

100-m. freestyle—Takeji Honda (Rikkyo U.), 61.4.
200-m. freestyle—Jimpei Kawamura (Mita S.C.), 2:17.2.
400-m. freestyle—Kunio Tsuda (Nihon U.), 4.53.4.
1,500-m. freestyle—Sadao Takeuchi (Meiji U.), 19:39.0.
50-m. backstroke—Toshihiro Taniguchi (Daido Steel Works), 31.8.
100-m. backstroke—Kiichi Yoshida (Toeikai), 1:08.9.
100-m. breaststroke—Saburo Tabata (Ritsumeikan U.), 1:10.2.
200-m. breaststroke—Seiichiro Oura (Rikkyo U.), 2:46.0.

#### Women

100-m. freestyle—Aiko Kato (Tokyo pref. 4th girls' high), 1:17.8.
200-m. freestyle—Fumi Hatana (Tokyo pref. 4th g.h.), 2:41.0, New Nippon record.
50-m. backstroke—Mieko Asai (Tokyo pref. 4th g.h.), 40.0.
100-m. backstroke—Mieko Asai (Tokyo pref. 4th g.h.), 1:28.2.
100-m. breaststroke—Michiko Kono (Tokyo pref. 1st g.h.), 1:34.4.
200-m. breaststroke—Michiko Kono (Tokyo pref. 1st g.h.), 3:20.6.

#### Men's Diving

Springboard—Tsuneo Shibahara (Yokohama Rubber Co.).
Platform—Tsuneo Shibahara (Yokohama Rubber Co.).

#### Women's Diving

Springboard—En Horiuchi (unattached).
Platform—Hiroko Kisumino (unattached).

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### *Tennis*

Jiro Kumamaru of Keio won the 1942 All-Nippon students' tennis titles in both the singles and doubles. The tourney was held on the Denen courts for one week starting July 28.

The results of the finals were:

Kumamaru, Keio, defeated Tatsuta, Kwansei Gakuin, 0-6, 2-6, 6-0, 7-5, 5-0 (when the latter defaulted).

Kumamaru-Kunisaburo Sato, Keio, defeated Matsumura-Yoshida, Waseda, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-3.

#### Tonichi, Mainichi Tennis Tournaments

Goro Fujikura of Keio cinched the singles title in the Tokyo Nichi Nichi's 1942 tennis tourney held for 11 days beginning July 1 on various courts in Tokyo, such as the Waseda, Tokyo Nichi Nichi, Meiji, Tokyo Imperial University, and Denen courts. Fujikura also won the doubles honors by pairing with Keisaburo Yamakawa.

The results in the finals were:

#### Men

Fujikura defeated Tanabe, Keio, 6-3, 6-1, 6-2.
Fujikura-Yamakawa, Keio, defeated Okada-Tanabe, Keio, 6-4, 6-4, 6-2.

#### Women

Junko Kamo, Den-en Club, defeated Nakamuda, Den-en Club, 6-4, 6-1.

Nakamuda-Kamo, Den-en Club, defeated Kuwana-Sawada, Den-en Club-Koshien Club, 6-3, 6-1.

Osamu Akimoto of the Takemura Co. won the singles honors while Inui-Kurokawa team from Kwansei Gakuin took the doubles title in the Osaka Mainichi's 1942 (21st) tennis tourney held in August on the Nakamozu courts, southern suburbs of Osaka.

Akimoto defeated Shimizu of Koshien Club, 6-0, 6-2, 6-0, to win the singles title, while the Inui-Kurokawa team beat the Ishikawa-Tachikawa combination of the Kobe University of Commerce, 5-7, 6-4, 6-4, 6-0.

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### *Fumi Kojima Receives Kishi Prize*

Fumi Kojima, instructress at the Kagoshima prefectural 1st girls' high school, was chosen the recipient of the Kishi memorial prize for 1941 as the result of a poll taken by directors of the Nippon Rikujokyogi Remmei (Amateur Athletic Federation of Japan).

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### *Futabayama Going Strong*

Futabayama, holder of the title of "yokozuna," still upheld his prestige as topnotch wrestler by winning the individual championships in both the spring and summer main Tokyo tourneys in 1942 of the Dai Nippon Sumo Association. He also won the individual title in the Osaka tourney held in October.



## * EVENTS IN NIPPON OF INTERNATIONAL INTEREST *

*(Continued From Page 42)*

post as President of the Board of Information). At the same time, Kazuo Aoki was appointed a State Minister.

The advance of a part of the Imperial Navy to the Atlantic Ocean was announced in a communique that stated that a Nippon submarine had called at a German naval base in Europe and then resumed operations in the Atlantic.

A Nippon plane raided the American mainland for the first time on September 9, dropping incendiary bombs in southwest Oregon and causing a number of fires.

The Nippon-British diplomat exchange ship Tatuta Maru returned to Yokohama with 327 Nippon diplomats and nationals evacuating from England, Egypt, South Africa, and India.

### *OCTOBER*

The spectacular exploits of the Imperial Navy again thrilled the nation as the Nippon victory in the Battle of the South Pacific and further results in the Solomon sector were announced by the Imperial General Headquarters.

Death took Lieut.-General Marquis Toshinari Maeda, highest commander of the Nippon Army in Borneo while in pursuit of his duty aboard an airplane. He was posthumously promoted to the rank of general. As his successor, Lieut.-General Masataka Yamawaki was appointed the highest commander of the Nippon Army in Borneo.

Because of their barbarous acts that ignored the very principles of humanity, heavy punishment has been meted out to the American aviators captured during the raid on Nippon on April 18, the Army spokesman of the Imperial General Headquarters made known. At the same time, the commander of the General Headquarters for Home Defense announced that in the future, enemy nationals raiding Nippon who are found guilty of committing cruel and inhuman acts will be liable to death or severe penalty. Those who do not commit such inhuman acts, however, shall be treated as prisoners of war, it was explained.

In the field of diplomacy, Shinrokuro Hidaka was appointed Nippon Ambassador to Italy. Zembei Horikiri was named Ambassador-at-Large in Europe. Morito Morishima was chosen Minister to Portugal.

As a valuable contribution to amity and understanding between the two nations, a Nippon-Thailand Cultural Treaty was signed on October 28.

The ashes of the four heroes of the 2nd Special Attack Flotilla who raided Sydney harbor returned home aboard the diplomat exchange ship Kamakura Maru. The vessel also brought back Nippon evacuees from Australia and the East Indies.

Proof of the United States' indiscriminate methods of warfare was established when the Lisbon Maru chartered by the Nippon Army and carrying more than 1,800 British prisoners of war was sunk by an American submarine in the East China Sea. Saved through the heroic efforts of the crews of Nippon rescue vessels, the majority of the British war prisoners were brought to Nippon.

A conference was called in Tokyo of the highest advisers and other leading administrators of the southern region. The highest advisers to the Military Administrations who attended the conclave were: Hidejiro Nagata (Shonan), Shozo Murata (Philippines), Shigemasa Sunada (Malaya), Count Hideo Kodama (Djawa), and Hyogoro Sakurai (Burma).

### *NOVEMBER*

The Greater East Asia Office was formally established on November 1, Kazuo Aoki being appointed the first Minister.

Admiral Zengo Yoshida was appointed commander-in-chief of the Nippon Fleet in China Waters. Lieut.-General Sadamu Shimomura was appointed highest commander of the Nippon Army forces in the Shanghai area. Suemasa Okamoto was selected Minister to Sweden. Sotaro Ishiwata became economic adviser to the National Government of China.

Wang Yun-hsiang, new Manchoukuo Ambassador to Nippon, presented his credentials to the Throne.

Death took Count Keigo Kiyoura, senior statesman, at the age of 92.

The Nippon Government, through the respective powers protecting Nippon's interests in enemy countries, lodged vigorous protests with the Governments of the United States, Canada, and Britain, demanding rectification of the inhuman treatment inflicted by those countries on Nippon internees in America, Canada, and India.

Attended by the foremost writers of Nippon, Manchoukuo, China, and Mongolia, the Greater East Asia Writers' Conference was held in Tokyo.

As a perfect exemplification of the spirit of Nippon Bushido, a ceremony was held to inter the ashes of Warren Teets Mason, American journalist and profound student of Shintoism, whose last wish it was to be buried in the land he loved—Nippon. Although he was an American, a citizen of a nation now at war with Nippon, respect was paid to Mr. Mason's deep love and understanding by his Nippon friends, who had defrayed one half of the expenses for constructing the grave at the Tokyo municipal cemetery at Tama.

# SOCIAL TRENDS IN NIPPON

THE past five and a half years of the China Emergency have turned out to be an unparalleled period of warfare in the history of Nippon. Today, furthermore, Nippon has boldly arisen and is in the course of annihilating Britain, and the United States which had proudly boasted in the past as being two of the richest and most powerful nations in the world.

December 8, 1941, was the day when Greater East Asia was born. The big drives started by the Imperial troops on that day have smashed one after another the piratical castles of the United States and Britain which had for so long overrun and exploited East Asia. It is perfectly clear that the day is not far off when not a single trace of hostile influence will be left in East Asia.

The people of Nippon receive with overwhelming gratitude and emotion the reports coming in from time to time of the great triumphs of the Imperial forces on land, sea, and in the air.

These brilliant victories, however, will have to be sustained henceforth by the healthy work of construction in Greater East Asia. Not only should East Asia be recovered, but the spirit and culture nurtured by East Asia over a period of several thousand years should be revived and made to develop into a force of worldwide significance.

However, the work to realize the ideals of East Asia is not as simple as it appears on paper. The 100,000,000 people of Nippon have now solemnly accepted this great task entrusted to the Empire and are directing their total potentiality toward the fulfilment.

In this connection, let us consider some of the recent social trends in Nippon today:

### *Imperial Rescript Day*

In the past, the first day of every month was specified as "Arts Service Day" which was to form the core of a behind-the-front movement aimed at raising the morale of the subjects.

However, together with the progress of the Greater East Asia War, the necessity rose for the progress toward a new direction of the national movement.

After considering measures to meet the new situation, the Government decided to specify the eighth day of each month as "Imperial Rescript Day" to mark that memorable eighth day of December when the Imperial Rescript proclaiming the Greater East Asia War was promulgated.

It was decided that especially on this day all the subjects of the Empire should reverently worship the Imperial Will and undertake a positive movement aimed at the winning of the war through the total strength of the nation.

The general outline of the program is as follows:

1 Ceremonies for the reading of the Imperial Rescript will be conducted in public organs, schools, companies, and factories.

2 Neighborhood association meetings throughout the country will be held on this day every month.

3 Prayer services for victory in this war will be held in shrines, temples, and churches.

4 Flags will be raised in front of every home.

5 Especially on this day, every subject will serve his patriotic duties in his respective occupation. Resting from work on this day is to be strictly prohibited.

### *Patriotic Savings*

"Savings for the sake of victory" is a sentiment which has penetrated deeper every day into the hearts of the 100,000,000 people of Nippon ever since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

The 10 per cent savings for every registered sale, salary savings, group savings with neighborhood associations as units, and the penny-a-day savings in elementary schools, all are expressions of the people's steel will and unbending determination to help the state finance the war.

The most popular form of savings, postal savings, on May 14, 1942, finally exceeded the ¥10,000,000,000 mark which had been the aim of all the people of Nippon.

As one of the expressions of the people's total will to win the war by all means, this is an extremely encouraging achievement and eloquently shows the united strength of the Nippon people and their firm will to win.

Under date of May 20, 1942, postal savings totaled ¥10,296,000,000, a brilliant fruit of the earnest efforts exerted through the 67 years since the establishment of the postal savings system in this country.

All the people of Nippon today are further increasing their vigor in the behind-the-front movement with a deep sense of gratitude for the brilliant victories in the Greater East Asia War.

### *General Election*

The first election of Diet members since the outbreak of the China Emergency (the 21st since the founding of the Imperial Diet) was held on April 30, 1942, simultaneously throughout the nation.

This election was the first general election held since the liquidation of the old political parties and, as the historical starting point toward the establishment of a true Diet to uphold the Imperial Rule in the Greater East Asia War, its significance was vital and great.

With a spirit of total cooperation, the 100,000,000 subjects expressed the ideals for the construction of Greater East Asia in this election.

When the ballots were examined, they showed an overwhelming victory for the candidates recommended by the Yokusan Seiji Kai (Yokusan Political Council). The election resulted in the realization of an epochal reform and strengthening of the wartime political system. The public was especially able to realize with what earnestness the people of Nippon had undertaken their balloting, through the astonishing decrease in the number of voters absenting themselves from the polls.

Those with voting rights who absented themselves from the polls equaled only 17 per cent of the total 15,000,000 with such qualifications. Furthermore, together with this encouraging result, what should be especially noted here was the outstanding decrease in the number of election violators. The wish of the people had been frankly expressed. The fruit of an election undertaken with sincerity could not have been otherwise.

In reply to this sincere will of the people expressed in the election, Premier Tojo delivered the following message over a nationwide hookup:

**"The great success of the present general election was a silent expression of the unbending confidence of the people directed toward the friendly countries fighting together with us in this great war. At the same time, the literal oneness in purpose of the people has dumbfounded the United States, Britain, and Chungking which, after losing confidence in the battles, had been placing their last hope in creating confusion in the internal political system of Nippon."**

This may be said to have been an expression of the serious will of the 100,000,000 subjects of the country united in a single unity—a true expression of the nation's will through figures.

### *Establishment Of 'Dai Nippon Fujin Kai'*

In the past, three national women's organizations existed in this country, namely, the "Dai Nippon Kokubo Fujin Kai" (Women's National Defense Association), the "Aikoku Fujin Kai" (Patriotic Women's Society), and the "Dai Nippon Rengo Fujin Kai" (Women's Federation).

These systematically organized the women throughout Nippon from their respectively unique and independent standpoint. However, under such a system of opposition, friction was liable to arise in the course of carrying out their respective duties.

As a result, the problem of uniting the women's organizations was earnestly discussed ever since the outbreak of the China Emergency until finally on February 2, 1942, the three women's organizations automatically liquidated themselves and a single national women's organization, the "Dai Nippon Fujin Kai" (Dai Nippon Women's Association) was established. This was an epochal event in the history of the women's movement in Nippon.

In order to win victory in the Greater East Asia War and in order to establish the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, the raising of the standard of the next generation is a primary necessity.

The great responsibility placed upon Nippon womanhood is to allow the men of the nation to take up arms without worry out of their homes and country while at the same time intelligently bringing up the second generation.

The fulfilling of the patriotic obligations of the women of Nippon lies in the above two duties. In this sense, the great union of Nippon women in the Dai Nippon Fujin Kai is a noble venture for the creation of good wives, good mothers, and true Nippon womanhood.

### *Anti-Air Defense Of Homes*

The air defense of homes with neighborhood associations as units has now reached a state of full completion as a result of the united training of the 100,000,000 people through the past several years.

Even housewives, by their skilful ability, remind an observer of the discipline of seasoned troops. Preparations are already completed for Government offices, companies, factories, schools, and other public establishments, to begin with, and even housewives who guard our homes, to act in inflexible unison once an air-raid alarm is sounded.

Today, in every city and village throughout the country, whether in the remotest village or in mountain hamlets, there is established a civilian defense corps. Through these organizations, the people are showing a spirit of fearless defiance against any future enemy air-raid. It is said in Nippon today that the general public's knowledge regarding air-raids is more accurate and deeper than in many other countries.

### *Strength Of Nation Behind The Guns*

On the afternoon of April 18, 1942, an air-raid alarm was suddenly sounded in Tokyo, the capital of Nippon. The enemy planes whose arrival the people had been awaiting with impatience had at last come. However, the people of Tokyo were deeply disappointed when they found that only a small number of enemy planes had come to raid their city. Besides, the raiders could do nothing but flutter in confusion above the solid defense preparations of the people who had been waiting for this day to test their own mettle.

The air-raid alarm had struck the ears of Tokyo people all of a sudden on this day, but their attitude was calm and unshaken. Members of the civilian defense corps and neighborhood associations, as well as women and children, all went to their respective posts immediately to await orders.

This flawless conduct of the people acting in an emergency resulted from the fact that they had always the firmest confidence in the fighting forces and also resulted from the ample confidence they had in their past daily training. In spite of the fact that this was the first air-raid experienced by this country, the capability and valor of the general populace was more than had been expected during such an emergency.

It is highly encouraging to note that the housewives of the neighborhood associations, who had been believed to be the first to lose their nerve, were extremely valiant and active, and did not forget to take charge of their important duties.

The men of the neighborhood associations as a whole were well organized and did their work extremely well. However large may be the air-raids henceforth, their general conduct gave the people confidence that they would be able to take care of anything that might come in the future.

The basic causes for the wonderful record of the air defense organizations and for the noble conduct of the general populace were in the absolute trust of the people in their authorities, in the fullness of the daily training, and in the traditional bravery of the Nippon people.

As a result of this first test, the people have further strengthened their solidarity and are continuing their earnest training with a fearless indomitable will arising from a spirit similar to that of the men fighting at the front.

### *National Health Movement*

The long-range development of the Nippon race, whose members have become the leaders of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, has today become a most pressing question. In order to implant this realization in the hearts of every subject, the Government began a national health movement on May 1, 1942.

This people's health movement united the health improvement movement, the movement for the training of body and soul, the child protection movement, the tuberculosis prevention movement, and others which in the past were being carried on under the direction of the Welfare Office.

It is aimed at a marked improvement in number as well as in quality of the subjects of Imperial Nippon. The main aims of this movement are as follows:

1 The implanting of the spirit of an Imperial nation among the subjects.

2 The encouragement of births and marriages.

3 The perfection of facilities for protecting the health of mothers and children.

4 The development of the people's physique.

5 The rationalization of the people's lives.

6 The prevention and eradication of tuberculosis and venereal diseases.

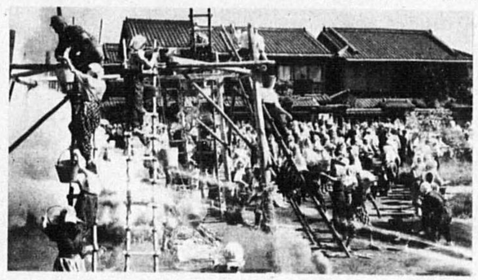
In carrying out the above measures, the Welfare Office, the Board of Information, and the Taisei Yokusan Kai are the leading organs, and various other Offices cooperate with them.

The health drive has certainly become a strong nationwide movement in which the authorities and people are working in close collaboration. All village and block associations were given working plans by each prefectural office in May, 1942.

Government Offices, schools, factories, the Dai Nippon Women's Association, the Dai Nippon Youths' Association, and scores of others form the lateral tie in this movement by binding the 100,000,000 subjects together to march forward "strongly, brightly, and healthily" on the road of better nationwide health.

### *Even Babies To Be Given Health Notebooks*

To this country which is working to complete its organization for a protracted war, the greatest concern next to the question of carrying on the war is the question of how to improve the health of the coming generation.



Housewives taking part in an anti-air raid defense drill.

As a materialization of this wish, a revised National Health ordinance was put into effect on May 1, 1942, as one of the projects in the health movement. The aims of this ordinance are the physical improvement of weak youths, the protection of infants, and the prevention and eradication of tuberculosis.

In regard to the first point, the physical improvement of youths, the age range of 14 to 19, which covered the ages of youths who were to receive Government superintendence, was further enlarged to include ages up to 24.

Furthermore, even those not qualified to receive Government superintendence heretofore will become qualified according to the conditions in various localities. For instance, when a deterioration of health is recognized in companies, factories, and schools where group life is conducted, the prefectural governors in whose prefectures the above are located are empowered to order a physical examination of all the employees in any one of them.

In connection with the second aim, namely that of protecting infants, it was decided to place infants under two years of age within the range of Government superintendence. To infants receiving physical examinations for the first time, health notebooks are to be given the same as in the case of the youths who come under Government superintendence.

The results of the examination and even the health record of the bearer until the age of 25 are to be written down in the book which ultimately is to become his certificate of health.

In connection with the prevention and eradication of tuberculosis which constitutes the third aim, it was decided to take X-ray photographs in conjunction with skin tests in the course of physical examinations conducted by the Government. It was further decided to conduct two examinations a year for workers in factories who are easy victims of tuberculosis.

### *Increasing Aviation Fever Of Nippon Youths*

Centering around Aviation Day on September 20 every year, the Government is working to direct the interest of the people toward the air. Especially the gaining of aeronautical knowledge and technique among the youths is a factor which is absolutely essential for the battles yet to come.

Aiming at the strengthening of the "rear line of the air," the Education Office has permitted the giving of special lessons in glider flying as a regular curriculum in middle schools throughout the country from the new term beginning in April, 1942. The hours to be allotted to this curriculum are as follows: 30 hours to third graders, 40 hours to fourth graders, and 30 hours to fifth graders, or a total of 100 hours a year. As a result, the glider flying courses in various schools have become greatly enlarged and the piloting of gliders through the wide open air has become child's play to the youths of Nippon.

On the other hand, the building and flying of model planes have become a favorite sport even for children, and the model plane contests conducted at various places have speedily become large-scale events. Model plane games have become greatly popular among the pupils of elementary schools. Aviation knowledge is daily becoming further implanted into the minds of the next generation.

The second and third Major-Generals Tateo Kato (Warrior God of the Air) will come one after another from among them. The growth of aviation knowledge among Nippon youths is truly astounding.

### *Railway Office Adopts 24-Hour System*

Simultaneously with the passing of the first passenger train through the undersea Kammon tunnel in October, the Railway Office carried out a reform of the time schedule throughout the nation. Taking advantage of this reform, in all the establishments under the jurisdiction of the Railway Office throughout the country, the 24-hour system was put into effect and the use of the terms "a.m." and "p.m." was abolished. Not only the lines under the Railway Office but also private local lines and bus lines came naturally to accept the 24-hour system.

### *10th Anniversary Of Founding Of Manchoukuo*

In commemoration of the 10th anniversary of its founding Manchoukuo sent rare classical art

Young women of Nippon practising archery, which provides both physical and spiritual training.

works to Nippon which were exhibited in an "Exhibition of Manchoukuo National Treasures" at Ueno museum, Tokyo, from September 10 to 25.

This was made possible through the good offices of the Nippon-Manchoukuo Cultural Society and through the joint sponsorship of the Society for Celebrating the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of Manchoukuo and the Imperial Household museum.

On the part of Nippon, on the other hand, 30 works of art produced by members of the Imperial Art Academy were sent to Manchoukuo in commemoration of the event, and an art exhibit was held in Hsinking.

Furthermore, a felicitation musical band consisting of 137 students and staff members of the Ueno music school left Tokyo on August 5 for Manchoukuo, and performed at Hsinking, Harbin, and Mukden.

The Osaka Mainichi Children's Daily and the general affairs bureau of the South Manchuria Railway Co. dispatched a children's felicitation pen mission to Manchoukuo with the backing of the Education, War, and Overseas Offices, and the Board of Information. The 10 members of the mission were selected from among the best writers in a contest among sixth grade elementary school pupils all over the country, writing on either one of the following subjects: "On Celebrating the 10th Anniversary of the Founding of Manchoukuo," "The Soldiers Who Defend Manchoukuo," "A Letter to the Youths' Volunteer Settlement Corps," and "For Our Friends in Manchoukuo."

The group, led by Shizue Abe, left the plaza in front of the Imperial Palace amidst a warm send-off on August 8, 1942, and arrived in Manchoukuo by way of Chosen. Receiving a sincere welcome from every official and subject of Manchoukuo, they toured the country. They furthermore made numerous contacts with the children of Manchoukuo and established a firm tie of friendship.

Besides the above, functions celebrating the anniversary of the founding of Nippon's continental ally, Manchoukuo, were carried out colorfully by the people at various places.

### *Formation Of 'Nippon Patriotic Cultural Society'*

Aimed at the strengthening of the brilliant literature of Nippon and at the strengthening of the literature of the Imperial Way, the "Nippon Patriotic Cultural Society" projected as a union of all the nation's writers finally came into existence at an impressive opening ceremony in the Hibiya Public Hall in Tokyo on June 18.

On that day, people connected with the cultural field and representatives of the Musical Culture Society and the Children's Cultural Society, totaling about 3,500 in all, attended the meeting.

After a congratulatory address by Premier General Hideki Tojo, a proclamation was read by Kan Kikuchi, foremost Nippon novelist, and other representatives expressing the will of all to fulfil their patriotism through the channel of culture.

As the first concrete measure to carry out this determination, a number of writers' groups were formed who toured various regions of the country to conduct culture forums. This had a great repercussion everywhere and contributed greatly to the deepening of the people's understanding with regard to the way to be taken by Nippon culture in wartime.

It was further decided at the meeting to choose poetic masterpieces in order to compose a "Aikoku Hyakunin Isshu" (100 Patriotic Poems) to rank with the "Ogura Hyakunin Isshu," the masterpiece composition of 100 ancient poems.

This patriotic enthusiasm of all the writers of the nation is something which has never before been seen in this country. The swift progress of the culture of Nippon which is to lead the cultural world of East Asia in the future is becoming increasingly noteworthy day by day.

### *1st Presentation Of Prizes By Art Academy*

The artistic culture of wartime should have greater significance than that of peacetime. Even at such a time as this when an all-out advance toward the winning of the war is under way, the brilliant culture of Nippon must develop within itself the strength to lead in the future in order that the general level of the culture of East Asia may be raised. As one of the projects to develop the culture of the nation in this sense, the Imperial Art Academy awards which constitute the highest honor in the nation's cultural field were granted to the first group of recipients on April 13.

There were three recipients of the awards on this day, namely, the painter Ryohei Koiso in the first department (art) and the writers Kotaro Takamura and Jun Kawada in the second department (literature).

The work of the artist Koiso which gained for him the coveted Academy award was a war painting drawn in North China entitled "Marching Through Niangtzekuan." It is considered the best of the numerous war paintings produced during the present Emergency and is expected to remain until posterity as a masterpiece.

Kotaro Takamura was honored for a collection of poems entitled "Dotei" (Journey Records) which was finished in 1941. Ever since the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, furthermore, he has been writing numerous masterpieces in close succession.

The works for which Jun Kawada received the Academy award were the poetical collections "Washi" (Eagle) and "Kokusho Seiseki Ka" (Songs of the Sacred Memorials of the Nation's Early Days). The latter is a collection of 246 songs regarding a pilgrimage to the sacred memorials of the founding of the Empire and songs written in reverent commemoration of the sacred memorials of Emperor Jimmu, the Founder of the Empire. The songs express the 100,000,000 subjects' overwhelming emotion in respect to the memorials of the nation.

### *Growth Of Itinerant Dramatic Troupe*

The Itinerant Dramatic Troupe, which was established on June 9, 1941, observed its first anniversary in a ceremony held in the Dai Toa Kaikan, Tokyo, on June 25, 1942. In the past one year, the troupe gave 1,080 performances at various places throughout the country, and the spectators who were entertained at these performances are estimated to have been more than 1,400,000.



This movement has become increasingly vigorous since then, and increasing the number of its performances and the number of spectators, has effected a marked improvement of the quality of its performances.

The best actors of the dramatic field of modern Nippon have volunteered to enlist in this patriotic movement, such as Uzaemon Ichimura and Ennosuke Ichikawa of the classical Kabuki world and Masao Inoue, Yaeko Mizutani, and Shotaro Hanayagi of the modern drama. They are going to isolate villages and distant fishing towns dressed in people's uniforms to give their performances. As a result of this movement, healthy amusement is being introduced in farm villages and fishing towns, as well as in factories and mines.

Diverting the centralization of culture in the cities of this country, the movement is making it possible for every locality to be able to enjoy dramatic art in equal measure.

### *Establishment Of 'National Cultural Awards'*

The Central Federation of Nippon Culture, which has sponsored art festivals in the fields of music, drama, dancing, and cinema since two years ago to achieve great results in serving the dramatic cause of wartime Nippon, further enlarged the scope of its work in the year 1942 for the creation of a national culture which will occupy the central position in the project for the creation of a culture for Greater East Asia. The federation therefore decided to unfold a powerful movement for the improvement of national culture and organized a survey committee composed of representatives of Government offices and various organizations.

On July 29, it held its first committee meeting in Tokyo and formulated concrete plans of work, the first of which was the establishment of a system of "National Cultural Awards."

It was decided, furthermore, to present this year National Culture Music Awards, National Culture Drama Awards, and National Culture Dancing Awards, after surveying the records in the above fields.

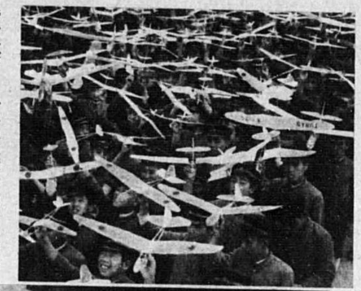
On the other hand, the Board of Information requested all the noted dramatic groups in the country to select what they believed the best dramatic works since September, 1941. It was decided to present performances of these, the best of which receiving the Prize of the President of the Board of Information (¥3,000) and the Board of Information Prize (¥1,000). In this way, the Board of Information offered to aid the healthy development of Nippon's national drama.

As a result of a general survey, the first prize went to the play "Haru no Shimo" (Koshiro Matsumoto troupe) which showed at the Tokyo Kabuki-za theater. The second prizes (Board of Information Awards) were given to the play "Yama Sando" presented in the Tokyo Shimbashi theater by the Shinsei Shimpa troupe and the play "Sekido" given in the same theater as the above by the Masao Inoue troupe.

This tendency for the national culture movement to materialize gradually together with the art festival project promises to effect an outstanding growth in the art world of Nippon for the future. All members of the various branches of art in the country are exerting their utmost efforts toward the fulfilment of the movement.

### *Mobilization Of Cinema Industry And Education Minister's Award*

The influence which the cinema has upon the education of the people is great. Realizing this fact, the Government has been studying the project of creating a new order in this country's cinema world.



The youths of Nippon are growing increasingly aviation-conscious. (Top) Entrants in a model plane contest. (Bottom) Learning aviation fundamentals.

In April, 1942, the Government at last established "The Nippon Motion Picture Distribution Co." to unify the motion picture distribution system of the country. It further brought all the motion picture production firms in Nippon within the Shochiku, Toho, and Dai Nippon Film Cos.

In this way, the Government has taken upon itself to prevent the production of those pictures which are not advantageous to the times and to encourage the production of healthy national pictures which represent the combined wish of the people. Furthermore, the Education Office has decided to present Education Minister Awards to the superior dramatic motion pictures, cultural pictures, and news pictures.

In 1941, "Genroku Chushingura" produced by Shochiku, "Ran-in Tanboki" (Visit to the Dutch East Indies) produced by the Osaka Mainichi-Tokyo Nichi Nichi, and "Uma" produced by Toho received the coveted awards.

In this way, the new order of the cinema world has gradually come into existence, and motion pictures have at last become a truly powerful medium for the education of the people. The cinema of Nippon has grown into a stage where it can offer healthy entertainment to the people.

## THE IMPERIAL NAVY

*(Continued From Page 31)*

on to enemy craft; 31 planes were severely damaged; and 78 planes have yet to return.

### *3RD BATTLE OFF THE SOLOMON ISLANDS*

In the 3rd Battle off the Solomon islands, which was marked by the first clash between the capital ships of Nippon and the United States, the Imperial Navy achieved the following results (November 12 to 14):

1. ENEMY WARSHIPS SUNK: Two battleships, 11 cruisers, three or four destroyers, and one transport.

ENEMY WARSHIPS BADLY DAMAGED: Three cruisers, three or four destroyers, and three transports.

ENEMY WARSHIPS CONSIDERABLY DAMAGED: One battleship and three destroyers.

2. ENEMY AIRCRAFT: Sixty-three shot down and more than 10 destroyed on land.

In this fierce battle, the Imperial Navy lost a battleship for the first time. In addition, a cruiser and three destroyers sank, while a battleship and seven transports were badly damaged. Thirty-two Nippon planes crashed on to enemy craft, while nine planes failed to return.

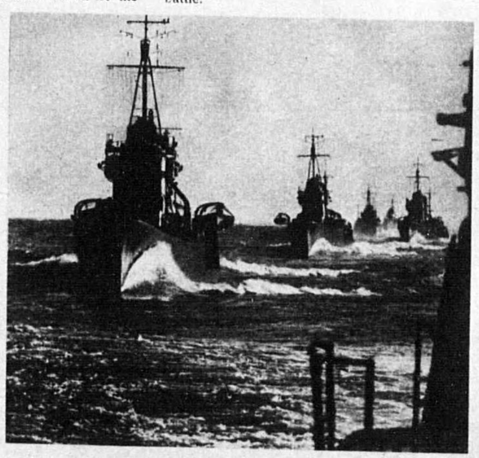
At least two torpedo shots were dealt in this battle on an American battleship of the North Carolina class and more than three torpedoes on a battleship of the Idaho class. The super-structure of one of the two enemy battleships was blown off.

### *NIGHT BATTLE OFF LUNGA*

Attacking a powerful enemy force off Lunga on Guadalcanar island on November 30, a destroyer squadron of the Imperial Navy engaged in a terrific gun and torpedo battle, in which the following results were attained:

A foe battleship was sunk, a cruiser of the Augusta class was thunder-sunk, and two destroyers were sunk, while two destroyers were set on fire.

The Imperial Navy lost one destroyer in this battle.



The Imperial Navy's destroyers.

# OSAKA PREFECTURE

Governor: Choji Minabe.
Deputy governor: Shigeru Okamoto.
Director of the education department: Iisao Yanagawa.
Director of the civil engineering department: Giichi Nishi.
Director of the police department: Shinya Saka.
Director of the economic department: Morito Kikuchi.
President of Osaka Imperial University: Chozaburo Kusumoto.
President of Osaka University of Commerce: Eijiro Honjo.

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OSAKA is widely known as the industrial hub of the nation.

In the past also, just as it is today, Osaka was one of the largest distributing centers of commodities. Already during the feudal days of the Tokugawa period, a commercial system was in force in Osaka, with the region functioning as a large distributing center of commodities and as a market for fixing commodity prices. Nor is lengthy explanation needed with regard to the development made in commerce and industry after the Meiji Restoration. When summed up, it may be said that the industrial history of Osaka is the industrial history of Nippon.

Until the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Osaka was not only the industrial center of Nippon but also a world trade center. Though international trade activity has temporarily been suspended following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, Osaka's position in trade is growing more important parallel with the progress of the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere under the leadership of Nippon.

The area centering around Greater Osaka is a true industrial zone and, because of its many factories, Osaka is called the "City of Smoke." Commerce and industry are like the two wheels of a vehicle for Osaka.

Developing steadily as the satellite cities of Osaka are Sakai, Fuse, Suita, Kishiwada, Toyonaka, and Ikeda. Agrarian villages in the suburbs have also developed as bases for supplying foodstuffs to Osaka.

The figures introduced below clearly show that Osaka prefecture, with Osaka city as the nucleus, is the largest industrial region in Nippon:

The total output of the mining, industrial, agricultural, forestry, marine, and live-stock products of the Nippon Empire for 1936 aggregated ¥19-billion. Of this amount, Osaka prefecture accounted for ¥2,400-million to top the list of prefectures, surpassing Tokyo prefecture by ¥300-million. Hyogo, Aichi, and Fukuoka prefectures ranked third, fourth, and fifth, respectively, at around ¥1,300-million to ¥1,400-million.

The total output of Osaka prefecture, which was ¥2,400-million in 1936, increased to about ¥3,200-million in 1937. Out of this amount, manufactures accounted for ¥3,100-million, the rest being occupied by agricultural, live-stock, marine, forestry, and mining products.

Although the figure given is that for Osaka prefecture, actually speaking, it represents the industrial products of Osaka city and its satellite cities. As is clear in the above explanation, Osaka city forms the nucleus of Osaka prefecture which economically tops the Est of prefectures in Nippon.

Due mention must also be made of the cotton spinning industry when speaking about commerce and industry in Osaka prefecture.

Osaka, once called the "Manchester of Nippon," acquired world supremacy in the cotton industry by outstripping Manchester in 1931. Osaka has developed as the center of Nippon's cotton spinning industry, and accordingly most of the leading cotton spinning companies have their headquarters in Osaka.

Shinsaibashi station of the Osaka subway.

Nippon's cotton spinning industry, thanks to superior plants equipped with up-to-date facilities, was able for many years to enjoy hegemony in the international market for cotton yarn and textiles. In exchange for the export of cotton yarn and textiles, Nippon acquired from abroad materials for the heavy and chemical industries. From this viewpoint, the cotton spinning industry of Nippon can be said to have fostered the heavy and chemical industries of the nation. The contribution made by the cotton spinning industry in Osaka to the economic world of the nation is truly great.

Commerce in Osaka was thus based on this cotton spinning industry. Wholesale dealers, as well as retail merchants who were engaged in foreign trade or domestic transactions, therefore, chiefly dealt in cotton yarn and textiles—the products of the cotton spinning industry. It can also be stated that a number of shipping companies have developed in connection with the cotton spinning industry, i.e., through the shipment of raw cotton. Various banks in Osaka have also developed parallel with the cotton spinning industry and its related enterprises.

Such a state of affairs continued even after the outbreak of the China Emergency. But a different situation was brought about by the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. The cotton spinning industry, which is a peacetime industry, has given way to the munitions industry.

Osaka, which was until recent years the nation's foremost center of the cotton spinning industry, is now a center of the munitions industry. Playing the most active role in Osaka in response to the requirements of the times is the Sumitomo interests, whose field of activity is centered about the heavy and chemical industries.

The cotton spinning industry is at present advancing into the field of heavy industry by utilizing the abundant accumulated funds. The Sumitomo, the Sanwa, and the Nomura Banks, which are representative financial corporations, are shifting from commercial banks into industrial banks.

In addition to the Sumitomo interests, there are in Osaka the Nippon Nitrogenous Co., one of the largest chemical concerns in Nippon, and the Nomura and Ishihara concerns which carry on enterprises in the southern region. All these concerns are at present striving for the increase of production and for the construction of the southern region.

Osaka is now a vital center of the nation for the increase of production and is, in addition, a manpower and commodities supply base for the economic construction of New China and the South.

Apart from the economic field, Osaka also made a conspicuous development in the cultural field in ancient days. One can easily understand why Osaka has developed in culture if he thinks of the geography of Osaka, which fronts Osaka Bay and has the Osaka plain behind it, with the River Yodo running through the city.

The oldest port in the country, Osaka was the entrance through which foreign culture was introduced to Nippon. Osaka was also the gateway for foreign trade.

Although Osaka has made striking development as the economic center of the nation, Osaka was for a time the political center of the nation. Once under the reign of Emperor Nintoku, the 16th Sovereign, the capital was established in Naniwa (ancient name of Osaka).

In the feudal days, Hideyoshi Toyotomi constructed Osaka castle and governed the feudal lords throughout the country, though this was for a short period.

As is well known, the political center of Nippon was for long in Kyoto, and is at present in Tokyo. On the contrary, Osaka has had all along many characteristic traits as an industrial city. In its educational establishments too, Osaka has many institutions and organs related to commerce and industry. It cannot be denied that Osaka yields the palm to Tokyo and Kyoto in the fields of literature, music, and art. In the Tokugawa period, Osaka produced such great literary men as Monzaemon Chikamatsu and Saikaku Ihara, and Basho Matsuo, "haiku" poet, but no preeminent literary man has arisen in the modern age.

It is interesting, however, that in spite of the fact that most of the cultural organs have their headquarters in Tokyo, the Osaka Mainichi Publishing Co. and the Asahi Publishing Co., the nation's representative newspapers and which are among the foremost in the world, locate their headquarters in Osaka.

But in the economic field, many prominent men have been produced since the Tokugawa period and even at the present time. Leaders of the financial circles of Osaka have often been appointed to key Government posts, some as Cabinet Ministers.

As one of the regions developed in the earliest days in the history of Nippon, Osaka prefecture possesses many historic remains. Masashige Kusunoki, loyalist, who was the central figure in the revival of the Kemmu period, and his son, Masatsura Kusunoki, also a loyalist, came from the foot of Mt. Kongo.

Osaka has thus developed mainly as an economic area. The value of Osaka lies in its economic potentiality. With this potential power, Osaka was able to display its activity in the international market.

But today Osaka is functioning as the nation's center for the increase of production and as an important base for the construction of Greater East Asia.

## Leaders Of Osaka Municipal Govt.

Mayor: Muneji Sakama.
Deputy mayor: Mitsuji Nakai.
Deputy mayor: Shozo Miyake.
Deputy mayor: Masaichi Morishita.
Treasurer (chief of the accounts section): Magoichi Ishihara.
Assistant treasurer (chief of the accounts section of the electric bureau): Toshiharu Yamada.
Director of the electric bureau and acting director of the transportation department: Takayuki Hashimoto.
Chief engineer: Namiyoshi Fukutome.

**Directors**

Director of the civil engineering department—Toshiyuki Sato.
Director of the technical department of the electric bureau—Fujio Matsuura.
Chief of the streetcar section of the transportation department of the electric bureau—Shokichi Imai.
Director of the motorcar department of the electric bureau—Kenjiro Izumi.
Director of the rapid transit railway department of the electric bureau—Tominosuke Tsujii.
Director of the general affairs department of the electric bureau and chief of the power distribution general affairs office—Kameo Koshiro.
Chief of the business section of the transportation department of the electric bureau—Tatsuo Shizunaga.
Chief of the investigation section of the transportation department of the electric bureau—Kuranosuke Hanamoto.

**Chief Secretaries**

Chief of the secretariat—Kinjiro Kaneko.
Member of the business section of the transportation department of the electric bureau—Kitaro Asahara.



# OSAKA MUNICIPAL ELECTRIC BUREAU IS ACTIVE

In September, 1903, the Osaka municipal government first engaged in the electric railway enterprise under the jurisdiction of the municipal government's technical section. The enterprise, however, has now been placed under the superintendence of the electric bureau.

The officials and employees of the Osaka municipal electric bureau at present number more than 12,000, while the amount of capital invested in the enterprise aggregates about ¥300-million.

Since 1903, when the electric railway enterprise was commenced, about 40 years have passed. During this period, the finance of the electric bureau has progressed smoothly side by side with the development of Osaka.

The electric power enterprise, which some time ago was transferred to the Kansai Regional Power Distribution Co., has shown highly favorable business results, while the electric railway enterprise, which was slack at one time, has gradually been showing an upward trend since 1933.

Since the commencement of the electric railway enterprise, the Osaka municipal government has been carrying out control over various traffic organs in the city.

Below is an outline of the transportation enterprises in Osaka:

**(1) Streetcars:**

The streetcar lines, which occupy an important position among the traffic organs in Osaka, were constructed for the first time in September, 1903, over a distance of about five kilometers between Chikko and Hanazonobashi.

The tram lines were the first public traffic organ in Osaka. After being approved by the municipal assembly in November, 1903, the traffic organs in Osaka were formally placed under municipal management.

By constructing new lines, the Osaka municipal government at the end of the Meiji era was operating tram lines over a distance of 36 kilometers.

In view of the fact that transportation capacity became insufficient in connection with the progress made in commercial and industrial circles, as well as the remarkable increase of population and the development of the city, the lines were extended to 88 kilometers by the end of the Taisho era.

In accordance with the low flat-rate tariff policy, the electric railway enterprise in Osaka, as the sole public traffic organ, has contributed much to the execution of the city policy.

However, the bus enterprise came into existence under private management at the end of the Taisho era. The bus lines were constructed in parallel with the surface tram lines.

Owing to the depression in the economic circles, the number of passengers annually declined at one time from early in the Showa era.

The municipal authorities, therefore, devoted their efforts to improve the business results through improvement of service, enforcement of control over the bus enterprises, and rationalization of management, as well as the retrenchment of expenses. As a result of their energetic efforts, the business results have taken a favorable turn.

The bus lines constructed in parallel with the surface tram lines have been abolished through the reorganization of the framework of the bus enterprises, and the bus lines have been mainly utilized for the transportation of passengers in the city suburbs where the surface tram lines have not yet been constructed.

The electric railway enterprise in Osaka is therefore, at present, showing favorable business results. The tram lines are today being operated over a distance of 107 kilometers and are transporting 1,300,000 persons daily.

**(2) Bus:**

In order to meet the expansion of the city following the absorption of the neighboring towns and villages in 1925, the first bus lines under municipal management were constructed over a distance of more than four kilometers between Abeno and Hirano in February, 1927.

Before the municipal bus enterprise was commenced, however, the Osaka Bus Co. had already been inaugurated. As a result of the extension of their lines and the improvement of facilities, the municipal and private bus companies in Osaka were transporting, just before the outbreak of the China Emergency, about 560,000 people a day.

In June, 1940, the Osaka municipal government absorbed the Osaka Bus Co. in order to place all the bus enterprises in Osaka under unified management.

Bus lines in Osaka are now being operated over a distance of 158 kilometers and are transporting about 300,000 people daily.

**(3) Subways:**

In connection with the concentration of the population into cities and the city expansion, a large transportation capacity is demanded.

In 1930, the municipal government embarked on the construction of a subway line. The Osaka subway was opened to traffic in May, 1933, over a distance of three kilometers between Umeda and Shinsaibashi. In October, 1935, the lines were extended to Tennoji to operate over a distance of 7.5 kilometers.

As a result of the commencement of through traffic on the underground railway lines in Osaka, the southern and northern entrances of Osaka are now connected by only 13 minutes.

The number of subway passengers in a day at present aggregates about 200,000.

Taken as a whole, the number of people using the surface tram, bus, and subway lines in a day totals about 1,700,000.

**(4) Electric power enterprise:**

The Osaka municipal government commenced the electric power supply enterprise in January, 1911, as a subsidiary to the railway enterprise. The Osaka Electric Light Co. was purchased in 1923.

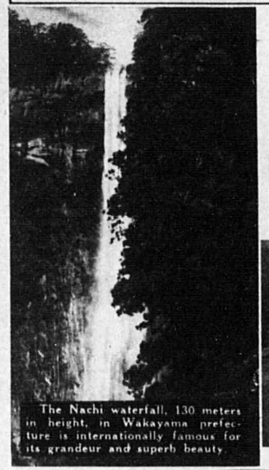
The enterprise, however, was transferred to the Kansai Regional Power Distribution Co., which was established in April, 1942, as a "national policy" company.


## OSAKA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

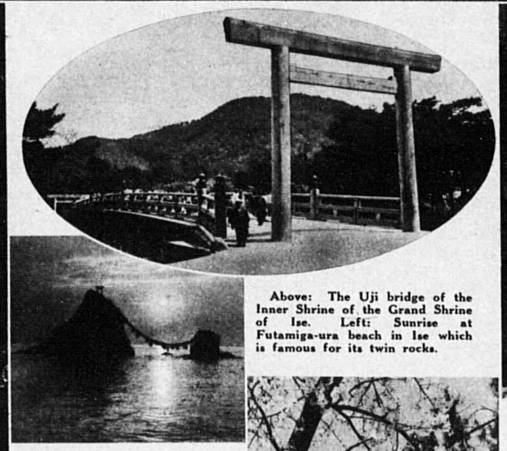
President: - - - - - - - - Dr. Y. KATAOKA
Vice-President: - - - - - - - Mr. C. YUKAWA
Vice-President: - - - - - - - Mr. M. SUGI
Secretary-General: - - - - - - Mr. K. HAMANO
Vice-Secretary-General: - - - - Mr. K. TACHIBANA

*Inquiries for Osaka-made merchandise are welcomed and will receive our prompt attention.*

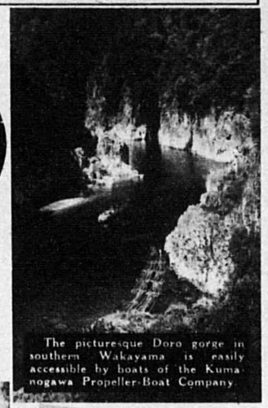
# WESTERN NIPPON ABOUNDS IN SCENIC SPOTS AND PLACES OF NOTE



The Nachi waterfall, 130 meters in height, in Wakayama prefecture is internationally famous for its grandeur and superb beauty.



Above: The Uji bridge of the Inner Shrine of the Grand Shrine of Ise. Left: Sunrise at Futamiga-ura beach in Ise which is famous for its twin rocks.



The picturesque Doro gorge in southern Wakayama is easily accessible by boats of the Kumanogawa Propeller-Boat Company.

Left: The Wakayama castle in gorgeous cherry blossom attire. Above: One of the pair of stone lions which was donated to the Kamayama Shrine by the Wakayama municipality.

Upper: Beautiful Nara park which is noted for its tame deer. Lower left: The waterfall at Osugidani gorge. Lower right: The mountain cottage at the gorge.

## Here And There

### Tenryu Gorge

Shooting the rapids of the Tenryu river in the Chubu region aboard a small boat gives one pleasure hardly enjoyable anywhere else. The gorge is beautiful and there is a folk song about it which is popularly sung throughout the country.

### Inuyama

Inuyama, the terminus of the so-called Nippon Rhine (a part of the Kisogawa where people enjoy a downstream trip aboard small wooden boats) is visited by many sightseers throughout the year.

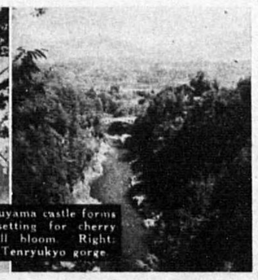
The town is known for the Inuyama castle standing on the bank of the beautiful river.

### Horaiji

Towering 2,300 feet above sea-level, Mt. Horaiji is a specially designated scenic spot. Various kinds of birds sing in the midst of towering old cypresses and cedars; mountain streams wind their way past moss-covered rocks.

At night, the quiet forest is mystery itself. To hear the voice of Bupposo, which has a religious sound in such an atmosphere, is indeed poetic.

There are eight kinds of Bupposo in the world, but except for the kind that live in Nippon, all the others live in tropical regions only. That the Bupposo is a rara avis may be one of the reasons why it is so highly valued.



Left: The Inuyama castle forms a picturesque setting for cherry blossoms in full bloom. Right: The fascinating Tenryukyo gorge.

Scenes of the Shirahama-Yusaki spas in southern Wakayama. Upper: The Engetsuto islet. Lower: The Sandanheki precipice.

Picturesque Onigashiro beach in Kinomoto. (Photo approved by military authorities.)



# Osaka-Wakayama Region Is Center Of Empire's Industrial Activities

## City Of Izumi-Otsu Center Of Woolens

The City of Izumi-Otsu is situated in the southern part of Osaka prefecture. It became a municipality on April 1, 1942. With an area of 4.16 square kilometers, the city contains 6,257 houses and has a population of 32,044.

Since the reign of the 11th Emperor Suinin, the city has been famous throughout the country as one of the largest striped cotton cloth producing centers in Nippon. First devised by Yukimura Sanada, an illustrious samurai, tapes bearing his name were made popular with the people in the Izumi-Otsu district by Matahei Goto, a famous hero.

Since the beginning of the Meiji era, the people of the Izumi-Otsu district have been manufacturing the Sanada tapes, which accounts for the recent remarkable progress of the industry in the district.

Although Izumi-Otsu is the smallest city in the country when area and population are considered, it is capable of producing annually ¥100-million worth of woolen textiles.

### Sakai C. Of C. Noted

Since olden times, the City of Sakai has been one of the largest sea-borne transportation centers in Nippon. During the Ming dynasty, the Chinese conducted trade with Nippon through the port of Sakai. It was in this period that Nippon likewise conducted trade with Thailand and the Philippines through the same port.

In order to direct the port-industry, the Sakai Chamber of Commerce was established in 1925, with Toyosaburo Tsujimoto as its first president.

Since its establishment, the chamber has made phenomenal progress thanks to the devoted efforts of all its members, including Toyosaburo Tsujimoto, the retired president.

The members of the chamber are as follows:

President Ejiichi Tsujimoto, Vice-Presidents Yasujiro Okunaka and Kan-ichi Horibata, Director Masamichi Takasawa, seven standing members, and 36 ordinary members.

### Shingu Lumber & Pulp Co.

The Shingu Lumber & Pulp Co., Ltd., was established with a capital of ¥1,500,000 on November 6, 1938, at 567 Sano, Shingu city, Wakayama prefecture.

The company employs 150 hands and turns out an average of 5,000 tons of pulp a year.

The material for pulp manufacture (waste lumber) is bought from sawmills in Mie and Wakayama prefectures. From this waste material, which formerly was only used as fuel, the company produces kraft pulp.

President Shigejiro Sakaguchi is ably assisted by Vice-President Kiyomatsu Sugimoto, Executive Director Masatada Yamazaki, and Managing Director Shichirobei Sakaguchi.

**KIYO BANK, LTD.**
CAPITAL: ¥2,000,000
Head Office:
Hommachi 1-chome, Wakayama City

### Kishiwada City Is Center Of Cotton Spinning Work

Situated midway between Osaka and Wakayama, the City of Kishiwada is the largest industrial center in Osaka prefecture, next to Osaka and Sakai.

The city is famous as one of the largest cotton spinning industrial centers in Nippon. It is not an exaggeration to say that the city registered such remarkable progress as seen today thanks to the painstaking efforts rendered by the Terada interests which first started the spinning industry in the city.

The mayor of the city is Jinkichi Terada, a man of ability who is assuming a weighty role in Osaka prefectural industrial circles. In spite of the fact that he is extremely busy as president of more than 10 industrial companies, he is doing everything possible for the development of the city in close cooperation with his subordinates in the municipal office.

### Products Of Kainan Noted

The lacquer-ware made in Kishu is the result of long years' experience, unsurpassed technique, and specialization. It is accepted as one of the best makes throughout the country.

It has been made possible to unify and control production and sales of lacquer-ware in various stages of completion following the establishment of the Kishu Shikki Kogyo Kumiai (Kishu Lacquer-ware Industrial Association) toward the close of 1941. The association has a membership of more than 1,000 and the number of men employed in the member factories exceeds 5,000

### Fuse Leads In Celluloid

Situated in the center of Osaka prefecture, the City of Fuse is a modern industrial metropolis with its western side linked with Osaka, the economic and commercial heart of Nippon.

Various industries are active in the City of Fuse, which is populated by some 150,000 people. The city is the largest producer of celluloid products in Nippon.

Mayor Genshiro Toba, 54, is sparing no efforts for the economic as well as for the commercial development of the city.

### Fuse C. Of C. Active

The Fuse Chamber of Commerce was established in December, 1937, in order to direct the operation of commerce and industry in the City of Fuse, which is adjacent to Osaka, the commercial and economic metropolis of Nippon.

The leading members of the chamber are Seiroku Miyake, president; Kenzo Morita and Kaneyoshi Fujita, vice-presidents; and Shuichi Minami, director. They are busily engaged in arranging trade with the South Sea region, which is expected to be made possible side by side with the victorious development of the Greater East Asia War.

**Katsuura Dock Co., Ltd.**
President: SOTARO NAKANO
Head Office:
Katsuura-cho, Wakayama Prefecture

**Shimizu Seikosho, Ltd.**
(Shimizu Rope Mfg. Co., Ltd.)
President: YOJIHE SHIMIZU
Head Office:
Chikuji, Koinan, Wakayama Prefecture

## HISTORIC CITY OF SAKAI GROWS

With the mausoleums of Emperors Nintoku, Richu, and Hanzei in its center, the City of Sakai has a history of more than 1,000 years. The city absorbed such adjacent towns and villages as Otori, Handanosho, Tsukuo, Fukai, and Higashi-Mozu on July 1, 1941.

As a result of the absorption, the area of the city became 129.98 square kilometers and the population swelled to 232,193, according to the statistics made public toward the end of 1941.

One of the leading industrial centers in Nippon, the city is surrounded by an industrial zone on the southeast, by fertile arable land in the east, and on the south by the Hamadera park, which has the largest sea-bathing beach in the Orient.

Facing Osaka bay, the city possesses large port facilities, indicative of the flourishing trade that Nippon conducted with Thailand and the Philippines.

Yasunosuke Kawamori, present mayor and concurrently a member of the Imperial Diet, had hitherto assumed the mayorship four times. He is doing everything in his power for the development of the city, while playing an important role in central political circles.

## Shingu Is Lumber Distribution City

The City of Shingu is situated at the southern extremity of Wakayama prefecture along the mouth of the Shingu river. With a population of more than 30,000, the city is one of the leading distribution centers for lumber.

At present a total of 18 sawmills are operating and the number of men employed exceeds more than 1,900.

Since the outbreak of the China Emergency the demand for military purposes has increased considerably and the producers have been swamped with orders but the mills have met the demand satisfactorily.

Kiyomatsu Sugimoto is president; Yohei Kusaka, executive director; Takazo Nakagawa, Umekazu Ozaki, Yoshihiko Takamatsu, managing directors.

## Kainan City Healthful

The mention of Kotonoura in the City of Kainan reminds people of the Onzan-so, a villa formerly owned by the late Chojiro Nitta, a millionaire leather tanning merchant of Osaka. However, the Nitta family has been generous enough to donate the villa to the people of Wakayama prefecture to be placed under the care of a juridical person.

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# Taiwan

TAIWAN, a paradise of perpetual summer, gifted with light and heat, is also a country of resources.

With the China Emergency developing into the Greater East Asia War, Taiwan, in concert with the glorious attainments achieved in the southern region, has come to the fore as an important base for southern development.

It is making marked progress along political, economic, cultural, and social lines. It is a key point serving as a connecting link with the southern region.

Taiwan lies in the southern part of the Japanese Empire and consists of the Island Proper, Bokoto (Pescadores), Shinnan Gunto, and other outlying islands. Its position is 111° 30' to 122° 6' E.L. and 7° to 25° 8' N.L.

In the north Taiwan is 641 nautical miles to Kagoshima at the southern end of Kyushu. To the west it is separated from continental China by the Taiwan Strait. It faces the Pacific Ocean in the east. To the south it is separated from the Philippines by the Bashi Channel.

The area of Taiwan is 35,961.2 sq. km. and constitutes 5.3 per cent of the entire area of the Japanese Empire. The circumference of the island is 1,566.3 km. The island is a little smaller than Kyushu and is about the size of Karafuto. It is about one-sixth size of Chosen.

From April 17, 1895, when Taiwan became Japanese territory in accordance with the Treaty of Shimonoseki to May of the same year, a temporary government-general ordinance was promulgated and a governor-general was appointed. However, at that time, as wartime conditions still existed, a military administration was established.

By April of the following year, 1896, peace was practically restored in the island. Military administration was thus abolished and civil administration came into effect.

In November, 1940, Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa was appointed the 18th governor-general of Taiwan and has been holding this post up to the present day. Through the concerted efforts of the successive governors-general, much progress has been witnessed. With internal and external conditions undergoing rapid changes, Taiwan is making speedy progress.

## Monopoly Bureau Active; Annual Income Is Great

Opium, table salt, camphor, saké, and tobacco are government monopolies, while beer and alcohol (including absolute alcohol) have been added to this group.

The revenue from monopolies for the 1940 fiscal year exceeded ¥90-million, which was about 37 per cent of the annual income of the government-general.

### Opium

The monopoly of opium aims at reaching a stage eventually where opium addicts will disappear completely from the island. Satisfactory results have been obtained and the smokers, as well as the amount of sales, are decreasing each year.

The demand for the poor quality of opium is also decreasing. The sale of B-quality opium was suspended in 1906 and C-quality opium in 1927

### Table Salt

In conjunction with the rapid advance made in the chemical industry in Nippon and to meet the immediate demand for increased production of salt for use as raw material in the soda manufacturing industry, the Taiwan Salt Manufacturing Co. and the South Nippon Salt Enterprise Co. devised plans to develop salt fields for manufacturing purposes. Of late, the salt industry in Taiwan has reached the advanced stage of not only supplying salt as raw material, but is also turning its attention to the industrial utilization of sea water.

### Camphor

Taiwan camphor is natural camphor known from ancient times as a special product of the Orient.

When Taiwan became Japanese territory, the monopoly system was enforced in August, 1899.

In order to unify the camphor manufacturing industry, the government-general ordered the Taiwan Seino K.K. (Taiwan Camphor Manufacturing Co.), which was formed in May, 1919, to carry on this business. But it was purchased in 1934 and its management transferred to the monopoly bureau.

Most of the camphor raw material and camphor oil are being taken care of at the Nammon factory of the monopoly bureau. After being refined it becomes B-quality camphor. Other by-products are also obtained.

The camphor sold by the Taiwan monopoly bureau is the "improved B-quality" camphor in powder form.

### Tobacco

The tobacco monopoly system was put into effect in 1905. Since then with the increase in its popularity and greater demand, improvement of quality and increased production were carried out with the result that tobacco cultivation and manufacture have developed to a considerable extent. Tobacco is an important product of Taiwan today.

The three kinds of tobacco cultivated are yellow tobacco (raw material for cigarets without mouthpieces), cigar tobacco and Chinese tobacco (for the lower class inhabitants) and raw material for Taiwan cut tobacco. At present the Taihoku and Matsuyama tobacco factories turn out about 15 kinds of tobacco.

### Saké

In August, 1907, the saké manufacturing tax regulations were enacted and a monopoly system was enforced in July, 1922.

Alcoholic beverages and alcohol were also included in this monopoly system. In the case of beer, its sale only was placed under this system on July 1, 1933. The manufacture of absolute alcohol for making volatile oil and of alcohol in general by civilians, and the sale of these products outside of the island were recognized. However, sales within the island are under government control.

The manufacture of saké, despite the hot climate of the island, is being carried out with success throughout the four seasons, thanks to good refrigerating facilities.

## Rapid Development Made By Industries In Taiwan; Area Is Rich In Resources

### Agriculture

Since the establishment of the government-general, agriculture in Taiwan has made rapid progress. The total production at the end of 1939 was valued at ¥536,890,000. The cultivated areas were rice fields, 546,550 ko (one ko equals 2.377 acres) and other fields, 339,674 ko, a total of 886,224 ko.

The cultivated land constitutes 24 per cent of the entire area of the island and if one excludes the land belonging to the aborigines, it constitutes 43 per cent.

The farming population forms about 51 per cent of the entire population and at the end of 1939 it reached the high figure of 2,984,258 persons.

### Sugar

Sugar is a representative special product of Taiwan and is cultivated throughout the island. Taichu, Tainan, and Takao are the principal producing centers. The cultivated area for 1939 was 152,409 ko and the output was 15,424,552 kin (one kin equals 1.323 pounds), the average being 101,205 kin per ko.

### Tea

Tea is also an important export, amounting to 19,000,000 kin. It is grown north of Taichu and the main centers of production are the provinces of Taihoku and Shinchiku.

Tea is trimmed quite often. The principal kinds of tea are Oolong tea, Pouchong tea, black tea, green tea, etc. The total output on coarse tea in 1939 was 22,929,887 kin and the cultivated area was 46,187 ko.

### Fruits

Fruits rank next to rice and sugar as an important Taiwan export. The banana output during 1939 was 30,328 kin and its export was valued at the high figure of ¥19,190,000. Taichu and Takao are the main producing districts.

### Pineapples

The pineapple industry has been developed as one of the new important industries in Taiwan. The principal producing districts are Taichu and Takao. The area of the land fit for cultivation in the future is estimated at over 20,000 ko.

The area under cultivation is 10,713 ko and the yield is 145,817,-906 pineapples. The export of fresh pineapples totals 6,429,579 kin, amounting to ¥389,092. The canned pineapples exported total 1,279,191 cases, amounting to ¥13,329,928.

### Forestry

The forest area is 2,420,000 ko and covers 70 per cent of the entire island.

Especially the Mt. Arisan forest which lies west of Mt. Niitaka is famous, stretching eight kilometers from east to west and 20 kilometers from north to south. Its area is about 9,000 hectares. The Arisan conifers are old trees over 2,000 years old and have furnished valuable timber for the construction of the Kashihara and Meiji Shrines, and other shrines and temples. The export to Nippon in 1939 was 26,-359 cubic meters, amounting to ¥1,980,000.

### Marine Products

The seas about Taiwan abound in fish. With the development of fishing by motorboats in recent years, the fishing industry has flourished very noticeably. The breeding industry has flourished from ancient times along the western coast.

Among the marine products are dried bonito, "kamaboko," "chikuwa," shark fins, and dried roe. Recently the canning of tunny for export and the manufacture of fish sausage from shark meat for consumers in general have been developed to a considerable extent.

To supplement the leather supply the industrialization of tanned shark leather is being planned. A leather factory to turn out 200,000 pieces of leather, hide, etc., annually has been built.

The output of dried and canned marine products in 1940 was valued at ¥6,720,000. The total marine product trade in 1940 was ¥38,940,-000, and the total amount of marine products was valued at over ¥52,-250,000.

### Manufacturing

The production according to the kinds of manufacturing industries was as follows: The foodstuffs manufacturing industry led the list with ¥382,260,000 (66.9 per cent); chemical, ¥62,250,000 (10.9 per cent); metal, ¥31,290,000 (5.5 per cent); machinery and appliances, ¥24,000,000 (4.3 per cent); and textile, ¥9,700,000 (1.6 per cent), etc.

### Sugar Manufacturing

The sugar industry is the most important industry in Taiwan. Sugar production in Taiwan is blessed geographically.

Taiwan is now fulfilling its obligation of meeting the increased needs of Nippon arising from the increase in population of late and the development of the national power, and is also filling the requirements of Manchoukuo and China by supplying them with sugar and other by-products. Besides playing an important part in the establishment of a new East Asia, it is carrying on enterprises conforming to the national policy such as in the fields of pulp and alcohol.

### Live-Stock

Hogs and cattle are the most important animals raised in Taiwan. Among the varieties of cattle are buffalo, yellow breed, Indian breed, foreign breed, and cross-breed. At the end of 1939 they numbered over 324,780 heads, averaging one head per farming household.

Hogs numbered 1,653,210 heads, out of which 1,134,000 heads were slaughtered, amounting to ¥50,209,-000 in value.

### Mining

There are more than 80 kinds of minerals in Taiwan. Metal ore is found principally in the area covering the northern extremity to the eastern part of the island. Coal is mined in the north and central parts. Petroleum seems to be present all over the island and, in particular, central and southern parts are prospective petroleum producing districts.

The mineral producing districts may be divided as follows: The area from the northern extremity to the eastern part produces metal ore; the northern district, coal; and the central and southern parts, petroleum.

The alluvial gold of Takkiri valley and plains is famous and has a history of 400 years. It is well known that from the finding of alluvial gold in the Keelung river the two gold mines, Kinkaseki and Zuiho, came to be discovered.



## Rapid Advance Made By Communications

EVER since the commencement of telephone services in the leading cities of the island, communications facilities in Taiwan have made a great development.

The communications bureaus and offices outstanding at the end of March, 1941, totaled 231, namely, 14 ordinary post-offices, 11 sub-branches, 158 special post-offices, 15 sub-branches, four telegraph bureaus, one telephone bureau, and 28 telegraph offices. The number of postal agencies aggregated 44 and the postage stamp sales offices, 1,663.

### (Broadcasting)

Broadcasting in the island formally commenced with the establishment of the Taihoku broadcasting station on February 1, 1931, after passing through an experimental broadcasting era which began in December, 1928.

The Tainan and Taichu broadcasting stations were established in April, 1932, and May, 1935, respectively. In addition, the powerful Tamio broadcasting station was inaugurated on September 28, 1940, as a unit of the Taihoku broadcasting station.

The broadcasting enterprise in Taiwan is under the management of the communications bureau. Simultaneous with the establishment of the Taihoku broadcasting station in February, 1931, the Broadcasting Corporation of Taiwan was organized. The corporation is carrying on such work as increasing and canvassing radio listeners, as well as formulating radio programs. The number of radio listeners outstanding at the end of 1940 aggregated 62,224 (Nipponese, 39,850; Taiwanese, 22,374).

Since the outbreak of the China Emergency, special broadcasts are being made to South China and the South Seas. Furthermore, the Taihoku station is at present broadcasting news in the Fukien, Canton, and Peking dialects, and English, Annamese, Malay, and Japanese languages.

### (Money Orders And Postal Savings)

Business regarding money orders and postal savings is progressing smoothly as a result of the government-general's good efforts along these lines.

### (Postal Insurance & Annuity)

Postal life insurance and annuity enterprises were started on October 1, 1937, under the supervision of the Welfare Office.

## *Taiwan Well Supplied With Railways; Lines Operated Total 902 Kilometers*

As the central mountains range from north to south, the plains in Taiwan lie on the eastern and western parts of the island. The railways, with the Taiwan Government Railways forming the trunk line, have developed mostly in the western part. The lines in the eastern part constitute only 20 per cent of the total mileage in the island.

The gauge of the tracks of the Taiwan Government Railways is 1.067 meters (Taito line 762 mm.) and the private lines, 762 mm.

Transportation within the island is primarily aimed at expanding the railways for the benefit of all. The private railways are mainly engaged in hauling sugar for the sugar companies and carry passengers as a subsidiary business. Hence, their facilities are simple, rendering these railways unsuitable for traffic purposes.

The government-general obtained the 106-kilometer railway between Keelung and Shinchiku, which was built by the Chinese Government before Taiwan became under Japanese rule, through the Sino-Japanese Peace Treaty of 1895. Immediately a railway policy was formed to complete first a trunk line across the island and gradually to build several branch lines and railways in the eastern part of the island. Construction on these lines has been undertaken with much success and Taiwan today is well supplied with railways. At present the total mileage of Government Railways is 902.1 kilometers.

The Taichu line was opened to traffic in April, 1908. At first this line ran through the so-called San line (Taichu line) which connected Chikunan and Oden by way of Byoritsu and Taichu. But later in November, 1922, with the completion of the coast railway line branching off from Chikunan and extending to Oden via Taiko and Seisui, the line was extended to total 405.9 kilometers. The San line was renamed Taichu line and became a part of the trunk line, the extension being 91.4 kilometers.

The Tansui line runs between Taihoku and Tansui with a mileage of 22.4 kilometers. It was completed in August, 1901.

The Chosu line consists of two lines, the line between Takao and Kato via Hozan, Kyukyokudo, Heito, and Shahen, and the line which branches off from Shazen and extends to Toko.

The Giran line is the longest railway line in eastern Taiwan, extending from Karenko to Taito.

The Shushu line was built by the Taiwan Light Co., for hauling material for use in construction work to hydro-electric power at Jitsugetsutan. This line extends 29.7 kilometers and was purchased in April, 1927.

The Heikei line, extending 12.9 kilometers, was built by the Taiyo Kogyo K.K., (Taiyo Mining Co., Ltd.) for hauling charcoal and coal and was purchased in July, 1929. Also there are three railways under the control of the government-general's forestry bureau, namely, the Arisan railway, the Hassenzan railway and the Taiheizan railway. These railways were erected as subsidiary facilities of the national timber cutting enterprises in Arisan, Taiheizan, and Hassenzan. At the same time, they attend to the needs of certain businesses and engage in delivering the passengers' luggage and freight to their homes or designated places.

### Private Railways

The plans for private railways were formulated in 1896 but the actual work of construction started in 1906 at the time when the sugar industry was at the height of development. Since then, with the development of the sugar industry, these railways were extended gradually to the sugar manufacturing districts. The total mileage at the end of 1940 was 2,961.9 kilometers. Because these private lines were primarily built as a separate enterprise for transporting sugar and sugar cane for the sugar companies, their total mileage is only one-fifth of that of the Government Railways despite the fact that there are three times more private lines than government lines.

Among the private business railways, the only ones which are under the management of regular railway companies are those operated by the Taihoku Tetsudo Kaisha (Taihoku Railway Co., Ltd.) and the Taiwan Kotsu K.K. (Taiwan Communications Co., Ltd.)

### Private Track Lines

These small track lines are ordinarily termed "toro" and are operated by man-power. They date back to the time immediately following the cession of Taiwan to Nippon when lines with narrow tracks were built for military use to haul munitions and supplies. Their development began about 1909. The total mileage at the end of 1940 was 628.7 kilometers.

## Contribution Made To Southern Policy

Taiwan has peculiar and close connections with South China and the South Seas, geographically and historically as well as from the economic and racial viewpoints.

The government-general of Taiwan, since its establishment, has been playing an important role as the vanguard of Nippon's southern policy by carrying out various enterprises relative to medical affairs, culture, publicity, promotion of amity as well as economy.

The government-general of Taiwan is at present cooperating with the outpost Nippon organs for construction work in the various occupied areas by utilizing its many years' experience and knowledge concerning administration in the South. The government-general is also making various preparations to meet the new state of affairs in French Indo-China and the various occupied areas in the South.

Taiwan is making all-out efforts and preparations to execute its duties as an organ to propel Nippon's southern policy. The mission entrusted to Taiwan has thus been growing all the more important.

The foreign residents in Taiwan, according to an investigation made at the end of 1940, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Chinese | 45,367 |
| British | 29 |
| Americans | 13 |
| Annamese | 15 |
| Germans | 2 |
| Italians | 7 |
| Russians | 5 |
| Dutch | 5 |
| Spanish | 33 |
| Thais | 4 |
| Total | 45,482 |

The foreign consular bodies at the same investigation were as follows:

**Chinese consulate-general at Miyamae-cho, Taihoku:** Founded in May, 1931, but due to the outbreak of the China Emergency, the consulate-general was closed in January, 1938. Following the establishment of the National Government of China, the consulate-general was reopened in February, 1941, with Chang Kuo-wei as consul-general. Under him are Wang Yang, vice-consul, and five other staff members.

**Italian consulate, Minato-machi, Taihoku:** Established in May, 1932.

## *Rice Policy Is Carried Out Smoothly*

The rice policy in Taiwan is based on the Taiwan rice export and shipment control ordinance, under which rice control is enforced in the island side by side with rice export and shipment control. As fundamental regulations there are various rules based on the above ordinance and rules providing for the investigation of the rice crop based on the Provisional Export and Import Adjustment Law and the rice distribution control regulations.

With regard to the gathering of unhulled rice and the handing over of rice controlled by the government-general, an association of purveyors has been established. Concerning the distribution of rice, another association of distributors has been formed. Through these groups, the government-general is making efforts to assure the smooth concentration and distribution of rice.

The price of rice is fixed after consultation with the Taiwan rice export and shipment control committee. In regard to the export and shipment of controlled rice, the demand and supply within the island are taken into consideration while consumption control and various other measures are also taken to permit the shipment of the largest possible quantity of rice to Nippon.

The Taiwan rice export and shipment control enterprise was begun on November 1, 1939, based on the Taiwan rice export and shipment control special account law and the Taiwan rice export and shipment control regulations, with the approval of the 74th session of the Imperial Diet.

Close connection is kept with the Central Government in order to ensure the smooth working of this enterprise, while planned rice production is being effected through the fixing of production goals for certain fixed periods.

The purchase of controlled rice is made through the association of suppliers in each province. Close connection is maintained with the Agriculture Office and matters relative to the sale of rice are left entirely in the hands of the Nippon Rice Co. in order to help the unification of the rice policy in Nippon Proper.

In connection with the enforcement of regulations regarding the restrictions on rice polishing, the whitening of rice was restricted to 70 per cent. On the other hand, the use of good rice was prohibited where the need could be met by waste rice, in order to collaborate with the national policy relative to consumption control on rice.

As a measure to insure the smooth concentration and supply of waste rice and crushed rice, official prices for them have been fixed. Business relative to the gathering and supply of waste rice and crushed rice in Taiwan is entrusted to the Crushed Rice Distributing Association, which is making efforts for the increase of rice supplies used for food.

The investigation of rice stocks was formerly held twice a year, or on May 1 and November 1, but basic rules of investigation were newly established in November, 1936, to conduct investigations six times a year, or on the first day of March, May, July, August, September, and November. This was enforced in March, 1937.

The grading of rice was enforced in November, 1939, following the promulgation of the Taiwan rice export and shipment control ordinance in May, 1939.

In Taiwan two crops of rice are obtained, with the western part of the island as the leading rice producing district.

The area planted to rice in 1939 was about 320,000 ko, including the first and second crop, and the crops obtained amounted to 4,800,000 koku. The rice shipped from Taiwan in that year was 4,106,712 koku, including unhulled and unpolished rice.

# CHOSEN

CHOSEN, with a sense of its ever-increasing responsibility, is today pressing forward toward the construction of Greater East Asia, under the leadership of General Kuniaki Koiso, the eighth governor-general.

Since 1911, the industries of Chosen have increased their output tremendously.

The most outstanding are the manufacturing industry whose output increased 120-fold, amounting to ¥1,873,630,000; marine products, 41 times, to the value of ¥372,720,000; forestry products, 12 times, valued at ¥236,600,000; and agricultural produce, 6 times, worth ¥2,052,560,000.

Excluding mining products, the total value of the above yields represents an increase of more than ¥4,530,000,000 as against ¥380,000,000 recorded 30 years ago.

As regards banking institutions and other concerns, the number has greatly increased of late. A recent survey reveals that there exist at present altogether 3,611 corporations with their headquarters in Chosen, with a total authorized capital of ¥2,165-million.

As a result of the Government's enthusiastic drive for national savings, particularly since the outbreak of the China Emergency, savings have witnessed a remarkable increase.

In 1913 when Japan set upon herself the task of peninsular administration, savings in Chosen aggregated only ¥13,760,000, which was equivalent to ¥1.03 per capita, while at the end of 1941 the figure rose to ¥2,310-million, the per capita savings being ¥94.90.

## Chosen Govt. Rys.

Playing an important role in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere as the main transportation line connecting Nippon, Manchoukuo, and China, the Government Railways of Chosen has the vital mission of strengthening the national defense as well as increasing the productive capacity.

The third trunk line connecting Nippon with Manchoukuo, called the Kyokei line between Keijo and Keigen, was opened to through traffic early in 1942.

The Government Railways of Chosen has introduced to the world the unique scenic beauty of the peninsula, including Mt. Kongo, Keishu, Fuyu, Heijo, and many other scenic and historic spots.

The present director of the Chosen Railway Division is Shinjuro Yamada.

## City Of Keijo

Keijo, the capital of Chosen, situated at the center of the peninsula, is assuming an important role as the political, economic, national defense, and cultural center of Chosen.

Keijo is an ancient city having a history of more than 500 years and abounds in beautiful palaces, temples, and places of historic interest.

Keijo has a population of 1,000,000, approaching that of the six larger cities in Nippon Proper.

Susumu Furuichi is the mayor of Keijo. Senpei Senda is the director of the general affairs department.

### Shokeien Park

The Shokeien park in Keijo has a large zoo and a botanical garden of which the citizens are most proud.

Possessing practically all the animals found in the world, the zoo is probably the largest in the Orient in scope and magnitude. Likewise, the botanical garden possesses most of the world's plants.

## Nippon Gold Industry

The Chosen branch of the Nippon Gold Industry Development Co. is established at Takezoe-cho 1-chome, Keijo. Sen-ichi Abe is manager of the Chosen branch. He is also a director of the head office at Tokyo.

## Monopoly Bureau

The monopoly bureau of the Chosen government-general controls the marketing and production of tobacco, salt, and ginseng.

There are four provincial monopoly bureaus in Keijo, Zenshu, Taikyu, and Heijo, three research institutes, 41 sub-branches, 278 sales offices, and 127 branches.

The present director of the monopoly bureau is Yasukichi Ito.

## Communications

Sentaro Ishida is the director of the active communications bureau of the government-general of Chosen that is handling postal, telegraph and telephone, radio, aviation, and other important enterprises.

## Chosen Industrial Development Bank Plays Most Active Role In Commercial Financing

AS a result of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, the importance of Chosen as a base for Nippon's northward advance has become greater than ever before.

Side by side with the increased importance of Chosen as one of the industrial bases for Nippon, the Chosen Shokusan Ginko (the Chosen Industrial Development Bank, Ltd.) has been invested with the heavy responsibility of acting as a central monetary organ in the peninsula.

Based on the Chosen Industrial Development Bank ordinance, the bank was established through the merger of six agricultural banks in October, 1918, in order to engage in the industrial development of Chosen.

The bank was designated as an industrial financing organ by two ordinances, one of which was enforced in November, 1939, and the other in December, the same year. In order to acquire funds necessary for industrial financing, the bank has been permitted to issue Government-guaranteed debentures to the extent of ¥200,000,000.

In addition, based on the abovementioned two ordinances, the bank has been permitted to underwrite Government-guaranteed debentures of various corporations.

The bank's capital has been doubled to ¥50,000,000.

According to the bank's business report as of the end of 1941-42 fiscal year, the funds advanced by the bank to various branches of industry on the security of real estate aggregated more than ¥122,770,000 (12.2 per cent) as compared with the preceding fiscal year.

The president of the bank is Shigezo Hayashi. He is ably assisted by Ryuzo Kancko, vice-president.

The head office of the bank is situated at Nandaimon-dori 2-chome, Keijo. The bank has 59 branches and seven sub-branches throughout Chosen.

## Chosen Anthracite Coal Company

The Chosen Anthracite Coal Co., Ltd. (capital, ¥50-million) is a "national policy" concern established in February, 1928.

Following its establishment, the new company placed many mines under its control, prominent among them being the Koto, Kifuku, and Daimonzan coal mines of the Oriental Development Co., and the Taiho and Taisei coal mines of the Mitsubishi Iron Manufacturing Co. and the Meiji Mining Industry Co., respectively. In October, 1935, the capital of the company was increased to ¥20,000,000.

In January, 1937, the Western Chosen Railway Co. was established in order to facilitate the transportation of coal. The birth of the company tended to develop further the coal industry in western Chosen.

Immediately after its establishment, the company constructed a 40-kilometer coal transportation railway starting from the Shokori station of the Chosen Government Railways. This coal railway runs through the area of large coal mines in Heian Nando and Kokaido provinces, respectively. The railway was later extended by 130 kilometers in order to facilitate the transportation of coal produced in the Tokusen mine.

The 10-kilometer railway line between Tetsubunsen of the Government railways and Genzan was completed on February 1, 1941. The completion of these railway lines, together with the enlargement of the Genzan port facilities, has expedited the development of the coal industry in the central part of Chosen.

The head office of the Chosen Anthracite Coal Co. is situated at 53 Honmachi 1-chome, Keijo.

The representative directors of the company are Jiro Hitomi, Isozo Kato, and Juji Kondo who are all known as men of character. They are ably assisted by Shintaro Ohashi, Seiji Hamaoka, Yakichi Adaka, Shiro Suzuki, Teikichi Yamamoto, Kan-ichiro Matsumoto, Tsutomu Saito, Toichi Nishida, Ryuichi Ikebe, Matsuji Muto, and Sentaro Komura, all directors.

## Kobayashi Mining Co.

The Kobayashi Mining Industry Co. (capital, ¥25,000,000) is situated at Meiji-cho, Keijo.

Almost all the rich mineral veins in Chosen are being exclusively developed by the company.

The president of the company is Yoneo Kobayashi.


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CAPITAL: ¥100,000
President: Chikazo Ichinomiya
Managing Director: Shozo Yamamoto
Business Manager: Shinkuro Ohtawa


## Bank Of Chosen Is Central Organ

The head office of the Bank of Chosen is situated at Nandaimon-dori 3-chome, Keijo. The bank maintains some 50 branches throughout Chosen, Nippon Proper, Kuantung province, and China, while it had sub-branches in New York and London before the war.

The bank is chiefly engaged in the issuance of banknotes to be circulated in Chosen and Kuantung province. Besides acting as a central banking organ for Chosen and Kuantung province, the bank is authorized to carry out the exclusive purchase of gold and silver bullion in Chosen.

The bank is likewise authorized to act as a commercial bank in order to facilitate industrial and commercial financing, as well as to encourage savings.

During the period from the beginning of the China Emergency until March, 1938, when the Federal Reserve Bank of China was established, the Bank of Chosen played an important role in covering the war expenses of the Japanese Army stationed in North China.

The capital of the bank is ¥40,000,000. The executives of the bank are Tetsusaburo Tanaka, governor; Ichiro Kimijima, vice-governor; Kiyoji Hoshino, Masanaga Naka, Hidejiro Sakurazawa, and Taizo Hattori, directors; Seisaburo Nishiwaki, Viscount Yasuharu Matsudaira and Bunzo Haga, inspectors.

## Keijo Electric Co.

The Keijo Electric Co., Ltd., one of the influential electric concerns in Chosen, is situated at Nandaimon-dori 2-chome, Keijo.

The company supplies electricity and gas to Keijo, capital of Chosen, as well as to Jinsen, Suigen, Shunsen, Joyo, and other principal cities. Streetcar and bus lines are operated in Keijo by the company.

Following the absorption of the Kongosan Electric Railway Co., the Keijo Electric Co. increased its capital to ¥32-million (¥28,080,000 paid-up).

Shintaro Ohashi is chairman of the board. Renzo Mitsha is president and Tokuta Kaimi, executive director.

## 'Central Treasury'

The Chosen Federation of Financial Associations is, as it were, a central treasury of the peninsula. The head office is situated at Takezoe-cho 1-chome, Keijo. The federation greeted the 35th anniversary of its foundation on May 30, 1942.

The business activity of the federation extends not only throughout the urban districts, but even to remote rural communities.

The amount of loans advanced by the company aggregated ¥113,652,000 at the end of March, 1942, while the deposits totaled ¥307,285,000.

The president of the federation is Makoto Matsumoto.



## Province Of Keiki Leads Other Areas

Keiki province, in which Keijo, the seat of the Chosen government-general, is situated, assumes leadership among the peninsula's 13 provinces in political, economic, educational, cultural, and social fields. This is especially true relative to the strengthening of the home front.

Keiki province is steadily developing as an important traffic center linking Nippon, Manchoukuo, and China under the Greater East Asia War.

In the industrial, agricultural, afforestation, and fishing fields, 3,000,000 people in Keiki province are following their respective occupations with all their might and main for the increased production of foodstuffs, cereals, vegetables, fruits, as well as marine products.

Under the direction of Governor Yasuhiko Ko of Keiki province, who is highly respected, Keizo Matsumoto, director of the industrial department; Giichiro Yamamoto, director of the interior affairs department; and Dairoku Harada, director of the police department, are devoting themselves for the development of Keiki province.

## Kaijo City

Also known as Shoto or Shokyo, Kaijo in Chosen is an ancient city, which abounds in places of historic note.

As is well known, Kaijo is the center of the production of ginseng of the Koma region, a precious panacea and a longevity medicine, ginseng constituting the majority of the products handled by the city.

Kempei Hayashi is the mayor of Kaijo. Kanji Sugimori is the chief of the people's concerted strength section.

## Rikitake Bussan

The Rikitake Bussan K.K. was founded in the year 1904, when the Rikitake Rice Polishing Mill was established. It has the oldest history among the rice polishing mills in Jinsen.

With a capital of ¥1,000,000, the company is operating rice polishing mills and engaging in such activities as the sale of rice and cereals, oil extraction, manufacture of fertilizer, real estate business, money-lending business, and many other enterprises connected with these lines.

The office and factory are located at Hana-machi, Jinsen.

Kurozaemon Rikitake, president of the Rikitake Bussan K.K., is the eldest son of Kajiro Rikitake, one of the oldest leaders in the business circles of Chosen. Mr. Rikitake is a graduate of Keio University.

Due mention must be made of the fact that the unselfish devotion with which Tetsuro Ikuta of the company assisted President Rikitake was largely responsible for having brought about the present prosperity of the Rikitake Bussan K.K.

## Toraichi Fukami

Among the brewers of Chosen, Toraichi Fukami is widely known as one of the most outstanding figures in his line.

"Makoto Tsuru," a sake of superior quality brewed in Mr. Fukami's factory at Tatsuoka-cho, Jinsen city, is acclaimed widely.

The brewery was founded by Mr. Fukami's father, Katsusaburo Fukami, and as early as 1897 the enterprise had already commenced business as an independent firm.

## *Chosen Noted For Korai Ginseng; 'Senraisan' Is Effective Medicine*

The Chosen ninjin (ginseng), widely known as a medicine efficacious for all kinds of diseases from olden times, is produced in abundant quantities everywhere on the Chosen peninsula.

**Although there are many varieties of Chosen ginseng produced in the special cultivation zones designated by the Chosen government-general, the Korai ginseng is most excellent in quality and effectiveness.**

The Korai ginseng just harvested is called Suisan. Following strict inspection, the Suisan is purchased by the government, and manufactured into Kosan. The Kosan is then purchased by the Kaijo Sangyo (ginseng industry) K.K. and manufactured into Hakusan.

The Kosan is amber in color, while the Hakusan is white. The manufacture of the Kosan is monopolized by the Kaijo branch of the monopoly bureau of the Chosen government-general.

The current special cultivation zones include the city of Kaijo and Kaiho, Chotan, Hashu and Rensen districts, all in Keikido province and Kinsen, Heizan, Hozan and Zuiko districts, all in Kokaido province.

**Senraisan or powdered Korai ginseng is manufactured by the Kaijo Sangyo (ginseng industry) K.K. Senraisan is refined by the pharmaceutical research institute attached to the Keijo Imperial University.**

Situated in Unkaku-cho, Keijo, the institute is engaging in the close study of various medicinal plants. Possessing vast herb gardens, the institute is endeavoring for the creation of new pharmaceutical field. The institute is headed by Dr. Tokuyuki Sugihara, professor of Keijo Imperial University, who is an authority on the Chosen ginseng and inventor of the Senraisan.

In utilizing the Korai ginseng for medical purposes, the decoction method had hitherto been employed. The method is far from easy, however. Therefore, it had been one of the greatest issues for the authorities on ginseng to invent another method which would enable one to utilize Korai ginseng for medical purposes without losing its vital elements. The issue was settled by Dr. Sugihara after strenuous efforts of more than 10 years. Namely, he succeeded in manufacturing Senraisan or powdered ginseng.

The three characteristics of the Senraisan medicine are as follows:

(1) The medicine is manufactured with Korai ginseng as its material.

(2) The medicine contains all the vital elements of the Korai ginseng. The vital elements are extracted through the methods invented by Dr. Sugihara, professor of Keijo Imperial University.

(3) The medicine is soluble even in lukewarm water. The method for taking the medicine is very simple.

The medicine is most efficacious for the promotion of energy and convalescence after childbirth and illness and for the relief of fatigue after mountaineering and excursions and for the strengthening of weak constitutions.

Aged and weak persons are advised to take this medicine, as they will be able to warm up their bodies. The price of the medicine is ¥3.00 per 50 gram.

Senraisan is sold by the Kaijo Ginseng Industrial Co., Ltd., which was established in July, 1937, with a capital of ¥2,000,000.

Saigaku Ko is president of the company. Other leading officials are Tsuneo Matsumura, executive director; Kenryu Yamashina, managing director; and Seikyu Hinokibara, Chuken Harada, and Soyo Niyama, auditors.

## *New Ilhan & Co. Contributes Its Share To Assure Healthy Greater East Asia*

Paying attention to the inevitability of the establishment of a co-prosperity sphere in the Greater East Asia area since long ago and acting under the motto of responding to the national policy, the New Ilhan & Co. has been contributing greatly toward the promotion of health among the peoples in Greater East Asia for more than 10 years. Following the expansion of the brilliant military achievement in the Greater East Asia War, the New Ilhan & Co. has come again into the limelight.

The company was founded more than 15 years ago by Ikkan Ryu whose belief and ideal was "The Orient by Orientals." Under this spirit, the company has been supplying drugs necessary for the promotion of health among the various races over the wide area of Manchoukuo and China, not to mention Nippon. Positive advance of the company's activity to various southern areas is greatly anticipated, now that the Anglo-Saxon influence has been completely driven out.

It was in 1934 that the company started the construction of a large factory. In addition to experts of ability, the company engaged chemical experts from Germany in order to complete the technical personnel.

The company possesses chemical works not only in Nippon but also in Dairen and Mukden, Manchoukuo, and Tientsin, North China. A branch office is located in Shanghai and a sub-branch in Hongkong, as stepping-stones for the advance to the southern region.

The executives of the company are:

President—Ikkan Ryu.
Executive director—Teishu Nomura.
Director of the publicity department—Kanji Otsubo.

## *Nansen Godo Electric*

The Nansen Godo Electric Co. (capital, ¥35-million, ¥25,012,250 paid-up) is one of the leading electric concerns in Chosen.

The Nansen Godo Electric Co. supplies electricity to as many as eight provinces including Keisho Hokudo, Keisho Nando, Zenra Nando, Zenra Hokudo, Chusei Hokudo, Chusei Nando, Keikido, and Kogendo provinces.

Besides supplying electricity and gas, the company operates electric railway, streetcar, and bus lines.

The head office of the company is situated at Kogane-cho, Keijo.

The executives of the company are Gentaro Kashii, chairman of the board of directors; Takenosuke Ogura, president; and Yujiro Matsui and Torazo Higuchi, vice-presidents.

## Jinsen Municipality Turns To Industry

The harbor and bay facilities of Jinsen are now being thoroughly reconstructed. Since this reconstruction work is progressing satisfactorily, it can be said that a bright future looms for the trade activities of the city.

The outbreak of the China Emergency has further increased the importance of the city, which has succeeded in establishing the basis for the construction of a great industrial zone.

Jinsen contains many scenic spots, among them being Kokato, Tsukiojima, and Matsushima islands.

Kiyoyoshi Ikeda is the mayor and Otokichi Tamari, chief of the secretariat.

### Chamber Of Commerce

Hideo Mori is president of the Jinsen Chamber of Commerce which has done much for the development of the city. Taikun Kanenaga and Ryohei Naono are vice-presidents. Masaki Watanabe is a director.

## Asahi Jozo K.K.

The Asahi Jozo K.K. (Asahi Sake Brewery Co., Ltd.), which ranks first among the breweries of Chosen, was founded in 1919 when the leading businessmen of Keijo and Jinsen bought up the brewery department of the Taku Gomei Kaisha and the Yoshikane Sake Brewery which were then under the management of Kisaburo Yoshikane of Jinsen.

The head office is established at Momoyama-cho, Jinsen. The plant at Momoyama-cho brews shochu (sake distilled from sweet potatoes) while the plant at Matsusaka-cho brews sake of the "Kongozuru" brand.

Superior technique and strict choice of materials used, and the rationalistic method of brewing have won for the company a good name not only in Chosen, but also in Manchoukuo and Karafuto.

Assisting President Shigesaburo Matsumura are Executive Director Mitsugi Saito, Managing Directors Seiji Oka and Jitsugoro Sato, and Directors Kasaburo Tsujimoto, and Sataro Shimizu. Yanosuke Hirataka and Hikozo Sano are also connected with the company as its auditors.

## Chosen Rice Polishing

The head office of the Chosen Rice Polishing Co., capitalized at ¥5,000,000, is situated at 6 Izumi-cho, Keijo.

The executives of the Chosen Rice Polishing Co. are as follows:

Chairman of the board of directors—Heitaro Kato.
Executive director—Norio Ogasawara.
Managing directors—Tetsu Nakagawa, Morizo Mito, Matakichi Hara, and Matsuhei Yamauchi.
Auditor—Junzo Arima.


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# *West Chosen Carries On Brisk Industrial Activity To Meet Requirements Of Times*

## Heian Hokudo Thrives

Heian Hokudo, long known as a gold and rice producing center, is now also showing brisk industrial activity. In response to the requirement of the times, a movement is being promoted to increase the power output of the province.

Speaking of the industrial activity of Heian Hokudo, the province is blessed with a plentiful supply of hydro-electric power harnessed from the Yalu river. The port of Tashito also plays an important role in making Heian Hokudo a suitable site for various industries. It is quite natural that industries have risen in Heian Hokudo, especially in Shingishu city.

The leading officials of the Heian Hokudo provincial government are:

Kojiro Shiraishi, governor.

Bunka Yamaki, director of industry department.

Nisaku Yamamura, director of police department.

### Heian Hokudo Ryokoku Co.

The Heian Hokudo Ryokoku Kabushiki Kaisha (Heian Hokudo Provisions Co.) was established in March, 1942, as the sole organ to handle the supply and distribution of food for the 1,800,000 people of Heian Hokudo province in Chosen.

## Toyo Shoko Makes Machines

The Toyo Shoko Kabushiki Kaisha (Toyo Industrial Co.) was originally established in March, 1924, under the name of Shoko Tekkojo, with Hirohide Kimura, present president, as its head and locating its business office and plant in front of Gisen station, Heian Hokudo.

The Toyo Shoko Kabushiki Kaisha especially takes pride in its SK type Farren-Walt hydraulic ore separator, an efficient machine which required many years of study to perfect. President Kimura devoted much of his time to design ore separator.

### Seisen Godo Denki

The Seisen Godo Denki K.K. (Western Chosen Godo Electric Co., Ltd.) occupies an important position in the industrial circles of western Chosen that is now making great progress in manufacturing, centering around Heijo.

### Nippon Kokusan Kogyo

The Nippon Kokusan Kogyo K.K. (Nippon Corn Products Industrial Co.) at Heijo, Chosen, is the only company of its kind in the country.

The company's products number more than 14 items, including the "Globe" brand corn-starch, "Globe" brand powder wheat-gluten, corn sugar for industrial use, oil, syrup, gluten-meal, materials for confectionery and edibles, and gluten-feed and fodder for fowls and animals.

### Yasuda Graphite Co.

The Yasuda Graphite Mining Office has its head office and plant at 1 Hama-cho, Shingishu, Chosen. It was established in 1912 and is under the control of Toyoji Yasuda, a veteran in the graphite business.

Mr. Yasuda, a native of Tokushima city, came over to Chosen when he was young. He encountered many difficulties, but bravely fought his way through and at last achieved his present success.

## Kokaido Forges Ahead

Kokaido province has grown to be the richest agricultural district in all Chosen, with about 1,400,000 acres of cultivated soil. The province yields rice, wheat, millet, soya beans, red beans, etc., all of which are definitely of the highest grade produced in the Chosen peninsula.

Kokaido province is extremely rich in mineral resources not only in quantity but also in variety, the main deposits being gold, silver, iron, tungsten, coal, zinc, fluorspar, etc.

The leading officials of the Kokaido provincial government are:

Chuhei Usui, governor.

Junji Cho, director of the industry department.

Sannosuke Uchida, director of the home department.

Isamu Ide, director of the police department.

### *Furuyama Noted*

Shogyoku Furuyama, member of the Central Council of Chosen, is a representative personage in Shingishu.

Formerly known as Shogyoku Cho, he entered the Shingishu lumber business circles in October, 1927, after graduating from the Shinsei school at Sensen. He established the Furuyama Shoten, which he has been successfully operating during the last 15 years.

### Shingishu Has Bright Future

Shingishu, which has hitherto been mainly known as a lumber center, is bound to develop into a large industrial city now that the construction of the Yalu river hydro-electric plants and the enlargement of Tashito harbor are expected to be completed in the near future.

### Shingishu Joint Sawmill

The Shingishu Seizai Godo Kabushiki Kaisha (Shingishu Joint Sawmill) was established in March, 1938, through the amalgamation of 18 firms according to the control policy of the Heian Hokudo government.

The company is headed by President Yutaka Kubota, who is assisted by Executive Director Teruo Nagasawa and Managing Directors Kenzaburo Suzuki, Misao Ishizaki, and Kiyoshi Tanaka. The firm is capitalized at ¥1,500,000.

### Kato, Industrial Leader

Who is Shin-ichi Kato? He is a prominent figure commanding the respect and adoration of the people of Heian Hokudo province, Chosen. In his capacity as director-general and as chief propagandist of the Heian Hokudo Renmei, the controlling influence of the people, Mr. Kato is the leader of thousands, setting an example of how best to serve the country.

### Eikichi Tada Famed

Eikichi Tada, who enjoys a high reputation as a leading businessman in Chosen, began his career in Chosen in 1905 when he became a resident staff member of the Obayashi-Gumi, Ltd., at Shingishu, a border town. Since then Mr. Tada has been displaying multilateral ability, especially in the field of river and motor-car communications, greatly contributing to the development of the border region of Chosen.

## Chinnampo Progresses

Situated in proximity to the industrial metropolis of Heijo, Chinnampo is the largest river port in West Chosen.

The mayor of Chinnampo is Hikohachi Ueno, who concurrently heads the Chinnampo Industrial Association.

#### Chamber Of Commerce

The development of the city owes much also to the Chinnampo Chamber of Commerce, which has the following influential men as its leaders:

President: Kunisuke Kawamura.

Vice-Presidents: Taisaku Shigeeda and Shoho Bokuzawa.

## Heian Nando Flourishes

Heian Nando, the pride of West Chosen, is fast coming into the limelight as a progressive industrial province. At the same time, with an illustrious history of 3,000 years, Heian Nando still maintains its position as the cradle of Chosen culture.

This province extends 157 kilometers from east to west and 118 kilometers from north to south. Its area is 3,800 square kilometers and is about the size of Shikoku.

Leading officials of the Heian Nando provincial government include:

Hajime Shimoizaka, governor.

Zo Eiko, director of industry department.

Seigi Oda, director of home department.

Shumpei Takeuchi, director of police department.

### Kinchiyo Sake

The renowned sake "Kinchiyo," which holds an enviable position in sake-producing Heijo, has been advertised extensively not only in Chosen but also in Nippon Proper and Manchoukuo. Because this sake is manufactured on a large scale and is of superior quality, enormous quantities of it have found outlets overseas besides being consumed at home.

### Chosen Shoko K.K.

The head office of the Chosen Shoko K.K. (Chosen Commercial Co., Ltd.) is situated in Chinnampo.

Centering around the head office located at 7 Sanwa-cho, Chinnampo, the company has iron works in Heijo and Chinnampo, and also operates a brick factory in Mukden.

Capitalized at ¥2-million, the company is operating under Seishichiro Nakamura, chairman of the board of directors, and Hitoshi Nakamura, president.

### Seiichi Nakagome Noted

Prominent not only in the business circles but in the political fields of Heian Hokudo is Seiichi Nakagome. He started as an official of the tobacco monopoly bureau at Iino upon graduation from the Kofu middle school, Yamanashi prefecture.

Amidst the current of advancing Nippon after the Russo-Japanese War, he crossed the Japan Sea to Chosen in 1910 as an official of the Shingishu forestry bureau of the resident-general of Korea (Chosen).

At that time, Shingishu was merely a lonely village on the border region, though it now prospers as a cultural city. Furthermore, the director of the forestry bureau was the only "chokunin" rank official in that region.

## Heijo Rises Rapidly

Reflecting the trend of the times, a new and greater Heijo is fast rising to prominence in the industrial production sphere for the development of Asia. The Heijo of yesteryear, which was highly publicized primarily as a historical city and a tourist center, is now on the path of progress with a dynamic advancing force.

True, the scenic beauty of Botandai, which is able to satisfy the leisurely artistic sentimentalist who possesses poetic inclinations and taste, presents a wonderful sight all the year round. The many historical remains of the ancient cultures of over 2,000 years ago also provide excellent material for the study of archeology.

However, with the onrush of the changing times, Heijo, the metropolis of West Chosen, is now on the threshold of epochal expansion as an industrial center.

### Heijo Chamber Of Commerce

Heijo is regarded as the "Osaka of Chosen" and, true to its name, both commerce and manufacturing are fast developing in the city. The population of the city is increasing day by day and many new shops are being opened.

The Heijo Chamber of Commerce can be credited to a great extent for the great industrial expansion now going on in Heijo. The chamber has a membership of over 1,600 with Raijiro Imai as the president.

Officials of the Heijo Chamber of Commerce (Yachiyo-cho, Heijo) include the following:

Raijiro Imai, president.

Boku Sho-oku, vice-president.

Kageki Igita, vice-president.

Chokyu Yagi, director.

## Kaishu Plays Vital Role

Kaishu is a city situated at the southern extremity of Kokaido province in western Chosen.

The China Emergency has given an impetus to the industrial undertakings in the region. The cargo shipped out from the city includes minerals and Portland cement, while fertilizer, coal, lumber, and sundry goods are imported.

Rice polishing mills, Portland cement factories, steel manufacturing machinery works, and flour mills are among the principal plants today. Powder mills and an iron manufactory are among the plants found in the suburbs of the city.

City-planning is being carried out with equal enthusiasm and improvements are being made with amazing rapidity.

Among the leaders of Kaishu city are:

Makoto Ide, mayor.

Ryusuke Bandai, president of the Kaishu Chamber of Commerce, at 171, Kita-Honmachi, Kaishu.

Munemoto Shimizu, director of the Kaishu Chamber of Commerce.

Paradise On The Border

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SAITO 'SAKE' BREWERY CO.

President: Naotoshi Kanamaru

Business Manager: Matsuichi Nakajima



## Kankyo Hokudo:

### Coal, Iron Abundant; Sardine Catch Good

The 1,200,000 inhabitants of Kankyo Hokudo are proud of the fact that the district is a center of the Nippon-Manchoukuo bloc and as such constitutes an important link in the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

Foremost among the natural resources of Kankyo Hokudo is coal, the district accounting for 90 per cent of the total bituminous coal deposits in all Chosen.

Most important among the fish is sardine for whose catch Kankyo Hokudo ranks highest in Nippon. Sardine accounts for 99 per cent of the annual earnings of a little over ¥100-million by Kankyo Hokudo's fishing industry.

According to the policy of "cotton in the south and sheep in the north," Kankyo Hokudo is raising tens of thousands of sheep.

In addition, the existence of extensive virgin forests in Kankyo Hokudo is quite encouraging in view of the fact that the nation feels the need of increasing the production of pulp for paper and staple fiber manufacturing.

The development of the Kankyo Hokudo industries owes much to the strong propelling power afforded by Kanehide Furukawa, governor; Kaiyo Sanshu, director of the internal affairs department; and Bunken Ono, director of the industry department. Yasunosuke Yamamoto is director of the police department and Shoichi Nakajima, chief of the fisheries section.

## *City Of Seishin*

Situated at the eastern tip of the Yujo plain, Seishin is the most important city in North Chosen. It is fast developing in trade, fisheries, and processing industries.

The city consists of three parts, namely, the old city embracing Seishin harbor, the newly amalgamated area centering around Seishin station, and an industrial zone.

The principal products of Seishin are sardine meal, fish meal, sardine oil, and canned fish.

Tadahei Sekifuji is mayor of Seishin.

## *Wada Shoten*

Established on May 1, 1922, with a capital of ¥500,000, the Wada Shoten is known as the first manufacturers of rock drills in Nippon. It has taken part in more than 30 enterprises in Chosen, including the construction of power plants, tunnels, and waterways.

The Wada Shoten has its head office at Atsuta Demma-cho, Atsuta-ku, Nagoya, and its business office at Showa-cho, Kanko, Chosen. It has three agents, the Fuso Shoko at Keijo, the Nisshin Yoko at Heijo, and the Shinsho Yoko at Kanko.

The Wada Shoten, moreover, has one plant under its direct management, two subsidiary plants, and three special contract plants.

**Plant under direct management:** The Wada Rock Drill Plant in Nagoya.

**Subsidiary plants:** The Seko Iron Works and the Sugiura Works.

**Special contract plants:** The Daikyo Metal Heating Laboratory, the Hoshi Spring Factory, and the Ito Pump Factory.

The leaders of the Wada Shoten are:

Tameshichi Wada, adviser; Takeichi Wada, representative partner; Shoji Tamagawa, manager; Kunji Abe, manager of the Kanko business office.

## Headed By Gishaku Ho

### N. Chosen Transportation Co. Serves State

One of the largest traffic concerns in northern Chosen, the Northern Chosen Transportation Co. is headed by Gishaku Ho, an industrial magnate known throughout Chosen. He is ably assisted by Kasho Kin, executive director, and Reishaku Ho, managing director.

The three largest industrial cities in northern Chosen—Kanko, Genzan, and Konan—are linked by a bus line operated by the company. In addition, regular bus service is maintained by the company throughout Kankyo Nando province.

As fuel, acetylene and charcoal are used in order to cooperate with the Chosen government-general in economizing on gasoline.

That the company is well known for its good passenger service reflects how willing it is to do its bit for the cause of the country in its particular field of activities.

Gishaku Ho, president of the company, is one of the ablest men ever produced in Kankyo Nando province.

Since the management of the Northern Chosen Motorcar Co. was entrusted to him in 1921, at the age of only 26, a great number of enterprises have been carried on under his control, some of them concerning trade, electricity, transportation, gold mining, and manufacture of ties.

He is credited with having done much for the development of industry as president of the Kanko Financial Association and as a member of the Kanko municipal assembly and the Kankyo Nando provincial assembly.

## *Shogetsu Ryokan*

A welcome North Chosen oasis is the Shogetsu Ryokan, a popular hotel noted for its good service. It is located not far from the main entrance of Kanko station. The rates are ¥4 to ¥8 per day, inclusive of two meals.

## City Of Genzan

### Rapid Development Made In Industry

Genzan, together with Fusan, is the oldest trading port in Chosen. From olden days it has been noted for its scenic beauty.

As an important center in North Chosen, Genzan has plenty of industrial area, power, coal, water for industrial use, and labor, not to mention its good natural harbor.

Further stimulating the industrial activity of Genzan was the opening of the Heigen line in April, 1941.

Umeharu Nishio is mayor of Genzan; Masaki Murakami, chief of the internal affairs section; and Iso Kanda, chief of the general affairs section.

#### Chamber Of Commerce

The Genzan Chamber of Commerce is located at 2/7 Kaigan-dori. The leading officers are:

Kiichiro Fujioka, president; Nobuo Yoshihama and Tsuruichi Mikami, vice-presidents; and Yoshisuke Machida, director.

## Kanko City

The city of Kanko, capital of Kankyo Nando province, Chosen, is not only the heart of that province but is also the political center for both Kankyo Nando and Kankyo Hokudo provinces.

Due to the forestry, fisheries, and mining resources that it is able to utilize, Kanko has the brightest prospects for economic development.

The municipal office of Kanko, which is advancing under the efficient leadership of Mayor Asamitsu Yanagimoto, is situated at Showa-cho 1-chome. Yoji Yoshiike is chief of the internal affairs section.

#### Chamber Of Commerce

The leading officers of the Kanko Chamber of Commerce, which is located at 1/101 Showa-dori, are:

Chuji Imazeki, president; Shinkichi Takakura and Kizen Toyama, vice-presidents; and Koreichi Tsuchiya, director.

## *Hokusen Godo Electric Co. Expanding*

The Hokusen Godo Electric Co., Ltd., is a large electric company in Chosen that supplies electricity not only to North Chosen but also to South Manchoukuo.

The power supplying area of the Hokusen Godo Electric Co. now covers Kankyo Nando, Kankyo Hokudo, Kokaido, and Kogendo in Chosen, as well as Hunchun, Yenki, and Changpai in Chientao province and other parts of South Manchoukuo.

The head office of the company is situated at 90 Chiraku-cho, Kanko city, Kankyo Nando, while its branches are in Genzan, Seishin, and Rashin.

The authorized capital of the company is ¥25-million, of which ¥9,500,000 has been paid up. The company settles accounts in April and October every year.

The executives of the Hokusen Godo Electric Co. are as follows:

President—Kyosaburo Sasakawa.

Managing Directors—Itsuhei Ozaki (head office), Takitaro Tokihisa (Rashin), Yokuro Kinoshita (Seishin), Gisaburo Kobayashi (Genzan), Shoichiro Onuma (head office), and Seisaburo Nakai (head office).

Directors—Takenosuke Ogura, Jun-ichiro Horikawa, Gorouemon Yasojima, Mokichi Kikutani, Renzo Fujita, Eijiro Shimizu, Yujiro Matsui, Gishaku Ho, Seizo Kawabata, Ryosaku Hayashi, Entaro Umezaki, Yaozo Aoyagi and Eikichi Oshima.

Auditors—Mitsuyoshi Matsuura, Takashi Iwamura, Nobuo Yoshihama, Yasuyuki Ogura, and Kisuke Hirazawa.

## N. Chosen Paper Mfg.

Along with the growing importance of securing sufficient pulp resources under the wartime situation, the business results of the Northern Chosen Paper Manufacturing & Chemical Industry Co. have become increasingly favorable. The capital of the company, a subsidiary of the Oji Paper Co., is ¥120-million.

The head office of the Chosen company is situated at Kichishu, Kichishu-gun, Kankyo Hokudo province. The company's main factory is at Eikido in the same "gun" and its branch office is within the Chiyoda building, Nandaimon-dori, Keijo.

The executives of the company are: Kikujiro Takashima, president; Tadashi Adachi, vice-president; Kizo Fujihara, executive director; Shintaro Ohashi, Ken-ichi Inoue, Koshoku Boku, Kichinosuke Muda, Shukichi Segara, and Heizo Namazuda, directors; Hirozo Matsumoto, Soryu Kan, Takeji Tanabe, Kenzo Shimozu, and Kunimitsu Kanehara, auditors; and Eikichi Tada, adviser.

## Kankyo Nando:

### Noted For 'Mintai'; Resources Plentiful

Having an area of 2,073 sq. ri, Kankyo Nando is the largest province in Chosen and is equivalent to the entire island of Taiwan in size.

The province has abundant resources, including marine, forestry, mining, and agricultural products.

In fisheries, Kankyo Nando occupies the leading position in Chosen. In addition to the fish called mintai, a special product of the province, Kankyo Nando is important for the catch of sardines and their manufactures.

In forestry, too, the province is foremost in Chosen.

In regard to agriculture, plans are now under way for opening up mountainous regions.

The governor of Kankyo Nando province, Michikazu Seto, is ably assisted by Director Sanao Suzuki of the internal affairs department; Director Kosuke Kaneuitsu of the industry department; and Director Akira Sakamoto of the police affairs department.

## Suisankai And Nokai

Through its activities, the Kankyo Nando Suisankai, the major control organ established in 1923, is proving a great stimulus to the development of fisheries in Kankyo Nando.

The Kankyo Nando Sardine Oil & Fats Association, a sister company of the Suisankai, is another active organization.

The Kankyo Nando Nokai is also giving positive assistance to the campaign for increasing the output of agricultural products.

President Kanemitsu of the Nokai is assisted by Keiichi Kumano, chief of the agricultural administration section. Jisaku Nakayama is director of the Kankyo Nando Sardine Oil & Fats Association. Uichi Sugawara is director of the Suisankai.

### Takasuke Kawamura

Takasuke Kawamura of the Seikoshin in Konan, a thriving city in Kankyo Nando province, Chosen, is credited to no small degree for spreading the fame of the "mintai" fish (Theragra Cholcogramma), the catch of which is next only to that of sardines in North Chosen.

Although the eggs of the "mintai" fish were exported to China, Manchoukuo, and other places, dried or frozen "mintai" formerly could not find a popular market in those areas.

Mr. Kawamura is chiefly responsible for extending the market of "mintai" fish by improving the process of preserving the fish as a popular food.

### Dr. Mei-Gaku Kin

Dr. Mei-gaku Kin, director of the hospital bearing his name at Guneidori, Kanko city, Chosen, is a well-known surgical authority in Chosen and is regarded as the foremost appendicitis surgeon in the entire peninsula.

Born at Kozan, Kankyo Nando province, in 1901, he was graduated from the Keijo medical college in 1922, and served in the surgery clinic of Keijo Imperial University for nine years. Following his retirement from service at the university, he opened the present hospital.

CAPITAL: ¥2,000,000

Kankyo Nando Ryokoku K.K.

President: KIKUEI ONUMA

Head Office:

73 Showa-machi 1-chome, Kanko, Chosen

# Keisho Nando Is Progressive Area; Stress Put On Foodstuffs Increase

"Cereal Warehouse Keisho Nando" is a progressive province in Chosen. It is coming forward by offering valuable services in the supply of foodstuffs under the wartime conditions and painstaking activities are being carried out in all of the industrial sections.

The province is making rapid progress toward increased foodstuffs production.

The results indicate that Keisho Nando has come to the fore as a model province in all Chosen.

Yoshijiro Nishioka is the governor of Keisho Nando. Other leading officials are Taiha Kin, director of the industry department; Yuichi Kishi, director of the internal affairs department; and Takeo Ueno, director of the police department.

## Nippon Hard Porcelain

The Nippon Hard Porcelain Co. is the largest porcelain manufacturing company in the Orient.

The company has its head office at 1811 Eisen-cho, Fusan city, Chosen, and its branch at Naga-machi, Kanazawa. It is capitalized at ¥3,750,000.

The president of the Nippon Hard Porcelain Co. is Gentaro Kashii, a business magnate of Chosen; the managing director is Setsu Kamiyama. Other directors are Genjiro Fukushima, Isami Yokoi, and Gisaburo Itani, while the auditors are Tetsukichi Kurachi and Nobumitsu Otorii.

The standing adviser to the company is Shonosuke Shinozaki, who was formerly a leading figure in the newspaper circles in Fusan. The company manager and the branch manager are Rikichi Kojo and Itsuzo Ishihara, respectively.

## Fusan Marine Products Co.

With its annual sales amounting to ¥12,000,000, this concern is one of the largest distributors of fresh fish. Its sphere of activity extends all over Chosen, Manchoukuo, and China.

Gentaro Kashii is president of the company and Tanigoro Saida, the managing director.

## Future Of Fusan Is Bright With Promise

With a population of 280,000, Fusan is the metropolis of southern Chosen.

Fusan is now drawing up a plan to form one large section for the establishment of a great manufacturing zone. Investigations are gradually being undertaken to amalgamate Kaiundai and Torai, which are noted sightseeing sites, with Fusan. Moreover, the building of a reservoir to settle the problem of water power for manufacturing purposes has already taken form under a three-year plan.

Tomohachi Uno, the mayor of Fusan, is ably assisted by Chief Takahashi of the industrial encouragement section

## Fusan Railway Hospital

With its perfect facilities, the Fusan Railway Hospital has become the greatest hospital in southern Chosen.

Director (concurrently head of the internal diseases department): Dr. Ryozo Takano.

Head of surgery department—Dr. Seio Miyoshi. Head of pediatrics department—Dr. Tadateru Fukushima. Head of otorhinology department—Dr. Takanori Murakami. Head of gynecology department—Dr. Ryoichi Fujita. Chief of the general affairs section—Nazo Okamoto.

## Chosen Spinning, Weaving (Bon-ichi-cho, Fusan)

Commanding an extensive market in Manchoukuo, China, and the South Seas, the Chosen Spinning and Weaving Co. is firmly established.

Under the efficient management of President Yasusaburo Hara, who is ably assisted by Managing Directors Shohei Tokioka and Kenkichi Sato, the business of the concern has witnessed a phenomenal expansion in recent years.

Affiliated with this company are the Chosen Oil Co. in Fusan, capitalized at ¥1,600,000, and the Yingkow Spinning and Weaving Co. in Yingkow, with a capital of ¥8-million.

## Chosen Heavy Industry

The Chosen Heavy Industry Co. (capital, ¥7-million) is a "national policy" concern situated at 1 Eisen-cho, Fusan.

Tatsuzo Ito is president. Other executives are Bunjiro Sakata, Kazuo Sakoma, Mikio Kusuki, Masanosuke Tanaka, and Rihachi Saijo, all ordinary directors; Hiroshi Hirose and Banryo Tanegashima, auditors; Yukichi Minoda, managing director; and Ichiro Miyahara, business manager.

The company has a subsidiary called the Chosen Electric Industry & Steel Manufacturing Co.

## Keisho Hokudo

Keisho Hokudo has a population of 2,500,000.

Agriculture is highly developed in the province. The Kinko plain, along the Rakuto river, produces soya-beans, cotton, pears, and apples, in addition to rice and wheat of fine quality.

The present governor is Jinzo Takao.

Kiyoshi Takeyama is director of the industry department; Yasuyuki Yamaji, director of the interior affairs department; and Tatsuichi Abe, director of the police department.

## City Of Taikyu

Blessed with a plentiful water supply, thanks to the Kinko river, a branch of the Rakuto river, Taikyu city has now become an industrial center.

On the list of the leading products of the city are apples, articles made of willow and rush, raw silk, woven goods, and sake.

Minoru Yamamoto, mayor of Taikyu, is highly respected among the citizens as a man of high virtue.

Councilor Benhachi Yokoyama of the municipality is assisting Mayor Yamamoto of Taikyu.

### Chamber Of Commerce

Kichisaburo Ito is president of the Taikyu Chamber of Commerce. Assisting Mr. Ito are Heisaburo Morinishi and Toshio Omori, vice-presidents, and Noriyuki Akagi, director.

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# Manshu Takushoku Plays Weighty Role

## Is Propelling Force For Development Work In Manchoukuo

To lay the foundation of the national founding spirit through the mutual display of cooperative spirit between Nippon and Manchoukuo is the sacred task bequeathed to the Manshu Takushoku Kosha (Manchou Development Co.).

The demand from the national defense standpoint, increased foodstuffs production throughout Nippon and Manchoukuo, and the revival policy in regard to the farming districts in Nippon Proper are cited as means to achieve this end.

The Manshu Takushoku Kosha is the propelling force of the Nippon-Manchoukuo development enterprises. Its predecessor was the Manshu Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha. But the trend of conditions both at home and abroad has put a spurt in the national development policy and, on August 19, 1936, a colonization plan was formulated in an effort to attain the goal of establishing a million households in Manchoukuo in 20 years. To carry out this plan satisfactorily, marked changes and improvement were effected in the company.

In August, 1937, the Manshu Takushoku Kosha, with a capital of ¥50-million put up by the Japanese and Manchoukuo Governments and others, was born.

### Amalgamated By MTKK

Later, it was amalgamated with the Mansen Takushoku Kabushiki Kaisha (Manchoukuo-Chosen Colonization Co.), which had been directing its efforts toward the proper control and guidance of the 1,500,000 Chosenese in Manchoukuo.

The Manshu Takushoku Kosha is not a "firm" aimed at making huge profits for the benefit of its shareholders; it primarily has the public welfare at heart. It considers the creation of local farming villages with material and spirit going hand in hand to ensure the means of livelihood as its most important duty. The outline of its work is as follows:

1) Rendering of aid and assistance in the development and management of land.
2) Loaning of capital required by the settlers.
3) Distribution of materials needed by the settlers.
4) Rendering of assistance in the sales of produces.
5) Taking a hand in the acquisition, administration, and disposal of land to be developed
6) Putting up investment and loaning of money for enterprise required by the settlers.
7) Attending to other matters connected with the enterprises mentioned above.

### Main Lines Of Activities

Simultaneous with the designation of the spot to be settled, the main lines of endeavor such as the purchase and construction of houses, clearing of land, rendering of assistance for facilitating freight transportation, supervising cultivation, raising of farm products, keeping of domestic animals, forestry work, and the purchase and sale of necessary materials are undertaken.

Also proper and full guidance are given along such lines as education, sanitation, religion, etc., in conjunction with the relative organs for the enhancement of culture among the settlers.

The home office of the Manshu Takushoku Kosha is in Hsinking. Haruyoshi Ninomiya is president, and directors, supervisors, and councilors have been chosen, and various departments (development, land, engineering) have been created. Branch offices are established in Tokyo and Keijo. Agencies are in 40 places including Dairen, Mukden, and other places, and local offices are in 10 places in Chiamussu and other places. Thus, preparations have been made to cope with the new situation created by the rapid advance of the development enterprise.

# *Manchuria Daily Necessities Company Promotes Rationalization Of Livelihood*

Devoted to the regulation of supply and demand of the daily necessities within the country and to the maintenance of fair prices for these commodities, the Manchuria Daily Necessities Co., Ltd. is the leading promoter of the livelihood rationalization movement on the continent.

The company was established in June, 1939, with a ¥10-million capital, based on the plan decided upon by the Government in December, 1938, to control the distribution of daily necessities.

Ever changing situations resulting on the protraction of the China emergency and the distribution of daily necessities to the northern region, following the action taken by the Government to promote and develop those regions, have given an impetus to consolidating the mechanism of the company.

### Special Organ Needed

In September, 1939, when Japan enforced a law to restrict exportation to Manchoukuo, Kuantung, and China, it became imperative that a special organ to meet the situation be established.

For this reason on December 26 of the same year, the company was reorganized as a special company expanding its business to be capitalized at ¥50-million. The company now assumed the form of a national policy company.

The head office of the company is established in the Hsinking special municipality with Shigeru Shimada and Hsu Kuei-heng as the chairman and vice-chairman, respectively, of the board of directors.

### 20 1st-Class Branches

The company has 20 first-class branches which have for their object the distribution of daily necessities. These branches are established in the Hsinking special municipality and leading cities where provincial government offices, etc., are located. Aside from these branches, there are 13 second-class branches attending to the distribution of fresh foodstuffs and 12 distribution stations for fresh fruit. Sub-branches or offices of similar nature, numbering 58, are found in the territories covered by the larger branches and there are local salesmen stationed in those offices.

There are also branches in Tokyo and Osaka and offices are found in 11 different places. These attend to the purchasing, transportation, and investigation of state of affairs, etc.

The importance of the position of the Manchuria Daily Necessities Co., Ltd., in Manchoukuo's finance and its subsequent role in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere cannot be too strongly emphasized.

# Kuantung Bureau Efficiently Carrying Out Kuantung Leased Territory Administration

In accordance with the Russo-Nippon Peace Treaty concluded in 1905, the Nippon Government took over all the rights regarding the Kuantung leased territory and the South Manchuria Railway Co. from Russia.

In order to carry out the administration in the Kuantung leased territory and the S.M.R. zone, the Kuantung government-general was established at Ryojun in September, 1906. In April, 1919, a general reorganization of the administrative system was carried out, the Kuantung government-general being replaced by the Kuantung Board.

### Founding Of Manchoukuo

Following the founding of Manchoukuo in 1932, the Kuantung bureau was located in Hsinking under the supervision of the Premier through the revision of the Government organization of the Kuantung Board in December, 1934. Aside from the Kuantung bureau, the Kuantung provincial government was created in Ryojun in the same year, after which the government office was moved to Dairen.

In view of the sound development of Manchoukuo, the Nippon Government abolished its extraterritorial rights in Manchoukuo and the administrative rights in the South Manchuria Railway zone, with the exception of the administrative affairs pertaining to shrines, education, and the Army, on December 1, 1937, thus enabling the Manchoukuo Government to exercise complete sovereign authority within Manchoukuo territory.

### Supervision Of SMR

But the administrative affairs in the Kuantung leased territory and matters pertaining to supervision of the South Manchuria Railway Co. and the Manchuria Telegraph & Telephone Co. are still placed under the Kuantung bureau.

In this connection, the Government organization of the Kuantung bureau was newly promulgated on December 1, 1937, to adjust the administrative system of the bureau.

Meanwhile, the educational affairs department of Manchoukuo was established in April, 1940, as an outside organ of the Kuantung bureau to take over the administrative affairs regarding shrines and education from the Nippon Embassy at Hsinking.

### History Of 36 Years

Since the inauguration of the government-general, the Kuantung bureau has already established a brilliant history of 36 years. Remote villages in Kuantung province have become centers of continental culture through the reorganization of the administrative system in the Kuantung leased territory in connection with the improvement of industry and culture and the development of the South Manchuria Railway Co.

The Kuantung bureau is located within the Nippon Embassy at Hsinking, with Ambassador General Yoshijiro Umezu to Manchoukuo additionally assuming the post of director of the bureau and supervising the Kuantung provincial government.

# Farm Products Co. Aiding Agriculture

## Firm Collects, Distributes Manchoukuo Output Systematically

Just as water is impounded into a reservoir and distributed systematically through pipes, so is the produce of Manchoukuo brought by individual growers to the market, from the markets to the crop associations, and finally collected by the Manchuria Farm Products Co. through special purchasing agents. Indeed, the Manchuria Farm Products Co. is a vast reservoir for the produce of Manchoukuo and the headquarters for the farming-population of the country.

Formed through the amalgamation of the Manchuria Cereals Co., the Manchurian Cereal Flour Co., and the Manchuria Special Products Co., the Manchuria Farm Products Co. was opened for business under the leadership of Seitaro Yuki on August 1 of the 8th year of Kangte.

The company, being a public service organization, has eliminated all traces of capitalism in its structure and has striven to cooperate fully with the Government. It acts as the exterior organ of the Government in carrying out the policy of unifying the concentration and distribution of the main agricultural products of the country.

### Whole-Hearted Cooperation

With the whole-hearted cooperation of the central administrative offices, regional governments, the Concordia Association, and the Agricultural Cooperative Society, the 21 special purchasing agents of the company, including Mitsui and Mitsubishi, in addition to about 5,000 members of the crop association, are actively engaged in the concentration of produce throughout Manchoukuo under the leadership of the Manchuria Farm Products Co.

The company has an efficient staff of experts and a number of able officials, headed by Seitaro Yuki, chairman of the board of directors, and Liu Te-chuan, vice-chairman. In addition, a group of advisers has been established by a number of civilian persons well versed in food problems. A number of inspectors have been appointed by the Government to serve on the staff of the company, through whom the operation of the company has been made to conform fully with the Government's plans. Altogether over 3,000 men are on the payroll of the company.

### Head Office And Branches

The head office of the Manchuria Farm Products Co. is established in Room 20, Kangte Hall, Dai Nippon Road, Hsinking special municipality, while branches are maintained in Hsinking, Dairen, Mukden, Shihpeh, Kirin, Harbin, Tsitsihar, Peian, and Tokyo. In addition there are 15 sub-branches at key points throughout Manchoukuo and five offices outside the country.

The products handled by the company include soya-beans, perilla seed, hempseed, castor beans, peanuts, sesame seed, cottonseed, flaxseed, sunflower seed, as well as seed oil and bean cake, together with cereals (kaoliang, corn, millet and others, including polished cereals, kaoliang glucose, and buckwheat flower) and rice and wheat (paddy rice, upland rice, wheat, and barley).

# Dairen Today Enjoys Increasing Prosperity Under Able Leadership Of Mayor Betsumiya

Dairen today enjoys undisputed prosperity as the base for the continental expansion of the Nippon race. The city has shown marked development especially following the foundation of Manchoukuo and along with the development of the China Emergency into the Greater East Asia War, new systems have been introduced in various phases of municipal activity.

As a matter of fact, its importance as the northern key point in the East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere has been enhanced considerably following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

The nerve center of the development of the city, it is needless to say, is the Dairen municipality, which was founded in October, 1915, as the so-called special city administrative organ as a transitory system.

Following the removal of the Kuantung government office from Ryojun to Dairen, the city has become the administrative, economic and cultural center of the whole Kuantung territory.

Along with the abolition of the Dairen civil administrative office in May, 1925, draconian reforms were instituted in the administrative system of the city, when the new system of collaboration between the government officials and people was introduced.

The city is now under the able administration of Mayor Hideo Betsumiya, who is assisted by Deputy Mayor Shozo Kikuchi and chiefs of various sections, such as general affairs, educational affairs, documents, sanitation, social affairs, industrial, commodity control, taxation, air defense and account sections.

There are also the central, western, southern and northern branches, whose duty it is to collect municipal taxes, distribute commodities and execute other municipal affairs in the respective areas, which are outside the region under the direct control of the municipal head office.

In addition, the municipality also manages the central wholesale market, public retail markets, cattle fair, stockyards, employment offices, office of the Central Park, juvenile health consultation office, infants' health office, training halls, trachoma treatment offices and the office for consultation concerning the use of boiler coal.

Furthermore, it appoints chiefs and assistant chiefs of ward offices, at present there being no fewer than 118 wards. Along with the enhancement of the work of distributing daily necessities on the part of ward offices, the municipality has begun distributing special subsidies to them.

Thus it is doing its best for the improvement of the lower framework of the municipal administration.

The municipal assembly is formed by 40 members, half being appointed by the Government authorities and the other half by popular election. Included among the members appointed by the Government are seven Manchurians.

The finance of Dairen municipality is swelling annually with surprising rapidity. According to the estimates for 1941-42 fiscal year, the ordinary revenue aggregated ¥7,109,000 and the extraordinary revenue totaled ¥2,135,000, thus making the grand total of ¥9,244,000.

Against these the ordinary expenditures amounted to ¥5,722,000 and the extraordinary expenditures aggregated ¥3,522,000, making the grand total of ¥9,244,000.

In comparison with the estimates at the time of the institution of municipal system in October, 1915, these figures are 72 times greater. In other words, the municipal estimates swelled by 72 times in the brief period of 25 years.

## Hsinking Prospers

### Manchoukuo Capital Forges Ahead Strongly Under Mayor Chin

With the Manchoukuo Empire founded and with peace and order fast restored throughout the country, the City of Changchun, known as the "capital of the soya-bean," began to register conspicuous progress. It was in 1932 that Changchun was renamed Hsinking. In the following year, the special municipality system was adopted by Hsinking.

Hsinking absorbed the City of Kuangchangtzu in January, 1936, and parts of Kuangchangtzu district in October, 1937. Taking over the administration rights of the zone along the South Manchuria Railways in November, 1937, the city swelled considerably and its area became seven times larger than Tokyo. It is but natural, therefore, that the city has been placed in a position to act as the political and economic, as well as the cultural center, of Manchoukuo.

Hsinking is the only special municipality in Manchoukuo. Placed under the direct control of the Manchoukuo Government, Hsinking is not subjected to the administration of the provincial government. Mayor Chin Ming-shih is ably assisted by Saehi Oseko, deputy mayor, in the execution of the municipal administration.

The municipal educational system is about to be completed as reflected in the fact that the number of boys receiving primary school education comprises 80 per cent of the total number of school age youths.

The city possesses many recreation grounds and swimming pools. The population aggregates 600,000, some six times larger as compared with the figure at the time of the foundation of the Manchoukuo Empire.

## Harbin Expanding

### City's Area 2nd Largest In World, Surpassed Only By New York

The municipal administration of Harbin dates back to the Harbin autonomous municipality in 1906. It has gone through various vicissitudes reflecting the rise or decline of Chinese and Russian influences.

After Manchoukuo was founded in 1932, the present Greater Harbin municipality was inaugurated by amalgamating various administrative organs in the neighboring districts.

When Harbin was first incorporated into a municipality the annual expenditure was but ¥3-million. Today it has increased ten-fold to ¥30-million. It embraces an area of approximately 864 square kilometers, which is the second largest in the world, being surpassed only by that of New York.

It has a population of 730,000. Being on the banks of the Sungari river, the largest tributary of the Amur river, Harbin is a thriving river harbor in north Manchoukuo. The Sungari has a waterway of nearly 2,000 nautical miles.

# Pinkiang Province, Granary Of Manchoukuo, Plays Important Role In 5-Year Farm Plan

**By Toshio Nakajima, Vice-Governor Of Pinkiang Province**

Having one city, 16 hsien and one banner and a population of 4,260,000, Pinkiang province is the key point for developing and promoting North Manchoukuo both in name and in fact.

Pinkiang province has an area of approximately 7,200,000 hectares, some 35 per cent of which is being cultivated. In addition, about 15 per cent of the total area of the province could be converted into arable land.

True to its name of being the granary of Manchoukuo, Pinkiang province naturally plays an important role in Manchoukuo's 5-year agricultural plan.

The province is also active in the field of cattle breeding, especially in the raising of horses, producing about one-fourth of the total number of horses turned out in Manchoukuo.

The forestry enterprise also flourishes in the vast regions centering around the Laolin and Hsiaopaishan ranges adjacent to the border of Mutankiang province in the east and Hsiaohsingan range region in the north.

The variety of the trees is numerous and in view of the presence of comparatively well-developed means of communication, the forestry enterprise of the province is especially active.

Mention must also be made of the fishery enterprise which thrives with the Sungari river as its center. It is being further promoted in line with the national policy of producing more foodstuffs.

The fishery products of the province are not only consumed by the people of the region but also forwarded to the Hsinking and Mukden areas.

As for the industrial activity of the province, industries based upon agricultural products are conspicuous, such as flour milling, brewing, and vegetable oil refining.

Flax spinning, alcohol production, production of Portland cement, sugar refining, tobacco production, and paper manufacturing are also important.

As the foregoing industrial condition reveals, agriculture constitutes the major productive activity of Pinkiang province. Naturally, the stress in the administrative activity of the province is placed on the enterprises that have close connection with farming, notably the prevention of inundation and land development.

Pinkiang province will make further rapid development, when the colossal task of flood prevention and land development is completed.

## Fengtien Province

### Area Is Large Commercial, Industrial Center In Manchoukuo

As one of the largest commercial, industrial, economic, as well as traffic centers, in Manchoukuo, Fengtien province contains the so-called Mukden-Anshan industrial zone. Situated within the zone are the City of Mukden, largest city in Manchoukuo; Anshan, iron manufacturing center; Fushun, center of the chemical industry; and Penhsihu, large iron and coal-producing center.

Fengtien province contains 22 districts including Shenyang district. Along with the development of the Greater East Asia War, the province has begun to register marked progress as one of the largest agricultural and industrial bases in Manchoukuo. The population in the province aggregated 10,113,011 outstanding at the end of September, 1941.

As a result of the abolition of extraterritoriality in December, 1938, the number of the cities and districts within the province became seven and 23, respectively. The province now possesses eight cities and 22 prefectures, with the status of Penhsihu raised to that of a municipality and with the merger of Shuang and Liaoyuan districts.

Governor Chin Yung-kuei of the province is ably assisted by Toyoji Minagawa, vice-governor, in the execution of the provincial administrative business. The finance of the province is ever registering growth as shown by the fact that the budget for the 1942-43 fiscal year was set at ¥103,540,000 or an increase of ¥14-million as compared with the preceding fiscal year.

## Mukden Active

### Industrial Production Fast Increasing In Largest Manchoukuo City

Mukden, the largest city in Manchoukuo, presents the real figure of a newly-developed industrial production city as a result of the great development of its eastern heavy industrial zone, western industrial zone, and northwestern light industrial zone.

Regarding the mechanism of the municipal government, secretariat and administrative, business, financial, engineering, and sanitary departments are placed under the direct control of Mayor Wang Hsien-i who is ably assisted by Akira Tada, deputy mayor.

Absorbing the Mukden police bureau in November, 1940, the municipal government now engages in state affairs, although indirectly, under the supervision of the Fengtien provincial government.

The finance of the city is swelling year after year as seen in the fact that the budget for the 1941-42 fiscal year totaled ¥41,608,000.

According to the statistics made available toward the end of 1939, the number of the various factories was as follows:

Metal industry factories, 32; machine tool manufacturing factories, 46; chemical industry factories, 24; foodstuffs manufacturing factories, 10; textile goods manufacturing factories, 15; breweries, 9; glass manufacturing factories, 6; electric industry factories, 4; Portland cement manufacturing factories, 3; lumber mills, 12; and others, 14.

Regarding the educational facilities, although the number of the municipal primary schools was 35 in January, 1941, it will increase to 43, following the termination of the six-year educational program started on 1937.

Although the population of the city is 1,130,000 at present, it will not be long before the number will swell to 3-million with the various industries progressing along with the development of the Greater East Asia War.

View of the Marusho department store

# Marusho Department Store Achieves Secure Position, Good Reputation

**Name:** Marusho, Ltd.

**Ownership:** A Japanese firm.

**Date of establishment:** February 2, 1937.

**Location:** 22 Tituanchieh, Fouton ward, Harbin.

**Capitalization:** ¥500,000.

Overcoming all difficulties as a pioneer among the Japanese engaging in developing the Asiatic continent, Kohachi Aimi (at present proprietor of the Takaoka-go commercial firm) took the initiative and formed a partnership with several other leading industrialists in Harbin in 1936 to establish the Marusho department store to serve not only Harbin, but the North Manchoukuo area as a whole.

Later, in view of the remarkable development that resulted from the increasing influx of Japanese nationals, it became necessary to strengthen and expand the management of the Marusho department store. As a consequence, the concern was made into a joint-stock company in February, 1937.

In spring, 1938, Kiyoshi Takase (at present managing director) became the manager of the department store. Able executives were invited from Nippon and, through improvement of the sales methods, etc., the concern made a conspicuous advance. Today, the Marusho is a great department store that has achieved for itself a remarkably secure position and good reputation not only in Harbin but throughout Manchoukuo.

Ever since the outbreak of the China Emergency, the Marusho department store, realizing the inevitable difficulty of securing merchandise from Nippon under wartime conditions, has been endeavoring to achieve self-sufficiency without depending on Nippon. Efforts toward this end has been stimulated further by the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War which has led various industries within Manchoukuo to advance along the lines of national policy.

As the first step, the Marusho department store has established the Manchoukuo Wooden Manufactures Co., Ltd. as a sister company in order to conform with the national policy in waging the Greater East Asia War and in order to contribute to the development of necessary merchandise within Manchoukuo.

**Board Of Directors:**

President—Kohachi Aimi.

Managing Director—Kiyoshi Takase.

Directors—Fusaichi Nakamura, Saichi Sawada, Koshichiro Araki, Toshio Maeda.

Auditor—Shimazo Araki.

# Harbin Great Distribution Center; Position Is Unique In Manchoukuo

**By Chang Ting-Ko**

**President, Harbin Chamber Of Commerce And Industry**

Harbin, the cultural and political center of North Manchoukuo, is at the same time its economic center.

From Harbin radiate five trunk railway lines, giving it easy access to the rich granary of the North.

Situated in the center of North Manchoukuo that abounds in natural products, Harbin wields tremendous power in North Manchoukuo's commerce and industry. The Manchurian businessmen having their headquarters at Chuankiapu wield great influence in Harbin's economic life.

Of 11,493 members of the Harbin Chamber of Commerce and Industry, 9,276 or 80 per cent are Manchurians. Of the Manchurian members, 64 per cent are dealers in merchandise, while others are engaged in contract, transport, and finance business.

Naturally, the state control of economy is most keenly felt by the Manchurian businessmen. Whatever measures we may see fit to make will vitally affect the economic structure of Manchoukuo.

Realizing as we do the national significance of economic control, we are steadily collaborating with the national policy by discarding the old order laissez-faire.

In cooperation with Japanese and Russian businessmen we have exerted our influence toward adjusting the demand and supply and operating smoothly the distribution facilities. The rice dealers are now well organized.

Manchurian businessmen have likewise been cooperating with the Pinkiang provincial control commission in the execution of economic control. These things indicate the progressive characteristic of the Manchurian businessmen.

This chamber has been assisting the Government in educating the public as to the significance of economic control since 1941.

Harbin's future lies in the possibility of becoming the center of the manufacturing industry which will harness the rich agricultural products in which North Manchoukuo abounds. From the geo-political standpoint, Harbin bids fair to develop enormously from now on.

In connection with the industrialization of Harbin, Manchurian businessmen realize the necessity of studying the advanced methods in Nippon.

Listed below are principal Manchurian members of the Harbin Chamber of Commerce and Industry:

Shuang Ho-sheng, Tung Mao-tung, Fu Feng-hao, Tieo Feng-yuan, I Fa-ho, Kung Ho-li, Tung Ho-li, Tung Chi & Co., Yung Lai-sheng, I Yuan-cheng, Tuag Fa-liu, I Chang-hsin, Shun Cheng-heng, I Chang-tai, Ta Ho-ping, Kuo Yun-ko, Liang Tze-hsun, Heng Shun-chang, and I Cheng-yung.

## *Tokiwa Dept. Store Highly Popular*

Standing on Harbin's main thoroughfare, the Tokiwa department store is the only merchandise house of its kind in North Manchoukuo, being well known to Japanese, Manchurians, Chinese, and Russians. It has a branch at Chiamussu.

Established at a time when Manchoukuo's commerce was at its transitional stage, the Tokiwa department store was looked upon with skepticism.

The management, however, having greatest faith in the future of the country, introduced distinct departures in the choice of merchandise and service to the customers by incorporating the best displayed by department stores in Nippon.

The Tokiwa department store, with its courteous service, immediately captivated the populace. Today all races patronize the Tokiwa.

Unlike previous department stores in Manchuria, the Tokiwa introduced its dining room where good meals can be had at reasonable prices. This, coupled with the wide range of merchandise carried, made the Tokiwa department store grow steadily until today it is the largest store in North Manchoukuo.

Instead of merely striving to sell goods, "service first and last" is the management's motto. Today, people of Harbin and North Manchoukuo have absolute confidence in the Tokiwa as the most dependable house.

Attractive sales counter of the Tokiwa department store.

# Mammo Keori K.K. Forges Ahead In Woolen Industry

## Manchurian-Mongolian Woolen Textile Co. Increasing Its Production With Surprising Rapidity

THE greater part of the wool used by the Mammo Keori K.K. (Manchurian-Mongolian Woolen Textile Co.) is secured from the sheep of Manchuria and Mongolia. The concern is therefore not affected by the rationing and link systems that control woolen textile companies in Nippon.

As a consequence, parallel with the expansion of the Mammo Keori K.K.'s scale of enterprises, the production is increasing by leaps and bounds. The prospects are indeed bright, for even with all the plants operating at full capacity, the supply is far from sufficient to meet the mounting demand of the Manchurian markets.

In order to arrive at its present position, however, the Mammo Keori K.K. had to undergo a long period of hardships. During the some 20 years that have elapsed since the company was first established, the effects of the worldwide business depression, on the one hand, and oppression by anti-Japanese warlords, on the other, forced the company to retrench time and again. In 1930, however, the company carried out a drastic reorganization. Shortly afterward, the Manchurian Incident broke out to mark a new turning point in the company's fortunes.

### Becomes Great Concern

By January, 1942, the Mammo Keori K.K. had expanded to become a great ¥30,000,000 concern. After a long period of hardships, the company is now advancing along the highway of success and in line with the national wool policy. It is playing an important role today in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

Before giving a description of the Mammo Keori K.K., however, let us hear the views of Yoshio Shiina, the president of the concern. The following is what Mr. Shiina has to say:

"Under the August Virtue of His Majesty the Emperor, the Nippon Army and Navy forces are fighting with the greatest daring and courage in the Greater East Asia War, and achieving brilliant results, for which the deepest gratitude must be expressed.

"In wartime, it is only natural that the focalization principle should be strengthened in the field of economy. Needless to say, the nation's facilities for production, as well as shipping and all other transportation facilities, must be mobilized in order to construct a total defense state and to achieve the war aims successfully.

"As a consequence, I believe that as far as commodities in general are concerned, each locality should make as intensive efforts as possible and in accordance with the conditions existing in the respective areas in order to assure both production and supply. In other words, economic self-sufficiency should be established by each locality.

### For Achieving Aim

"In order to achieve such an objective, economy of consumption should be exercised, on the one hand, while positive research and efforts should be carried out, on the other hand, so that each locality may be able to increase production. If found necessary, the entire production system should be reorganized.

"We should endeavor not only to make the fullest use of the materials available on the spot, but should also study ways in which even waste can be utilized. Efforts should be made to mobilize all the possible resources, both commodities and man-power.

"I have always endeavored, from my own standpoint, to contribute through economy to racial concord. Facilities with objectives similar to those being realized at Chinghochien are being established in conformity with the respective existing conditions at all of my company's branches in Manchoukuo, North China, and Inner Mongolia.

"The enterprises carried on by my company are not based on a profit-making motive. Firmly believing that it is necessary to prepare for a protracted war by solving the difficult problem of assuring the supply of raw materials under the existing situation, my company, without consideration of gain or loss, started out with the aim of serving the nation. The actual result, however, has been most encouraging and the unexpected profits have surprised all. As a consequence, it has been possible to provide fully for the welfare of the employees and to make a contribution to society in general."

### History Of The Company

With the backing of the then government-general of Kuantung, the Mammo Keori K.K. was established on December 25, 1918. It was then capitalized at ¥10,000,000, the investments being made by the Toyo Development Co., Ltd. and the South Manchuria Railway Co.

Because of the World War being fought at that time, Britain had enforced an export control over Australian wool, with the result that the Nippon wool circles suffered from a lack of raw materials. Therefore, from the viewpoint of national defense, a resolution was adopted in a meeting of the development research committee established by the Cabinet in the summer of 1918 to attain self-sufficiency in wool.

To attain this objective, the Mammo Keori K.K. was established and entrusted with the heavy responsibility of improving and utilizing Manchurian and Chinese wool, and developing further possibilities for Manchurian and Mongolian wool, as well as promoting Sino-Nippon amity through industry and finance.

### In 2 Decades

In the approximately two decades that have elapsed since then, the company has trod a difficult path. The financial panic that occurred following the end of the World War, the maladministration of Warlord Chang, and the anti-Japanese oppression of Chinese warlords were some of the hardships encountered. At times the company found it almost impossible to carry on. Nevertheless, the company overcame all difficulties in its path and tenaciously continued its business. Following successive retrenchments and adverse times, the company boldly carried out a drastic reorganization in the summer of 1930. Not only did it improve the factory equipment, but it completely revised the policy of management, with the result that the business gradually showed a turn for the better.

It was at about this time that the Manchurian Incident occurred and, following the founding of Manchoukuo, the unfavorable conditions existing until then were eliminated. Together with the rapid advance made in improving Manchurian, Mongolian, and Chinese wool, the foundation for the company's prosperity was at last definitely established.

In other words, the company's capital that had dropped to only ¥1,000,000 in December, 1933, increased to ¥2,500,000 in November, 1934; to ¥5,500,000 in June, 1936; and once again reached the former figure of ¥10,000,000 in June, 1937. Then making a remarkable advance of ¥20,000,000 at one jump, the company's capitalization soared to ¥30,000,000 in January, 1942. The company is today making a rapid advance along the lines of the national wool policy.

### Structure

The aims of the Mammo Keori K.K. are as follows:

**1. Manufacture and sale of woolen yarn, woolen textiles, and other woolen goods.**

**2. Sale of wool, furs, and hides.**

**3. Management of and investments in enterprises related to the foregoing two items.**

The main stockholders are the Toyo Development Co. and the S.M.R. The board of directors includes:

**President—Yoshio Shiina.**

**Executive director—Tadayoshi Sato.**

**Managing director—Katsumitsu Kashiwagi.**

**Directors—Ting Chien-hsiu, Ryokichi Hirayama, Toji Chiba, Riichi Yamamoto, Nagahide Hirano, and Hidesaburo Toyoshima.**

**Auditors—Naomichi Tsuda, Fumio Taneno, and Hideo Matsukawa.**

Aside from the Mukden No. 1 factory that was completed in 1920 and the Mukden No. 2 factory completed in 1937, the Mammo Keori K.K. operates the following six factories: Tientsin No. 1, Tientsin No. 2, Peking, Houho, Kalgan, and Hsinminhsien in Fengtien province. The Mukden No. 1 and No. 2 are, in particular, well equipped for the manufacture of woolen textiles and other woolen goods.

**The products manufactured by the Mammo Keori K.K. include woolen textiles, blankets, serge, carpets, felt, hosiery, woolen yarn, felt hats, and other woolen textiles and woolen goods.**

The materials for these manufactures include Manchurian, Mongolian, and Chinese wool, as well as other fibers inclusive of newly developed fibers.

These products are sold to the Army, as well as to the Kuantung bureau, various Manchoukuo Government Offices, South Manchuria Railway Co., Manchoukuo Concordia Association, and to various firms. The sales territory includes Manchoukuo, Nippon Proper, Kuantung province, Chosen, South China, Central China, North China, and Inner Mongolia.

With its head office located in Mukden, the Mammo Keori K.K. has branches in Keijo, Peking, and Kalgan. In addition, there are business offices in Hsinking, Tokyo, Osaka, Tientsin, and Houho, and research institutes in Mukden, Tokyo, Nagoya, and Kalgan, as well as 13 sub-branches and 14 agencies.

### Subsidiaries

The subsidiaries of the Mammo Keori K.K. include the following:

**In Manchoukuo**—Mammo Keori department store, Mammo Shoji, Mammo Dyeing & Weaving, Manshu Rinshan Kagaku Kogyo, Manchuria Wool Co., Manchuria Leather Co., Manchuria Resources Protection Association, and Manchuria Science and Chemical Industry Co.

**In Nippon Proper**—Mammo Keori Kogyo, Mammo Keori Shoji, Toyo Felt, Fiber Chemical Industry Co., Tanaka Woolen Yarn Co., and Toa Wool Importing Co., etc.

**In Chosen**—Chosen Woolen Textile Co.

**In North China**—Koa Clothing Industry Co., Toa Kosho.

**In Inner Mongolia**—Manchurian-Mongolian Stock-Raising Industry Co., Manchurian-Mongolian Fiber Industry Co., Kyowa Chikusan Kako, etc.

### Enterprises

The enterprises of the Mammo Keori K.K. are carried on through the company's various departments, branches, and subsidiaries in Manchoukuo, Nippon Proper, Chosen, North China, Inner Mongolia, and Central China. Close liaison is mutually maintained so as to insure smooth functioning and the manufactured products are distributed over a wide territory, meeting the demand, first of all, of the military and governmental circles and also the public demand, as well.

Insofar as raw materials are concerned, intensive researches are being carried on and efforts made to utilize various kinds of fibers, as well as to reclaim and make use of waste. Successful results have been secured in utilizing various wild plants of the Asia continent, to which attention was not given in the past.

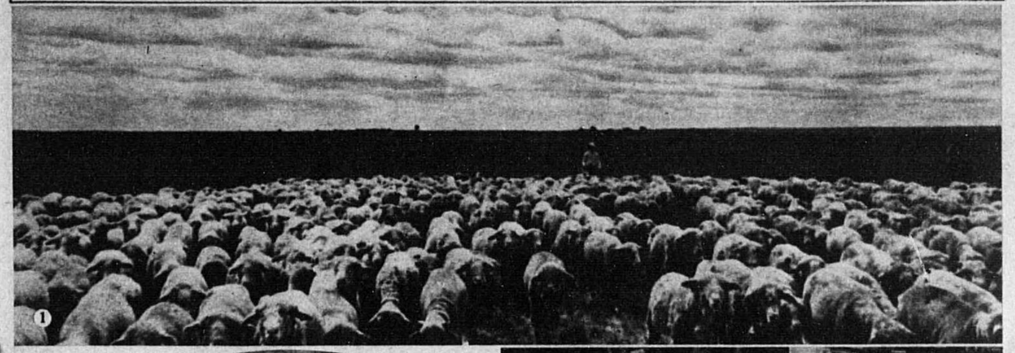
Similar researches have been carried out in the case of coal and other materials needed in the factories.

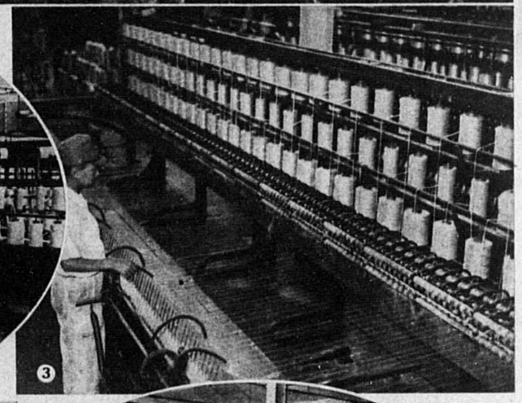
For instance, the company is gathering worn-out carriage reins and treating them chemically to obtain a substitute wool fiber. To carry out this process, caustic soda is necessary, but this caustic soda is at present under control and is not easily obtained. During researches conducted by the company's laboratories, attention was turned to the fact that the acetylene gas used extensively for welding in heavy industries is being produced from carbide. But after this gas is obtained the residue is generally thrown away. By applying sodium carbonate to this carbide residue, caustic soda was successfully obtained.

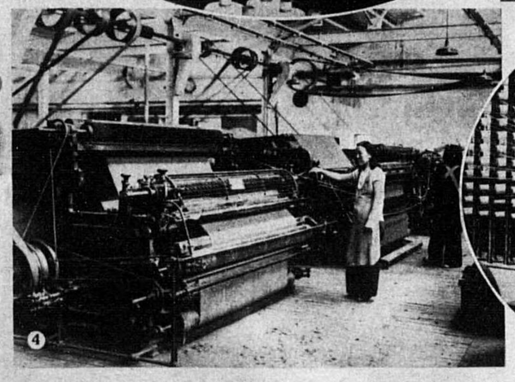
In particular, the Peking factory of the Mammo Keori K.K.'s North China department has achieved noteworthy success in the work of relief and pacification, and has had the honor of receiving a citation from the director of the North China liaison department of the Asia Board.

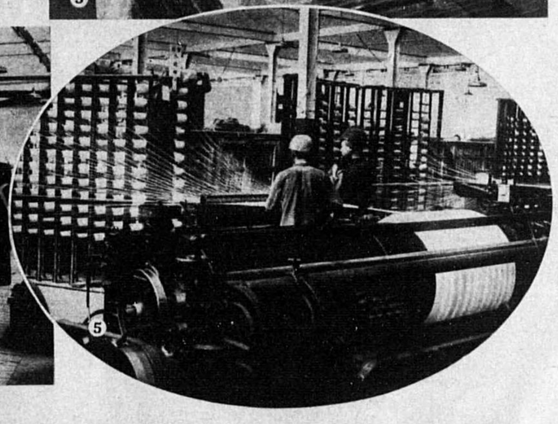


# Activities Of Great Concern Are Shown In Pictures









**Under the able management of President Yoshio Shiina, the Mammo Keori K.K. is most actively engaged in the woolen textile industry of the continent. In addition to the Mukden No. 1 factory which was completed in 1920 and the Mukden No. 2 plant which was finished in 1937, the concern has six up-to-date factories, namely, the Tientsin No. 1, Tientsin No. 2, Peking, Houho, Kalgan, and Hsinminhsien in Fengtien province. The Mukden No. 1 and No. 2 plants are particularly well equipped for the manufacture of woolen textiles and other woolen goods.**

1. **At a sheep ranch.**
2. **Spinning yarn at one of the plants of the concern.**
3. **A corner of one of the up-to-date factories of the firm.**
4. **Women operatives at work.**
5. **Men workers industriously operating machines.**

(From left to right): Yoshisuke Aikawa, governor, and Feng Han-ching and Tatsunosuke Takasaki, vice-governors of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation.

# Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation

ON the first anniversary of its founding, that is, in March, 1933, the Manchoukuo Government announced the outline of the economic construction of the state, thereby clarifying the great policy relative to economic construction based on the principle of Wangtao or the Kingly Way. By completing various preparations necessary for economic construction, the Government launched a five-year industrial development plan in the 4th year of Kangte, 1937.

Recognizing the need, from the viewpoint of efficiency, of coordinating and controlling the enterprises of various firms relative to heavy industry, the Government decided to establish a powerful new semi-Government corporation for the composite development of resources. Thus the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, the pivot of the five-year industrial development plan, came into being, governed by a special Manchoukuo law, in December, ¶937.

The corporation is capitalized at ¥450-million, half of which was supplied by the Hsinking Government.

At present the nominal capital of the corporation amounts to ¥675-million. The firms in which direct investment has been made by the corporation numbered 13 in April, 1941, their nominal capital aggregating ¥1,200-million, while the firms with which the corporation is connected through indirect investments aggregate 14, their total nominal capital amounting to ¥140-million.

The officials of the corporation are:

Governor—Yoshisuke Aikawa.

Vice-Governors—Feng Han-ching and Tatsunosuke Takasaki.

Executive Director—Masuke Tamai.

Directors—Koji Yano, Kyo Tanaka, Yasuhiko Saito, Bun-ichi Yagi, Chang Shu-han and Mikitaro Miho.

Special Auditor—Mitsugu Shikibe.

Auditors—Chin Cho, Shin Okada, Taizo Ishizaka and Moriyasu Nomura.

The principal related firms in Manchuria are as follows:

**Showa Steel Works:** Head office—Anshan. Nominal capital—¥200-million. Chairman of board of directors—Tatsunosuke Takasaki. Director-general—Shozo Kubota.

The Showa Steel Works was established in 1929. The company took over the entire enterprise of the Anshan Iron Works in June, 1933, when the enforcement of through operation from mining the ore to the production of pig iron and steel under single management was decided upon.

By the establishment of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, the Showa Steel Works became its affiliated firm. In May, 1939, the iron works was designated a firm to be governed by a special law of Manchoukuo.

The third and fourth production increase plans, started in 1937 in conformity with the 5-year industrial plan of the Manchoukuo Government, have successfully been completed, thanks to the abundant natural resources, and topographical and other advantages. The firm is now carrying out the fifth and sixth production increase programs on an extensive scale.

**Manchuria Coal Mining Co.:** Head Office—Hsinking. Nominal capital—¥300-million. Chairman of board of directors—Yoshisuke Aikawa. Director-general—Shigeru Matsumura.

The company was established in May, 1934. The company is governed by a special law of Manchoukuo. It became affiliated with the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation in March, 1938.

At first the company carried on the mining of the coalfields at Fuchow, Patakou, Sunchiawan, Haokang, Peipiang, and Hsian. In 1935 it started operation in the Titao lots of the Mishan coalfield and assumed nandatory exploitation of the Chalainor coalfield. The company then successively started mining in the Foushin coalfield and the Holung, Tienshihfu, Shulan, Tungning, and Sanhsing lots, as well as the Chengtzuho and Hengshan lots of the Mishan coalfield.

In response to the sudden increase in the demand for coal in late years, the company has been concentrating its full energy toward increased coal production.

**Manchuria Light Metal Manufacturing Co.:** Head office—Fushun. Nominal capital—¥80-million. Chairman of board of directors—Rikichi Shimada. Director-general—Shoichi Sera.

Aluminum occupies an important position in military affairs and industries. Paying attention to this fact, the South Manchuria Railway Co. constructed an aluminum laboratory in Fushun in 1932, using the oil-shale which is abundantly found in Manchoukuo as the material. As the result of extensive experimentation, the laboratory finally succeeded in manufacturing aluminum from oil-shale. Thus the Manchuria Light Metal Manufacturing Co. was established in November, 1936, as a special company. It became affiliated with the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation in March, 1938. The company acquired oil-shale, the material for aluminum, from Tienshihfu, Hsiaoshih, Ninhsintai, Yentai, and Kanglohsien.

**Manchuria Mining Co.:** Head Office—Hsinking. Nominal capital—¥150-million. Chairman of board of directors—Rikichi Shimada. President—Mutsuo Kato.

The company was established in February, 1938, for the purpose of developing all the metallic resources save gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, and coal.

**Manchuria Aircraft Mfg. Co., Ltd.,** with a subscribed capital of ¥100-million, started to operate under the present name in July, 1938, when the company took over the management of the former Manchuria Aviation Co., Ltd.

The company started with Yoshiaki Yano as the chairman of the board of directors while Tatsunosuke Takasaki assumed the post of director-general of the company.

The former Manchuria Aviation Co., Ltd., was founded in 1932 and its main lines were the operation of an airway service in Manchoukuo, and manufacturing and repairing of transport planes for the company's own use.

As aviation developed in Manchoukuo, the company began to be operated on a larger scale and its business was expanded. The company became a regular aircraft factory, manufacturing and repairing fuselage, motors, and all kinds of airplanes. The firm made a remarkable progress in these lines.

**Tungpientao Development Co., Ltd.,** with a subscribed capital of ¥40-million, was founded in September, 1938, as a special juridical person.

With Tatsunosuke Takasaki as chairman of the board of directors and Shinji Okumura as managing director, the company was established in Hsinking special municipality as an affiliate of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation.

Tungpientao is known as the "Saar of the Orient" and is noted for its rich deposits of iron and coal.

The iron ore from Talitzukou contains an average of 63 per cent iron and it can be regarded as one of the richest in the world.

Furthermore, minerals such as limestone, fire-brick clay, etc., which are indispensable in the iron industry, are found in abundance.

**Manchuria Automobile Co., Ltd.:** With a subscribed capital of ¥100-million, this company was established for the purpose of controlling the automobile industry to meet the necessity for national defense in Manchoukuo and to further the progress of transportation and traffic facilities in general.

With Masaaki Yano as chairman of the board of directors and Shinji Yamamoto as director-general, the company was established in May, 1939, when the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation became the subscribers to the shares of stock issued.

**Penhsihu Coal & Iron Co.:** This company was started in 1903 by the Okura-Gumi. However, it was expanded on an unprecedented scale in May, 1939, when the Manchoukuo Government, Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, and the Okura-Gumi furnished expansion funds totaling ¥20-million, ¥40-million, and ¥40-million, respectively.

The company started to operate with a subscribed capital of ¥200-million as an affiliate of the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, with Tatsunosuke Takasaki as chairman of the board of directors and Shinkichi Osaki as director-general. The company is established at Penhsihu.

The coal mined by the company is rich in the chemical qualities indispensable for preparing the coke best suited for manufacturing iron.

**Kyowa Iron Mining Co.:** This company was established in August, 1939, when the Manchoukuo Government, Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation, and Keitoku Ueshima invested ¥2-million, ¥4-million, and ¥4-million, respectively.

With a subscribed capital of ¥10-million and with Keitoku Ueshima as the president, the company started operating, establishing itself in Hsinking special municipality.

**Manchuria Boring Machine Mfg. Co., Ltd.:** This company was established in June, 1940, when the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation and the Tone Boring Machine Mfg. Co., Ltd., jointly invested in the enterprise, capitalizing the company at ¥2-million. With Yoshikata Kazehaya as executive director, the company commenced business in Hsinking special municipality.

**Manchuria Heavy Machinery Manufacturing Co., Ltd.:** This company was founded in May, 1940, when the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation subscribed for the total shares of stock issued, namely, ¥50-million. The company was established in Hsinking special municipality and Yoshiaki Yano assumed the post of the president.

Manufacturing and sales of large rollers; high pressure machines for flattening and shaping metals; large sized hydraulic presses, and other heavy machinery necessary in developing heavy industry in Manchoukuo are the chief manufactures of this company.

**Manchuria Special Iron Mining Co.:** This concern was established in Hsinking special municipality in August, 1940, with a subscribed capital of ¥30-million. Toshikichi Hatakeda and Bunji Inada assumed the posts of chairman of the board of directors and president, respectively. The company was formed under a special Manchoukuo law.

From iron ore containing titanium, the company prepares titanium used as the paint body for titanox, a substitute for lead white. What remains after separating the titanium is used for making titanium steel.

From iron ore containing vanadium the company extracts or separates vanadium which has wide usage as a catalytic reagent. Furthermore, from what remains after separating the vanadium, special grades of steel are produced. Such grades of steel contains phosphate of sulphur, carbon, and silicon. In the process of manufacturing such grades of steel, cement can be prepared as a by-product.

**Manchuria Lead Mining Co., Ltd.:** This company was established in June, 1935, when Nichinan Kogyo K.K. and the South Manchuria Railway Co. invested in the enterprise. It is located at Mukden and has a subscribed capital of ¥30-million. Toshikichi Hatakeda is the president and Teiichi Shirashiro is the managing director.

Other companies affiliated with the Manchuria Industrial Development Corporation are:

**Seitan Kogyo K.K.:** Head office—Hsinking special municipality. Capital subscribed—¥5,000,000.

**Mishan Colliery Co., Ltd.:** Head office—Chining-hsien, Tungan province. Capital subscribed—¥200,-000,000.

**Hsicheng Colliery Co., Ltd.:** Head office—Penhsihu. Capital subscribed ¥50,000,000.

**Chalai Colliery Co., Ltd.:** Head office—Hsinking special municipality. Capital subscribed—¥50,000,000.



## *Tatungkang Destined To Become Barometer For Co-Prosperity Sphere Development*

### Antung Prov. Rich In Natural Resources

Dep. Gov. Akiyoshi

Antung province is in the southernmost part of Manchoukuo. The province being mountainous and being situated on the traffic artery between Manchoukuo and Chosen, was until comparatively recently infested by bandits. As long as public safety left much to be desired, the province had practically no industrial, economic, and cultural developments. It was noted much for the abundance of paupers.

Since Manchoukuo was founded in 1932, peace and order have been fast restored. Today, it is one of the best governed provinces in Manchoukuo. Natural resources in which the province abounds have been developed systematically.

From the mountain sectors iron, graphite, tungsten, copper, hydroxide of aluminum (diaspore) and other minerals are mined. Diaspore in this province, in particular, has few equals in the world as far as quality is concerned.

The Yalu river flowing on the Manchoukuo-Chosen border is a source of almost unlimited power supply. The Government of Manchoukuo and the government-general of Chosen have been jointly harnessing the river at seven places on a 15-year program, which when completed will give southern Manchoukuo and northern Chosen some 2-million kilowatts of power.

The line-up of the principal provincial officials as it stood in June, 1942, was as follows:

Head of Provincial Government: Ting Chao.

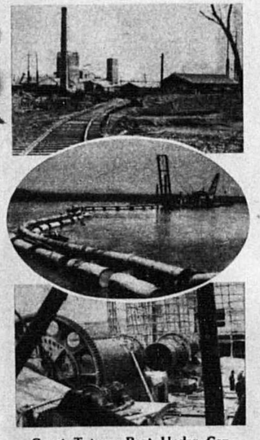
Deputy Head: Takeo Akiyoshi.

Welfare Dept. Chief: Chang Tzechou.

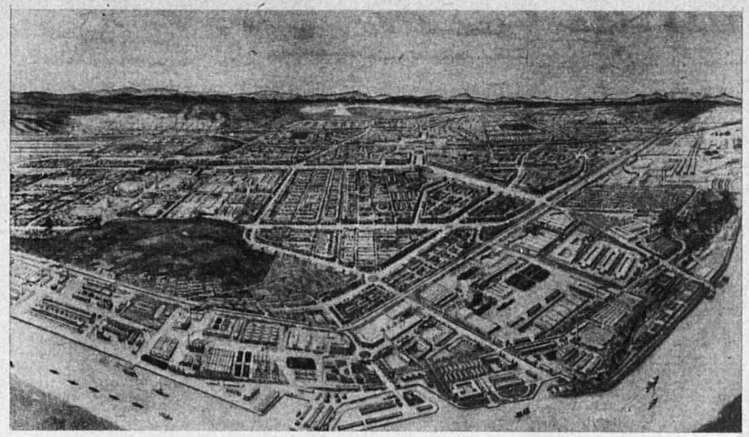
Police Dept. Chief: Tadao Tsunoda.

Industry Dept. Chief: Huang Shih-hsu.

Construction Dept. Chief: Masabumi Yoneda.



Great Tatung Port Under Construction—Upper: New industries rapidly rising. Middle: Dredging. Lower: Giant factories being built at swift pace.



What the great industrial city of Tatung will look like when the 8-year expansion project is completed. (Drawing approved by Manchoukuo authorities).

### Port Of Tatung Is Being Expanded To Become Great Industrial Center

Upper left: Kenzaburo Kondo, vice-director of Tatung Port Construction Office. Lower left: Masafumi Yoneda, chief of the first department. Above: Shizuo Uchida, chief of the second department.

The Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere is being consolidated on autarchic basis as everybody knows, and since Manchoukuo will primarily specialize in heavy industries, Tatungkang, as her principal gateway, is destined to be the barometer for the development of the co-prosperity sphere. When Nippon winds up the Greater East Asia War with a brilliant victory, Tatungkang will prove a decisive factor in world trade.

One can readily see that the construction of Tatungkang is one of the definite instances where Nippon and Manchoukuo coordinate for the legitimate good of East Asia.

Simultaneous with the harbor building, construction of Tatungkang means the creation of an industrial city of tremendous size. Of all the natural resources in its hinterland, Tungpeng province, the most bountiful region, lies closest to Tatungkang.

As Manchoukuo's specialty, as an integral cog of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere, is to furnish brother nations in the sphere with basic materials to increase industrial production, it is only logical for Manchoukuo's principal gateway to function as a heavy industrial city.

The Government of Manchoukuo is not only building Tatungkang but is intent on developing and maintaining the new city. In the construction and development of the new city the Government gives the public to understand that ambitious and enterprising businessmen of the right sort are invited to take part in the truly joint project by the Government and people.

The construction of the port of Tatung was started in June in the sixth year of Kangte (1939) as an eight-year plan by the Tatung Port Construction Office, which was created jointly by the Manchoukuo Government and the South Manchuria Railway Co.

The organization of the office and its departmental and sectional chiefs are as follows:

Director: Takeo Akiyoshi.

Vice-director: Kenzaburo Kondo.

Chief of the first department: Masafumi Yoneda.

Chief of the second department: Shizuo Uchida.

Chief of the archives section: Eisaku Kushitani.

Chief of the accounting section: Yasushi Ochiai.

Chief of the land section: Tokumatsu Hirano.

Chief of the engineering section: Koichi Takahashi.

Chief of the waterworks section: Hatsuyoshi Tamura.

Chief of the navigation section: Shosaku Seki.

Chief of the general affairs section: Tsutomu Kosasa.

Chief of the harbor section: Keiichi Asahi.

Chief of the construction section: Shizuo Uchida.

View of the Tangchitzu hot-springs.

### Antung City Active As Center Of Traffic

Mayor Agawa

The present community known as the City of Antung was founded in the '60s by refugees from Shantung province. In 1875, the hsien government was established at Antung, since which time the town has thrived. During the Sino-Japanese War of 1894-95, the Nippon Army established the civil administration office at Antung.

The city of Antung facing the western bank of the Yalu river is a key point of land and water traffic.

The ceaseless efforts by the police and Kuantung Army steadily restored order. Today, the region is as peaceful a zone as any in Manchoukuo. The natural resources of Tungpien province were gradually developed and more railway networks were laid. The Suiho dam and powerhouse, the largest of seven power projects under construction along the Yalu river, have been completed.

The Government of Manchoukuo has embarked on a stupendous project of building Tatungkang, a huge heavy industry city along the estuary of the Yalu river immediately adjacent to Antung. This city is designed to embrace a population of 2-million 30 years hence. The natural geographical advantage, the abundance of inexpensive power and labor are destined to make Greater Antung one of the largest industrial centers in East Asia.

The line-up of the municipal administration as it was in July, 1942, is as follows:

Mayor: Koju Agawa.

Deputy Mayor: Chang Wen-ming.

Administrative Dept.

Chief: Tsai Ching-hsiang.

Deputy Chief: Masayoshi Akita.

Police Dept.

Chief Yaseki Kageyama.

# FAVORABLE CONDITIONS PROMISE BIG FUTURE FOR ANTUNG

## *Rubber Industry Developing Rapidly*

The entire region along the Yalu river, extending more than 25 miles from former Antung city to Tatung port, is now embraced in the area of Greater Antung in Manchoukuo and construction work befitting Greater Antung has also been under way.

The agricultural resources in the hinterland and the inexhaustible underground resources in the entire Tungpientao region will give the Greater Antung area abundant fuel and raw materials in the future, while the great water volume of the Yalu river will supply sufficient electric power. On the other hand, the branch rivers of the Yalu will supply an abundance of water for industrial purposes. Blessed with such excellent conditions, Greater Antung is promised a great future as an industrial metropolis.

Carrying on the rubber industry in Antung are five companies, all managed on a sound basis. They are:

1. Eisho Rubber Works, No. 38 Chuo-dori, Asahi-ku, Antung. President: Shokan Asayama.
2. Sanwa Rubber Works, No. 88 Minami Nijo-dori, Asahi-ku, Antung. President: Seizaburo Yonekura. Manager: Kaichi Maki.
3. Taiyo Rubber Works, Tsukogai, Kinto-ku, Antung. President: Kumata Miyake.
4. Toa Rubber Works, No. 25 Kita Nijo-dori, Asahi-ku, Antung. President: Ryu Cho Zen.
5. Nanman Rubber Works, No. 30 Chuo-dori, Asahi-ku, Antung. President: Kin-ichi Inoue.

Rubber footwear is today a necessity for the development of Manchoukuo and has important significance in regard to national defense. About 10 years ago, the rubber shoes and rubber-soled tabi were brought from the direction of Shingishu across the Yalu river and were distributed gratis among the local inhabitants.

As the result of such efforts, rubber footwear finally came to be recognized as a merchandise creating a great demand, this giving rise to the rubber industry in Antung. Therefore, Antung may be said to be the cradle of the rubber industry in Manchoukuo.

Abundant rubber resources have now been secured by the Axis camp as the result of the brilliant military achievements attained by the Imperial forces.

It is expected that it will not be long before the rubber industry of Antung, which is blessed with various favorable conditions, side by side with the completion of harbor facilities of the Port of Tatung, will be able to export its products to the Axis powers and contribute toward the prosperity of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere.

## Mugen Seizai K.K.

The Mugen Seizai K.K. is one of the pioneer lumber mills in Manchoukuo. The head office is situated at 98 Minami Nijo-dori, Asahi-ku, Antung. The telephone number is 2450.

Headed by Managing Director Takuya Abe, the company has Directors Motohachi Yagi, Jiichiro Aizawa, Giichi Shikimura, and Katsuzo Aoyama as its executives. Einosuke Mizuuchi and Kunema Okura are also connected with the company as auditor and adviser, respectively.

The company is represented in the leading cities of Manchoukuo and Chosen.

## Mutankiang Mokuzai Kogyo Is Outstanding

Established on January 11, 1936, and capitalized at ¥2,000,000, the Mutankiang Mokuzai Kogyo K.K. is an outstanding lumber company in Manchoukuo. The head office is established at 3/7 Yamato-ku, Antung. The mills are located at Mutankiang and Heiho.

Engaging in the manufacture and sale of lumber, and of various wooden articles, this company mainly deals in the supply of lumber for Army use.

Kanzo Ito is the president. Hideo Yamada is manager and director of the general affairs department. The directors include Motohachi Yagi, Takuya Abe, Ken-ichi Goshi, Moriichi Muto, Jisaku Hama, and Kiichi Tadokoro. The auditors are Kiyoshi Shimizu and Masuji Saito.

## Steady Business Carried On By Harbin Lumber Co.

Having its head office at Hokan-chieh, Shinyo-ku, Harbin, the Harbin Mokuzai Kabushiki Kaisha (Harbin Lumber Co., Ltd.) has been carrying on steady business and foresees a prosperous future. At present the company has about 100 Japanese and 1,300 Manchurians on its payroll.

The company has a branch at Pachinglu, Kirin, and a sub-branch at Shenshu on the Suichia line. The company operates three lumber mills in Harbin and two more in Kirin and Shenshu.

The representative of the Harbin Lumber Co. is Moriichi Muto, who is also president of the Antung Hikisai K.K. at Kogan-dori, Antung. A leading figure in the lumber circles in Manchoukuo, Mr. Muto is also active in the work of the Concordia Association and other public welfare enterprises.

## Yagi Is President Of Yalu River Joint Sawmill

The Yalu River Joint Sawmill K.K. at Minami Nijo-dori, Antung, was established in December, 1937, with a capital of ¥1,500,000. The leading officials of the company are Motohachi Yagi, president; Eiichi Hattori, managing director; and Kanzo Ito, Moriichi Muto, Jisaku Hama, and Takuya Abe, directors.

## *Omura-Gumi Famed*

The Omura-Gumi Kabushiki Kaisha is one of the important contracting firms in Manchoukuo. It has completed many important engineering and building works since its establishment in September, 1926.

The Omura-Gumi undertakes important construction works from the national standpoint. Its objective is not to engage in business for profit alone; in fact, profit-making is of secondary importance. Its primary object is to make sacrificial services in conformity with the national policy. It is rapidly moving forward in executing its designated task diligently and faithfully.

With the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, numerous different lines of endeavor have come to the fore. This company is doing its utmost to carry out whatever responsibility is placed on its shoulders and is contributing its bit toward the successful execution of the war.

Kanzo Omura is the head of the Omura-Gumi. His address is 41 Chuo-dori, Asahi-ku, Antung.

## Military Dogs Society

To promote further the people's interest in military dogs under the wartime situation, the Antung branch of the Manchoukuo Military Dogs Society is sponsoring dog races.

The association also serves the country by supplying military dogs.

The dog races have drawn increasingly wide attention among the people throughout Manchoukuo.

The officers of the society's branch in Antung follow:

Head: Takeo Akiyoshi.
Secretary: Kyotaro Kusaba.
President of the dog race meet: Motohachi Yagi.
Director-general: Shigeo Kato.
Managing director: Yusaburo Aoki.

## *Antung C. Of C.*

The Antung Chamber of Commerce, a juridical person, was established on April 1, 1938.

The officials of the chamber are: President, Motohachi Yagi; vice-presidents, Kikujiro Fukuda, Kung Haien-ming, and Fan Hsien-hai; and managing directors, Shotaro Iino and Lu Chen.

Suketo Tanabe is chief of the general affairs section.

## *Oyamado Honten*

Engaging in the confectionery business, the Oyamado Honten is located at 1 Ichiba-dori 6-chome, Antung, Manchoukuo. Noboru Oyama is the proprietor. Situated at the same address are the Oyamado tea parlor, confectionery plant, and paper package plant.

The Oyamado Honten also operates the Oyamado restaurant, Yoban-dori 6-chome, Antung; Gomei Kaisha Oyama Motor Shokai, Minami Ichijo-dori 4-chome, Antung; Sansho Jidosha Unso Gomei Kaisha, Minami Ichijo-dori 4-chome; Yusho Gomei Kaisha, Goban-dori 5-chome, Antung; and the Tangchihtzu Farm at Wen Chuantung, Antung province.

## Fukuda Shoten

Kikujiro Fukuda, head of the Fukuda Shoten in Antung, has done much for the development of the Antung commercial circles, as well as having rendered immeasurable services for the welfare of the Nippon residents in the city.

The Fukuda Shoten, wholesale dealers in groceries, has branches in Hsinking, Mukden, and other business centers on the continent.

Mr. Fukuda is vice-president of the Antung Chamber of Commerce.

## *Chuji Harada*

Chuji Harada, proprietor of the Kikuya haberdashery, the largest in Antung, Manchoukuo, is a veteran Nippon merchant in Manchoukuo having lived in that country since May, 1910.

His courteous attention and considerate service to customers have earned for him a great reputation. Today, his establishment ranks among the first rate establishments of Antung.

He is the chairman of the haberdashery department of the Antung retail traders' league, member of the Manchoukuo piece-goods association, and chairman of the hosiery retail association of the textile federation.

## Tomiya Yoko

A man of will and courage, Keizo Shiomi is the successful proprietor of the Tomiya Yoko, which is winning increasing popularity among the people of Antung as wholesale dealers in Nippon and western groceries and toilet articles.

A native of Kyoto prefecture, Mr. Shiomi went to Manchuria right after the Russo-Japanese War.

At present he is a director of the Antung Chamber of Commerce, secretary of the Manchoukuo-Kuantung Groceries Control Association, and director of the Taian Steamship Co., the Antung Oil Manufacturing Co., and the Kulin Co.

## *T. Kageyama*

Tsunesaburo Kageyama of the Sansei Seimaisho (Sansei Rice Polishing Mills) was born in Asogun, Tochigi prefecture. Mr. Kageyama is a veteran of the Russo-Japanese War. He distinguished himself by his meritorious deeds in the Yalu river crossing operations, which won for him the honor of being a recipient of the Order of the Golden Kite.

After the cessation of the war, Mr. Kageyama remained in Antung to be one of the Japanese pioneers there. Besides managing large rice polishing mills, he is director of the Antung Commercial Bank, Taian Steamship Co., and Artificial Wool and Leather Co., and president of the Kyowa Yogyo Kaisha (Kyowa Pottery Co.).


**TOYO JINSEN K.K.**
Executive Director:
TAKUTARO SAKUGAWA
Hinkogai, Roto-ku, Antung, Manchoukuo

**Manshu Toyo Mokuzai K.K.**
ANTUNG BRANCH:
Manager: TOKUICHIRO FUKUHARA
No. 1 Ichiban-dori, Yamato-ku, Antung, Manchoukuo
Head Office: Hsinking

Contractors of Public Works and Building
**KAMURA KOGYO**
Proprietor: KATSUICHI KAMURA
Head Office:
No. 1 Rokuban-dori, Yamato-ku, Antung
Branches: Hsinking, Mukden

**Oryokko Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd.**
Tosen, Chuko-ku, Antung, Manchoukuo

**Rokugo Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd.**
Rokudoko, Antung

**Antung Paper Mfg. Co., Ltd.**
Antung



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